

5-1976

# A Regional Correctional Facility for South Carolina

David Clark Gosey  
*Clemson University*

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A REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY  
FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

by

David Clark Gosey

A terminal project submitted to the Faculty of the  
College of Architecture, Clemson University in  
partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of

Master of Architecture

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May 1976

## INTRODUCTION

South Carolina, like many other states, has within recent years begun to follow new trends in the social adjustment of criminal offenders.

New philosophies stress the need for smaller correctional facilities placed within the offender's community. These smaller centers will allow more community interaction between the inmate resident and necessary components of society that deal with his rehabilitation. Family ties are more easily maintained so that stress between all members of the family is gradually relieved as the resident draws nearer to release. Community functions such as work experience and social education are also strengthened to enhance the natural reintegration process.

As has been previously stated, this is a new aspect of correctional thinking that has not been executed long enough to allow sufficient accumulation and analysis of data.

Many of the programs presently established will be reduced, strengthened, or discarded as each facility searches for new, more productive ways to socially adapt the inmate resident to his community.

There are presently three major classifications of inmates within the South Carolina correctional system - maximum security, medium security, and minimum security.

The author has chosen to investigate only the minimum security facility.

The state is geographically divided into four districts, each of which contains proposed medium and minimum security regional facilities. Of the two, the minimum security facility has the most public contact; allows the most flexibility in design consideration; and will most probably realize the most change in social, educational, and technical programs.

Each alteration to an existing program will change the architectural composition of the facility. Some effects will be so minor that this compositional change will go unnoticed; other changes may require alteration to existing buildings or the addition of new structures.

The author proposes to compile information necessary to complete an architectural program for Northside Correctional Center in Spartanburg, S. C. This architectural program will then be analyzed for flexibility of architectural consideration and design conclusions will be presented.

The following degrees of flexibility will be considered:

1. the ability to expand a smaller space into a larger space of similar function. EXAMPLE - Enlarge a dining area for 120 into a similar area to accommodate 150.

2. The ability to rearrange a space to accommodate more, similar, or different job descriptions that require

similar accommodations. EXAMPLE - An open plan office space having two secretaries with file and storage space changed into a space for two secretaries, file space and the addition of two bookkeepers.

3. The ability to change the function of the space, the physical dimensions, or the individual components required to comprise the space. EXAMPLE - A language lab of thirty students changed to a technical classroom for twelve, a group counseling space for eight, and individual study areas for nine.

To my wife Cindy for her love,  
patience, and encouragement.

To my mother for her faith.

To Herbert Packard for his  
guidance.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to express my appreciation to the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the following people who gave of their time and energy:

### S. C. Department of Corrections

Hugh H. Riddle	Director Division of Planning and Research
Paul Weldon	Deputy Commissioner - Division of Program Service
John Ramey	Administrative Assistant to Commissioner - Division of Program Service
John Potts	Director - Division of Construction and Engineering.
Charles Liversay	Appalachian Regional Administration
Molly Wannamaker	Coordinator of Program Services Appalachian Region
William D. Cato	Coordinator of Institutional Operation Appalachian Region
James Faber	LEAA - Office of the Governor Human Resources Supervisor Office of Criminal Justice Programs

I would also like to extend thanks to the faculty of the College of Architecture, especially my thesis committee:

Robert Eflin	Committee Chairman
John Jacques	
Gordon Patterson	
Dr. Norman Book	

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## NATIONAL HISTORY

### Introduction

The author proposes to research past movements in types of penal construction to understand previous design methodologies, types of treatment programs, and how these previous decisions have affected current thinking in the areas of correctional architecture.

### The Birth of the System

"An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," the process was simple and in many cases quite effective. As the Christian Church evolved and man became more civilized, this practice of death and mutilation for crimes became less acceptable and imprisonment became the preferred alternative. This process of incarceration had a major problem over the swifter methods of punishment; it cost money in the form of facilities and personnel to house and supervise the convicted inmates. Economics soon turned the prisons into workhouses for debtors and petty criminals run by a gaol keeper. Many cases showed that this gaol-keeper tried to exploit the inmates for his own profit.

In America, by 1787 the Quakers had developed theories about rehabilitation to take the place of corporal punishment. They recommended to the Pennsylvania General Assembly a penal system which would segregate the sexes, prohibit strong drink, and incorporate a program of hard

work for young minds. The Pennsylvania Prison Society was born and the penitentiary system was begun (1).

The society's theories were simple and straight forward:

1. Harmful effects of family, home, and other aspects of the environment must be removed.
2. Offenders lacked intelligence and work skills.
3. There was a basic ignorance of right and wrong.

The solutions were just as simple:

1. House the person away from all injurious outside influences.
2. Teach him skills and the value of work.
3. Force him to learn scriptures and accept the principle of right and wrong (2).

This made the first treatment process simple and to the point. The inmate was assigned a cell with a bed and workbench. He remained in solitary confinement except for brief visits from religious supervisors who judged the progress of his work and tested the knowledge he had gained from the scriptures.

Soon a rival system was introduced in New York. The Auburn System, as it came to be known, was much like the Pennsylvania system except labor was conducted in a factory workshop rather than at a workbench inside the cell. Solitary confinement was imposed only at night and on Sundays (3).

These two systems influenced the organization of prisons elsewhere in the United States. A conclusion can be drawn that mistakes made in the first system would have effects throughout the entire nation.

#### The Physical Environment

At this point in history, penitentiary confinement was considered an end in itself. Separation from society was the goal; confinement was the solution. The design of penal structures became an exercise in arranging cells or cages for maximum observation and security with a minimum number of personnel; thus eliminating duplication of the expense of administration and services.

The first standard dimension of cells was set by the Pennsylvania Assembly for the Wall Street Jail, Philadelphia at 6'0" x 8'0" x 9'0" (4). It was stated that construction was to be so that isolation was imposed and communication with others was impossible. In 1949 the plush "honor" cells suggested by the U. S. Bureau of Prisons was 6'6" x 10'0" x 9'0" (5). The size had not changed much and the concept of confinement within the cell was still similar.

Even the theory of how the building was intended to relate to the landscape was harsh. A statement from The Human Cage states the feeling very well.

Concerning style, the building commissioners had stated that the exterior of a solitary prison should exhibit as much as possible

great strength and convey to the mind a cheerless blank indicative of the misery which awaits the unhappy being who enters within the walls (6).

In the last decade or so these attitudes have begun to change but the significance lies with the fact that mistakes have not been corrected. Prisons by nature of their construction are very permanent structures. For this reason and financial reasons as well, it seems that once a structure is inhabited it is never relinquished. The first United States Penitentiary, Eastern Pennsylvania, built in 1829, was not closed until 1966. Even if we are fortunate enough to abandon an old facility and move into new quarters, the building is usually so massively constructed that removal costs are prohibitive. Society ends up with an undesirable landmark (7).

There is a positive side however. Most of the examples of the various types of design still remain for study and have been functioning long enough to draw some firm conclusions.

The simplest of all types is known as the lateral or "Sing-Sing" plan. As can be seen from figure 1.1, this long narrow plan used observation and maximum security as the major design considerations.

Figure 1.2, the radial design, shows another common and old design. Here the dormitories radiate from a common control center containing the main security. Again security and observation serve as the major design criteria. Some of the most famous American prisons are



The Original Cell Block of Sing Sing (The Lateral Plan) Six Levels for a Total of 1200 Per Unit

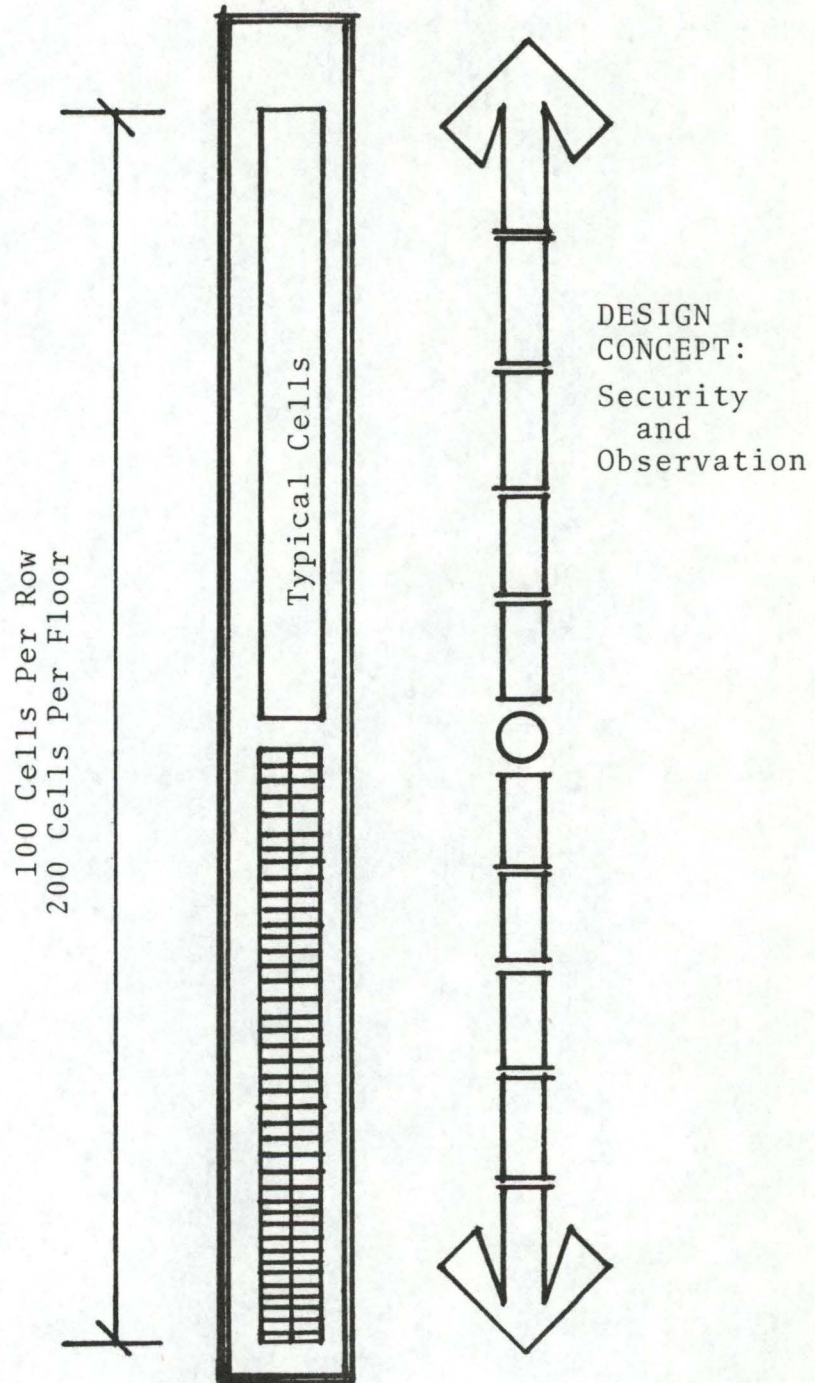
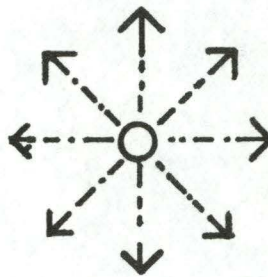
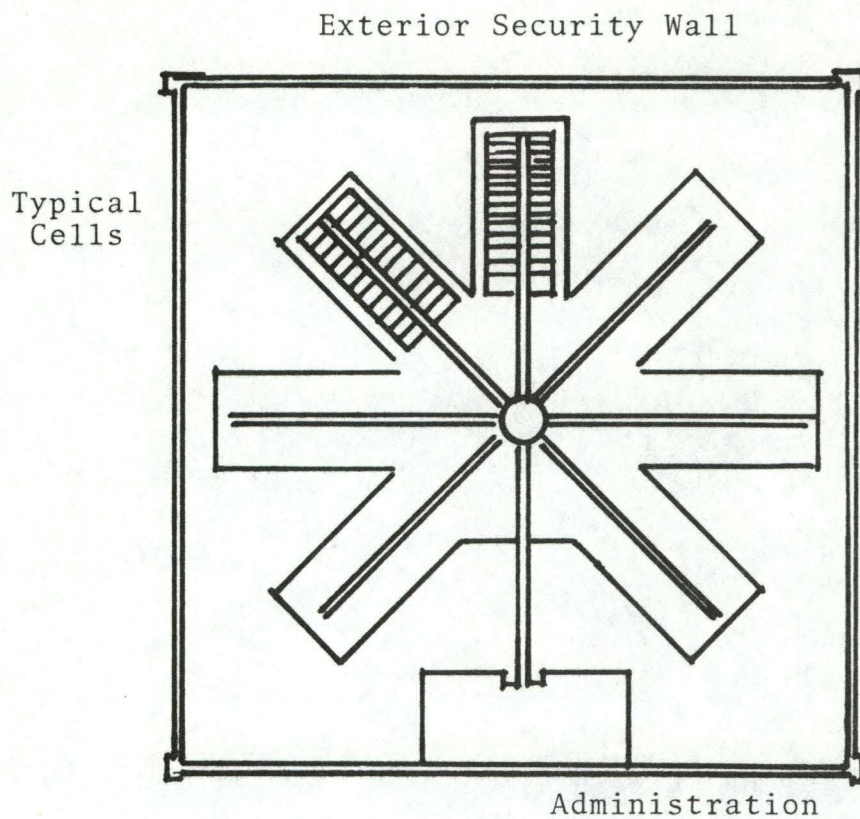


Figure 1.1. Lateral Plan.



DESIGN CONCEPT:  
Security and  
Observation

RADIAL DESIGN

(Original Plan of Eastern Penitentiary was of this design)

Figure 1.2. Radial Plan.

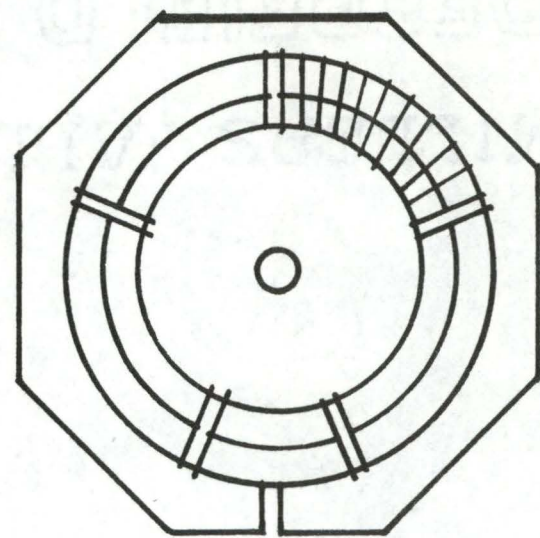
built this way, including Leavenworth in Kansas and Eastern State in Pennsylvania. This design was also popular because it held a maximum inmate population with a minimum duplication of administration and service.

Another type of design with maximum security as the major design requirement is the Panopticon or "All Seeing Eye" (Figure 1.3). The cells are multilevel and arranged to form a large circle. In the center is a guard tower for observation. This guard tower is referred to as the eye. The prison at Statesville, Illinois, built in 1919, is one of the largest of this type built in the United States. It has four panopticon units and the single largest "Sing-Sing type" cell house ever constructed, housing 4,600 inmates.

"When prison programs actually changed and inmates began to move frequently between school, shop, treatment, recreation, and housing areas, a new plan for prison architecture evolved which became known as the "telephone pole" design (Figure 1.4). Most of the high security prisons constructed within the past forty years have been the "telephone pole" design." Books such as the Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction published by the United States Bureau of Prisons in 1949 became almost pattern books and the "telephone pole" design was the most popular.

Modern construction methods have allowed the designer to adapt the "telephone pole" concept to highrise

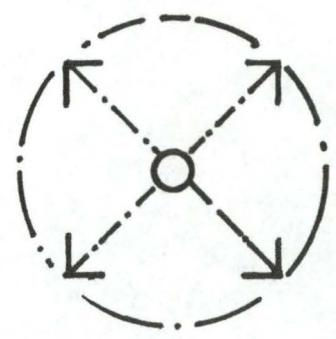
Typical  
Cells



Control

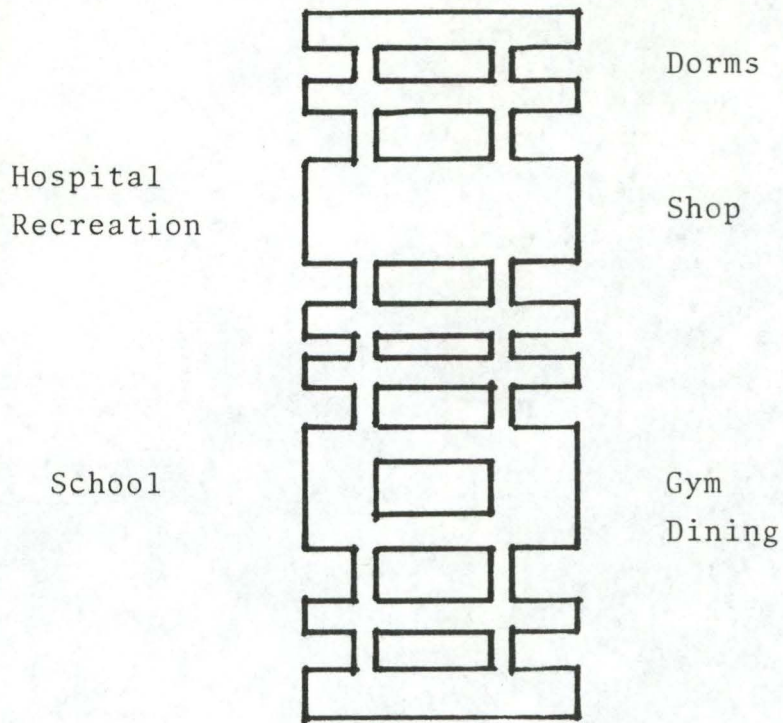
Panopticon Plan

Western Penitentiary - Pittsburg, Pa.

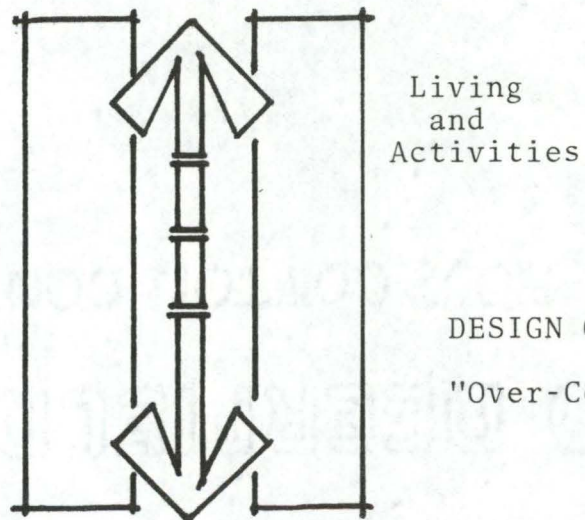


DESIGN CONCEPT:  
Security and  
Observation

Figure 1.3. Panopticon Plan.



Typical "Telephone Pole Design"



Control Corridor

Figure 1.4. Telephone Pole Design.

construction (Figure 1.5). The facility at Morganton, N.C. completed in 1972 is the hallmark of supervision (9).

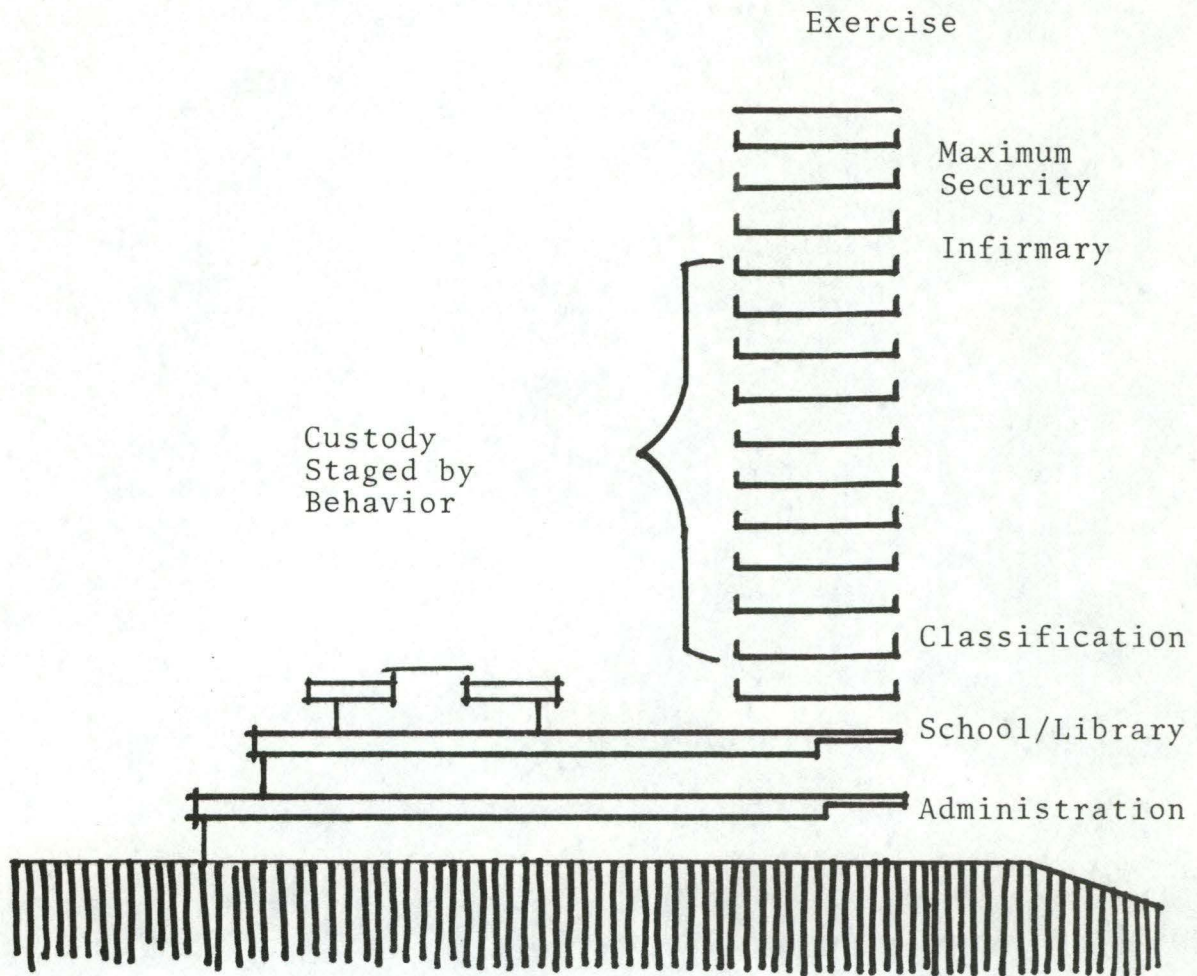
Juvenile offenders and women have for sometime been housed more humanely than men. The campus plan, as illustrated in figure 1.6 is usually made up of several cottages of 15-30 offenders arranged with recreation areas, work areas, and administration. This design is the forerunner of the campus plan which now seems to be the state of the art in South Carolina Regional Correctional Planning.

#### Introduction of Treatment Programs

Roger Martinson, sociologist with City College of New York, did hundreds of comparison studies between recidivism and rehabilitation. He concludes that no programs have much success (10).

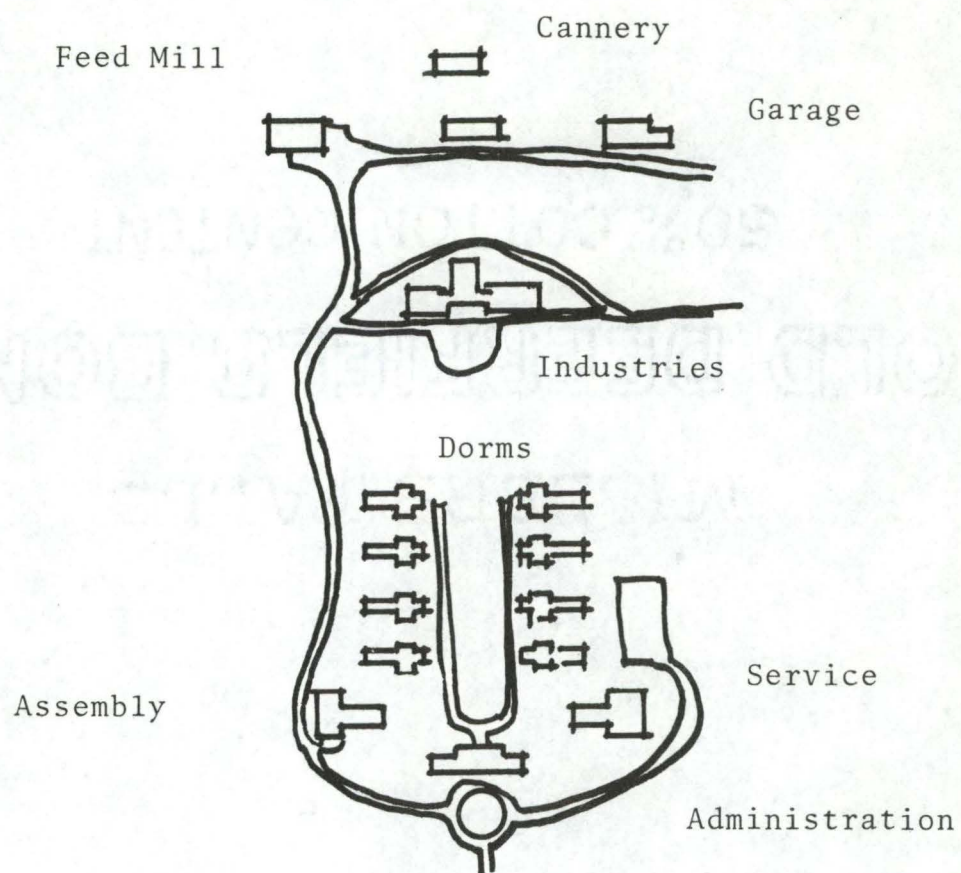
From the very beginning it seems that the treatment processes to rehabilitate the offender have not been very successful. The solitary confinement of the Pennsylvania System reportedly drove men insane; isolation, penitence and work did not seem to be enough to reform the inmate. The Auburn System, though factory workshops were used, employed a no talking rule. It proved to be so unsuccessful that it had to be abandoned; even brutal treatment with the last could not maintain silence (11).

The basic system of isolation, work, and penitence has been modified to overcome the weakness of confinement. The list of modification includes, "recreation, classification, vocational training, academic education,



High Rise Facility  
Burke Co. North Carolina

Figure 1.5. High Rise Concept.



New Jersey Reformatory - Annandale, New Jersey

Cluster or Campus Plan - Honor Dorms to Special Detention  
Units

DESIGN CONCEPT: Security for only those who require it.

Figure 1.6. Cluster Plan.



education for living, individual psychotherapy, pastoral counseling, medicine, psychopharmacological approaches, social casework, group therapy, milieu therapy, behavior modification, confrontation groups, transactional analysis, and community involvement. Still others are being added" (12).

With all these additional treatment processes, it is no wonder that the building design evolved into such configurations as the "telephone pole" plan. Inmates had to be moved from living quarters to various treatment areas and the single axis of travel provided the most security.

#### Current Trends in Design

At present, it has become extremely difficult to separate corrections design, treatment programs, and various schools of thought on exactly what constitutes crime. However, in the past ten to fifteen years it has become evident that something drastic needs to be done. In The Crime of Punishment, Dr. Karl Menninger said, "our prison system is a shambles -- beastly, unworkable and expensive . . . it's sole effect: to degrade and humiliate, to rob people of their human dignity" (13). One warden interviewed by the correctional facility evaluation team headed by William Nagel echoes "privacy and human dignity are relentlessly sacrificed" (14).

At last the physical environment has been linked to the success of rehabilitation. In 1961 a conference on correctional architecture was sponsored by the American

Institute of Architects. At that meeting the relationship between physical environment and successful rehabilitation was discussed. The answers were not pleasant, but they were accurate. There was a lack of recognized principles guiding correctional administration; inadequate long range plans on the federal, state, and local levels left undecided goals; and there was a lack of understanding between the architect and the correctional facility administration (15).

Norman A. Carlson, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, said, "for far to long, prison architecture has consisted primarily of revising old designs to reduce escape risk" (16). The state of the art has just begun now to correct his accurate observation.

In 1968, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), was founded as a government organization to study, assist and regulate the treatment process. Shortly thereafter it funded the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture at the University of Illinois. The functions of this clearinghouse are many, but basically they are concerned with any facility or treatment program requiring space, funding, and staff. They assist planners in developing systems and alternatives for any treatment program, including renovation and remodeling of existing programs and facilities. All federal and state correctional facilities must be approved by LEAA in order to qualify for type E

funding (17). At last some organization that understands both the planner/architect and the administration of correctional facilities has been formed. They are placed in a position of quality control and are also able to evaluate the success of existing and proposed programs. The clearinghouse has published a set of guidelines that is rapidly becoming the most extensive aid to planning site location, facility design, and treatment programs ever written.

Current existing facilities are being analyzed from the user standpoint and very definite facts are being learned. The facility sizes has been limited to much smaller numbers; 400 is the ultimate that the clearinghouse will accept but 300 is the suggested maximum. Larger dormitories have given way to smaller living units with human scale as the key design factor. These smaller dormitories, depending on the type security required, have been arranged in various types of configurations. For more rigid security, the dormitories usually contain from 20-50 living units grouped around a central courtyard. Sources indicate that aggressive behavior has been reduced by lack of overcrowding and the ability to avoid physical contact with people by getting away to one's self (18). When less security is required, these small dormitories are grouped around other building such as dining, administration, workshop, classrooms, and recreation to form campus plans similar to the earlier facilities designed for women or youthful offenders. The

campus design seems to have reduced social morality related to the human guilt of incarceration, improved relationships between guards and inmates, and created a more relaxed atmosphere (19).

Other interesting experiments have been tried on a much smaller scale. The demonstration facility at Dade County, Florida combines intake facility, screening, lock up and work release within the same 30,000 square feet facility. There is also proposed space that can be rented to other government social services (20).

#### Summary

1. Incarceration was conceived as punishment rather than rehabilitation.
2. Most early correctional facilities were designed with security and observation as the major design criteria.
3. No treatment programs have been very successful.
4. New, smaller facilities are being designed in hopes that successful programs can be found. The facilities place more emphasis on the resident's needs.

#### Conclusion

The prison was designed only as a warehouse for people who were considered undesirable. As treatment programs were began to correct the inmates social ills,

he was expected to become a rational, adjusted human in an environment that was irrational and inhuman.

## SOUTH CAROLINA: A NEW DIRECTION

### Introduction

South Carolina has been accelerating their correctional program at an extremely fast rate over the last fifteen or twenty years. The correctional system within the state will be examined and the new regional concept will be explained.

### History of the South Carolina Penal System

South Carolina is a state with many rural areas; only a few towns have grown large enough to be called cities. In the early history of the state each town or county was responsible for keeping each person who broke their laws. The facilities they used were usually minimal basic structures serving only as a place of detention. No sanitary facilities or heat caused filth and sickness. The first recorded prison of this type in South Carolina was the workhouse in Charles Towne, circa 1748 (21).

A need for state controlled facilities was realized as early as 1796 when the Governor suggested a prison system along the lines of the Pennsylvania Plan. This plea was given by every following governor until 1866 when the General Assembly passed an act to establish a state penitentiary. The Governor appointed a committee of three commissioners to select a site and build the facility. The initial sum of \$20,000 was invested and an additional \$45,000 was set aside to be used as needed.

The site selected was the site where the Central Correctional Institute stands; plans were made to phase this facility out in 1974 (22).

The facility housed every offender; black and white, male and female, young and old. In 1870 the ages of the inmates ranged from 10-72 years old.

From this small beginning, a chronological abstract shows how the correctional system has evolved:

- 1866 - State General Assembly act to establish state penitentiary
- 1870 - Chaplain initiated library and Sunday School
  - Prison industries included machine shop, shoe shop, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, weaving shop, tailor shop
- 1872 - State legislature to operate school 6 A.M. - 8 A.M., 4 P.M. - 8 P.M.
  - Superintendent of Education to furnish supplies
- 1894 - Policy of hiring convict labor to private contractors abolished
- 1877 - Industrial program adds shoe shop, factory and wagon shop
  - YMCA institutes program for spiritual needs
- 1878 - Public execution abolished
- 1879 - "Reformatory Department" for adolescents established
- 1882 - First farm of 404 acres acquired
- 1889 - Private contractors again lease convict labor

The birth of the South Carolina system shows that the first needs were to provide housing for the inmates. Programs were initiated to provide for their upkeep.

- 1900 - Reformatory (now John G. Richards Industrial School) established at Lexington Farm for males under 16 years old.
- 1903 - Chaplain required to conduct Sunday services at reformatory for \$150 a year
- 1905 - "Griffith Hospital" established
- 1906 - Reformatory and industrial school for white males (age 8-16 years) established in Florence
  - Lexington facility retained for black male adolescents
- 1914 - All convicts with sentences less than ten years could be required to work for county. Start of the "dual system"
  - Manpower shortages in state facilities, only 242 inmates remained
- 1918 - School for Girls (age 8-20 years) established
- 1927 - Woman's Building constructed
- 1930 - Auto tag factory began
- 1931 - Road sign factory added
- 1932 - Recreation program of basketball, horseshoes, and checkers initiated
- 1933 - Canning factory and paint shop begun
- 1937 - Woman's Penitentiary on State Broad River Farm completed
- 1940 - Two teachers hired at penitentiary Library grown to 1,400 volumes
- 1942 - 31 newspapers donated issues
  - Penitentiary Orchestra begins weekly program over WCOS radio
- 1945 - Per diem wages (5-40 cents) established
- 1948 - Vocational schools of carpentry, auto mechanics, plumbing, masonry, and sign painting begun



1949 - Book bindery established

As the system progressed, consideration was given to segregation by age, sex, and race. Individual needs also began to be satisfied with the addition of educational and recreational programs.

1954 - Ward for criminally insane established

1955 - Prison chapel completed

1960 - State General Assembly established  
South Carolina Department of Corrections  
to be governed by Board of Corrections

1962 - High school equivalency exam given  
twice a year  
- Largest laundry in Southeast opened  
at Manning Correctional Institute

1964 - Night school program introduced

1965 - Camp for youthful first offenders  
established at Holly Hill

1966 - Project First Chance begun

1967 - Reception and Evaluation Center opened  
in Columbia as joint effort of South  
Carolina Department of Corrections and  
South Carolina Department of Vocational  
Rehabilitation

1968 - Division of Youthful Offender Services  
established

1970 - "Part E funding" made available  
to states by federal government

1973 - South Carolina Division of LEAA  
submits Adult Corrections Study  
to Governor West  
- SCDC begins implementation of  
Adult Corrections Study  
- New CCI under construction in  
Columbia  
- Spartanburg County turns first  
county facilities over to SCDC

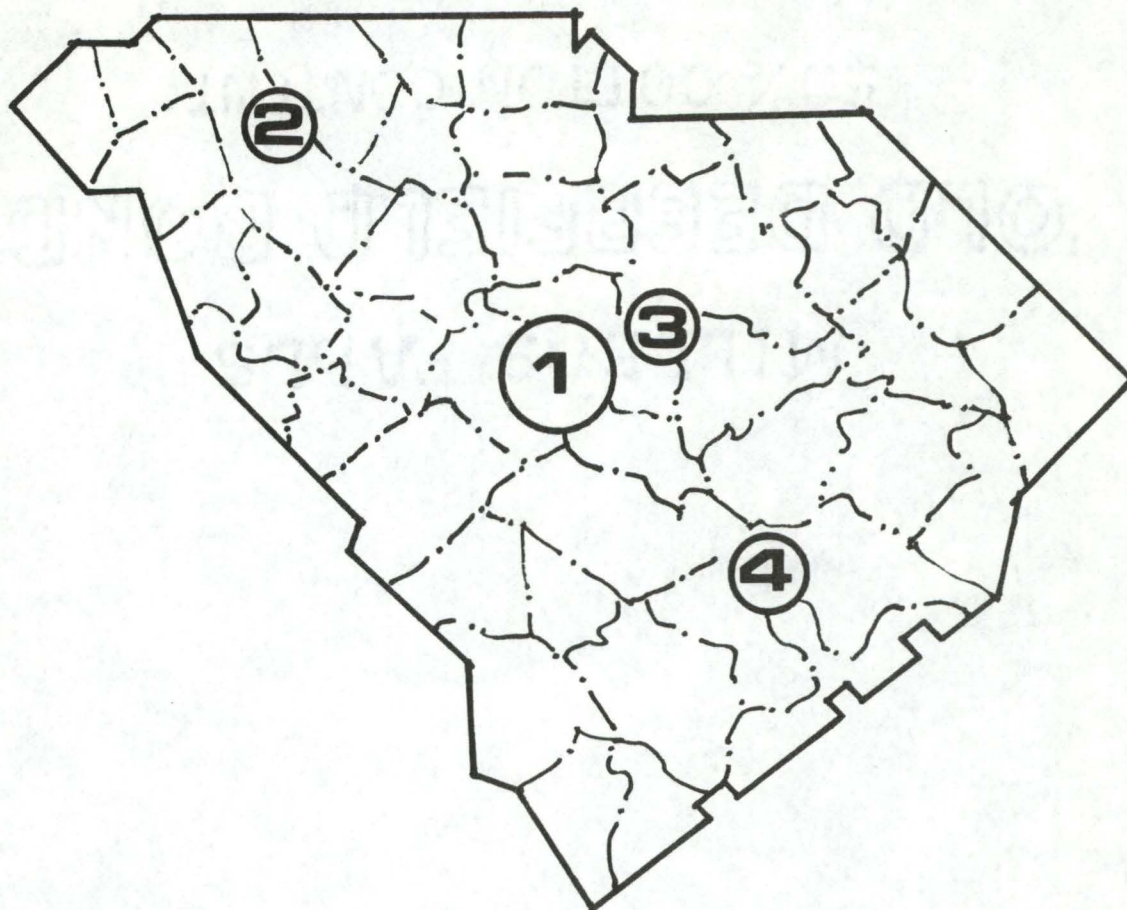
- 1974 - Regional Correctional Administration appointed for Appalachian Correctional Region
- Regional Corrections Coordinating Office opened in Spartanburg
  - Intake Service Center for Appalachian Correctional Region established at Greenville County Maximum Security Jail

The system now puts much of the emphasis on individual need. Although work programs still offset some of the expense, more consideration is given to the role and inmate must assume in society after leaving the correctional system.

#### The Regional System

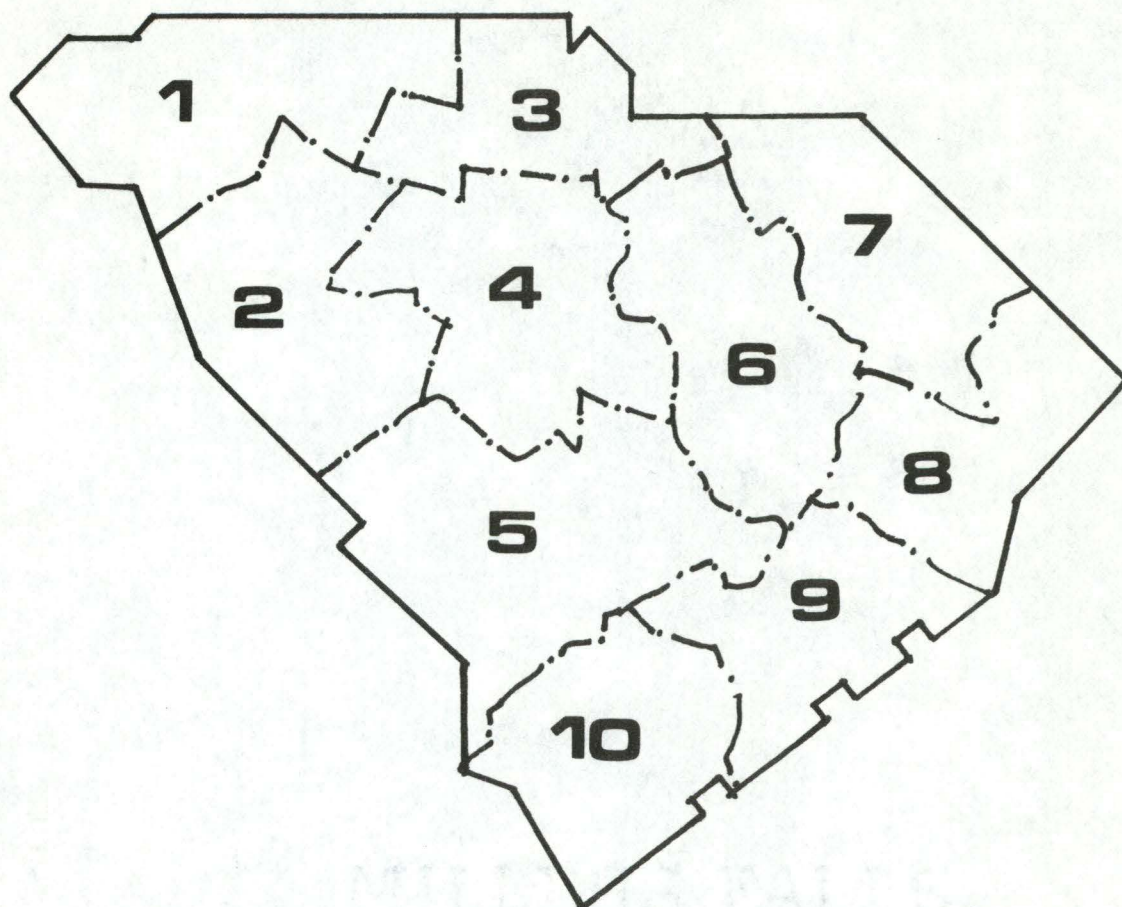
The year of 1973 may well become viewed as one of the most significant years in the history of the SCDC. Following national trends in correctional thinking, the state branch of LEAA presented the South Carolina Adult Correction Study to Governor West. In July this report was endorsed by the Governor's Committee on Criminal Justice, Crime and Delinquency. The major objectives of this study were to eliminate the dual prison system and direct the efforts of the SCDC toward the regionalization of adult correctional facilities (23). (Reference 2.1 for old centralized facilities).

It was suggested by the study that the State be divided into ten correctional districts (Figure 2.2). It was decided, after study by the SCDC, that these ten districts could be administered by four correctional regions (Figure 2.3). Each region would have an intake



1. COLUMBIA - CCI Maximum, Maximum Detention & Retraining Manning, Harbison Women's Facility, Walden, Goodman Center for the Aged, Reception & Evaluation Center (Maximum).
2. SIMPSONVILLE - Givens Youth Center.
3. BOYKIN - Wateree Minimum Correction
4. RIDGEVILLE - MacDougall Youth Center

Figure 2.1. Previous Centralized System.

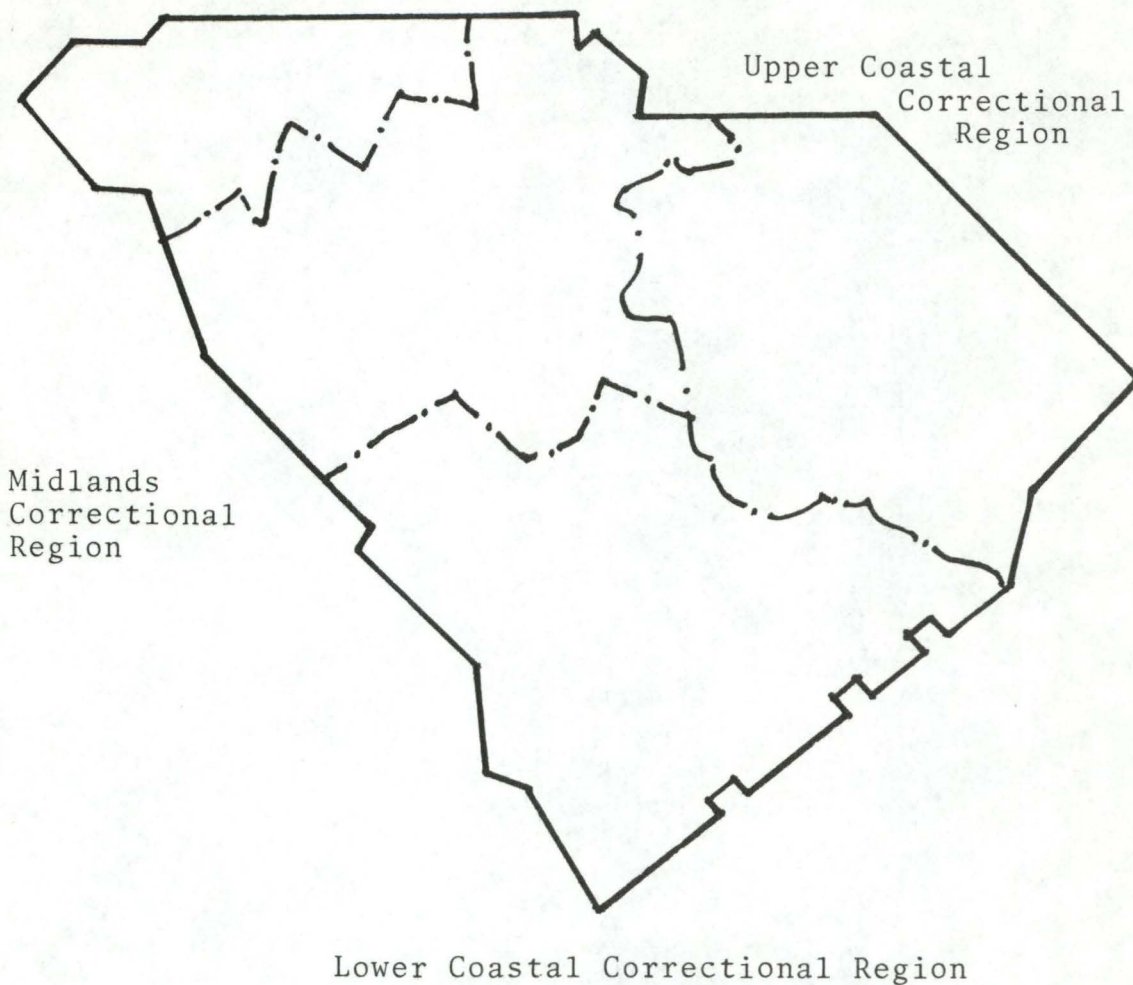


#### STATE PLANNING DISTRICTS

1. Appalachian
2. Upper Savannah
3. Catawba
4. Central Midlands
5. Lower Savannah
6. Santee-Wateree
7. Pee Dee
8. Waccamaw
9. Charleston-Berkeley-Dorchester
10. Low Country

Figure 2.2. The Ten Planning Districts.

Appalachian Correctional Region



Midlands  
Correctional  
Region

Upper Coastal  
Correctional  
Region

Lower Coastal Correctional Region

Figure 2.3. The Four Planning Regions.

center, medium and minimum security; special small groups such as women, mentally ill, and handicapped inmates would still be housed in Columbia.

By November of 1973 Spartanburg County began the new system by turning over its facilities to the SCDC. In June of 1974 the Regional Correctional Administrator was appointed and work began to establish operation of the Appalachian Correctional Region. Greenville and Spartanburg counties soon followed the example and turned over their facilities to the state. Anderson, Oconee and Pickens counties will complete the process as soon as facilities become available. The present facilities offered by the counties range in condition of repair from good to very poor. The following list from the Appalachian Correctional Region's Master Plan shows the present facilities and an asterisk denotes the ones which will be replaced.

Facility	Security Classification
*Travelers Rest Correctional Center	Minimum
*Blue Ridge Pre-Release Center	Minimum
Hillcrest Correctional Center	Minimum
Intake Service Center	Maximum
Givens Youth Correctional Center	Minimum
*Oaklawn Correctional Center	Minimum
*New Prospect Correctional Center	Minimum
Northside Correctional Center	Minimum
*Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center	Minimum
*Duncan Correctional Center	Minimum
*Cherokee Correctional Center	Minimum

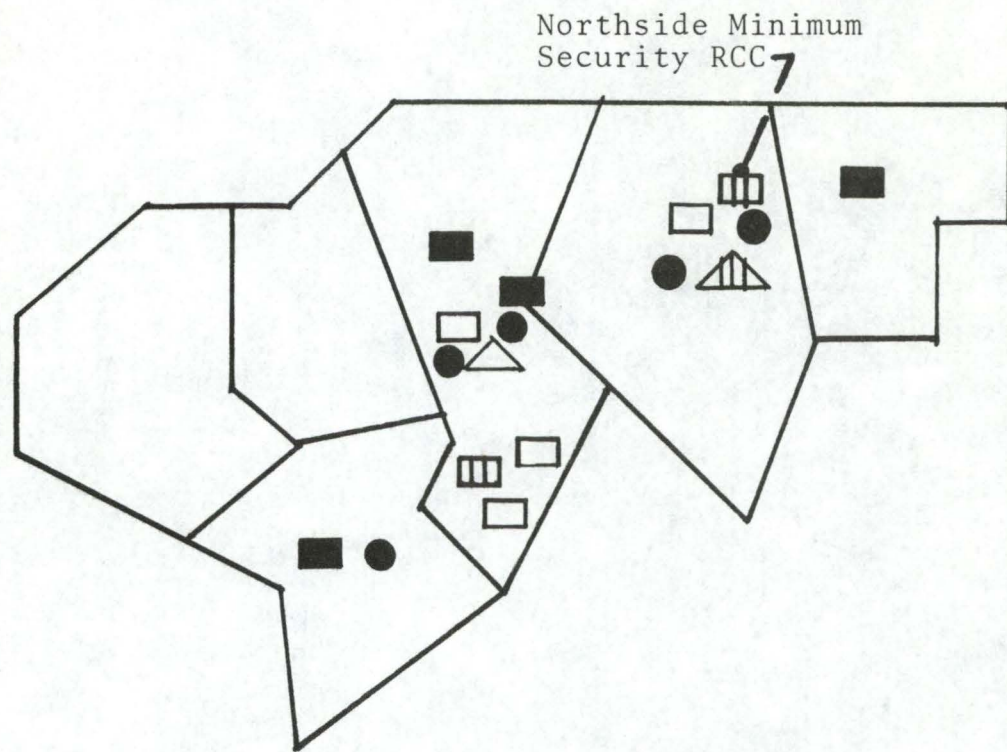
By 1982 the projected population requirements for the Appalachian Region will be 1,966 (24). With the phasing out of existing facilities, a shortage of 1240

spaces will have to be built to handle the medium and minimum security facilities within the region. This deficit will be corrected by the construction of two medium security regional facilities with a total capacity for both of 450, two minimum security regional facilities with a total capacity of 490, and five community pre-release centers with a total of 300 (Figure 2.4) (25).

#### The Intake Process

Before looking at how the new system processes the felon, it should be explained how the previous system worked and why it was eliminated. Upon sentencing, an inmate was taken to the 100 man Reception and Evaluation Center in Columbia for a three week stay. Here all the basic data necessary to bring his file up to date was acquired, plus special evaluations including "measurements of general mental ability, aptitude, vocational preference, and personality assessment as well as a complete medical examination" (26). After this process was completed, the inmate was sent to the proper security facility. The county also had an induction process, but it was less complete and the range of security facilities and treatment programs was extremely limited.

The comparison of the diagrams for the old and new process Figures 2.5 and 2.6 show that the most dominant characteristics of the new system is the elimination of the "dual" prison system more extensive use of community services before incarceration is considered and a



PROPOSED SERVICE DELIVERY NETWORK  
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION 1982

- Existing RCCO/ISC
- RCCO/ISC Design Stage
- Existing RCC
- Proposed CPRC
- Proposed RCC
- RCC Design Stage

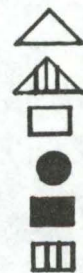


Figure 2.4. Proposed Service Delivery Network.  
Appalachian Correctional Region 1982.



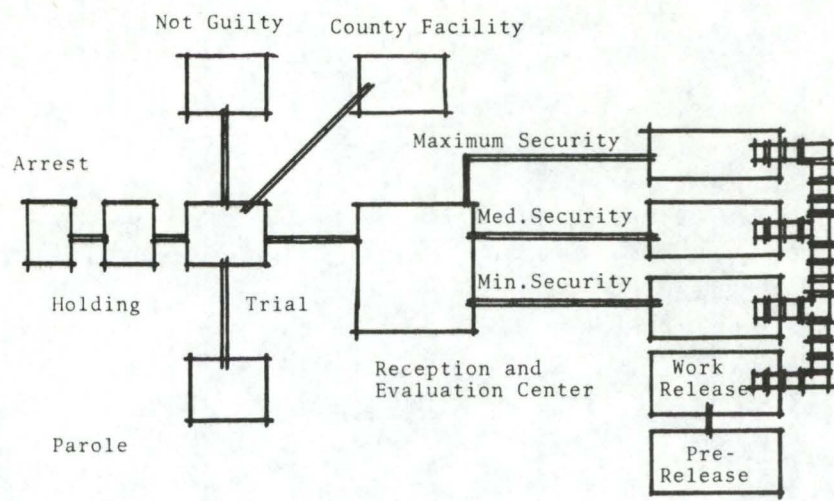


Figure 2.5. Previous Intake Process.

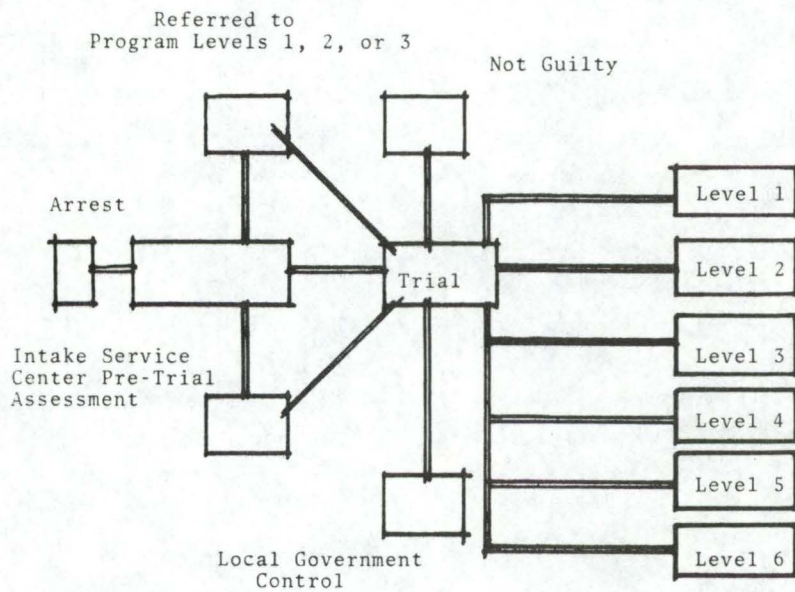


Figure 2.6. Proposed Intake Process.

graduated level of classification of inmates is also an important consideration. This hopefully will assure a quicker progression to community activities.

The new model of administration suggested by the Adult Corrections Study has established a six level program of induction and assessment that makes an intake service center where, with permission of the accused, the classification process can begin. Before trial in cases of moderate misconduct, the person can be channeled to the appropriate community service without ever having to be processed in a manner similar to the old system. The program has six levels, only three require incarceration. These levels are as follows:

- Level 1. Referral and Diversion - No formal supervision is needed; the person is introduced to the proper community service such as a community mental health center, Alcoholics Anonymous, adult education programs, veteran's services, YMCA, children or family services, or social welfare agencies. No construction of facilities is required.
- Level 2. Community Supervision - This program requires conventional probation and parole counseling plus additional programs where supervision isn't the foremost consideration. Administration of this program requires the same community services as level one, but more personal counseling is needed. Still no facilities have to be constructed.
- Level 3. Intensive Community Supervision - This is the final program before incarceration and it is usually initiated because the particular agency responsible for the client does not feel certain about his

trustworthiness or stability. Still the public is spared the expense of incarceration.

- Level 4. Partial Release - This program includes persons who can regularly be released into the community on a daily basis for education or work, but who also need intensive counseling and evaluation. The facilities required are a partial release component of a regional correctional center patterned after the current 30 day "depressurizing" pre-release centers or the one year work release centers.
- Level 5. Community Correctional Residency - It is recognized that the individual is currently not dangerous to society, but is not advanced enough to participate in level 4. The program administrators draw upon existing community programs and apply them within the facility. Such a facility should blend into the community that supports it. Programs for education and vocational training should be provided, drawing upon community resources. The physical statement of these facilities should reflect the goals and procedures involved in the correctional process.
- Level 6. High Security Residency - Although the client has been classified as a high security risk, treatment programs are still continued. The large existing groups should be broken down into smaller groups of 10-20 so that programs can be given at different states of program acceptances. Programs include education, vocational training, and recreation aligned with industrial programs (27).

#### The Regional Correctional Facility

The Community Correctional Residency (Level 5) has brought about the need for a community-based facility. This regional correctional facility, as it is called in

South Carolina, has been conceived to realize the goals established in the above mentioned Level 5.

Although only a very few of the total number of correctional facilities in the United States are presently of this type, positive results have already been realized.

The Vienna Correctional Center in Vienna, Illinois has an inmate resident population of 500, both men and women, that have the opportunity to experience this residential setting. The residents can swim, hit golf balls, fish, or play tennis in their spare time after participating in a day of vocational or educational training (28). This relaxed community atmosphere has shown signs in the change of attitude toward the correctional system, one of the main goals the SCDC hopes to attain. Other advantages hoped to be realized are better inmate/family ties throughout the rehabilitation process and a working relationship with programs and organizations within the inmate's own community.

As can be expected, most inmates go through a period of withdrawal until they accept the fact that they are incarcerated and until they understand how they fit into their new surroundings. Although there isn't enough data to firmly state that this period will be shortened in the community corrections facility; it is hoped that a smaller, "less institutional" setting will allow the resident to make his adjustment sooner.

Such objectives as personal involvement with activities within the facility and more contact with the administration and staff also make the resident feel more comfortable in his artificial surroundings. Duties such as day clerk, duty driver and group initiated activities play a large part in this involvement process.

#### Education and Vocational Training

The regional correctional facility is an excellent place to initiate programs of education and vocational training. In many cases, they can actually be programs given at local schools, colleges, or technical schools. The University of South Carolina has begun a two year program at CCI and already thirty inmates are involved in a full daily program. Palmer College and Columbia Regional Technical Center also have similar programs for the women at Harbison (29). This seems impressive when you realize that in 1930 Austin MacCormick listed in his book, The Education of Adult Prisoners, that South Carolina was one of thirteen states that offered no educational programs. In a short period of time, SCDS seem to have generated a fairly complete program.

The Adult Corrections Study states that inmates are not restricted by a learning handicap.

In developing educational programs it is important to note that the intelligence of correctional clients does not differ markedly from the rest of the population. Our data reveals that although every range of intelligence is represented, the average IQ of clients is normal (30).

This also has to be compared with the fact that the average educational level of the inmates is approximately equivalent to the ninth grade of our public school system.

Certain education programs can only be applied on an individual basis because of the remedial work that is required. These programs are developed within the facility by the individual, his counselors, and the administration as well as concerned professional and lay volunteers. The objective is to integrate the client into community educational programs because it cannot be taken as a separate part. Classrooms, testing facilities, and library material are also required. Resocialization is also a goal of these programs. Upon the acceptance of a client into a vocational program, a full range of aptitude and skill test should be given in coordination with the aspirations of the individuals. The results should also be coordinated with the job market to avoid the disappointment of learning a non-marketable skill. The selected program or programs should also be used in conjunction with community resources such as qualified volunteers, community financial support, program development and traineeships.

Programs vary from performance contracting by private companies, vocational training release to community training centers, individual contract agreements for apprenticeship, and programs developed by labor unions.

### Summary

1. South Carolina has directed its efforts toward resocialization of the inmate within the past fifteen years.
2. The Regional system has been adopted to bring the inmate resident closer to his community and family.
3. The intake process has been changed to provide assistance rather than incarceration whenever possible.
4. The Regional facility will work in conjunction with community service to provide maximum educational and vocational training.

### Conclusion

The new regional system will not be complete enough to fulfill all needs without many trial and error processes to establish the best programs. This implies that any facility built should have the maximum amount of flexibility with the physical structure. The goals of this new system can be more easily accomplished if architectural flexibility is a key design feature.

## ANALYSIS OF A REGIONAL MINIMUM SECURITY FACILITY

### Introduction

At present there has not been enough data accumulated to provide an architectural program that will allow a facility to be constructed without future alterations. An analysis of possible future needs will however allow the designer to realize where these changes may occur. The facility can then be designed to accommodate maximum future flexibility.

### The Flexibility of Components

The problem of flexibility was not realized during the early history of corrections because no flexibility was required when the philosophy was "incarcerate and punish." Expansion in relationship to observation was the major consideration.

Those early years did help to establish some rules that aid in the analysis of proposed facilities. We found that large numbers of inmates in "human warehouses" destroyed not only the humanity of the inmate, but also of the guards. At present, the suggested limits of size are set at 400 inmate residents (31). A majority of inmates were housed in maximum security environments although only 10-20% actually require this type of confinement (32). Currently, the philosophy is to provide only security which is necessary. Old programs that stressed incarceration produced recidivist at rates of over 50% in some states



(33). New and creative programs in rehabilitation are now being initiated and tested.

At present, there are no established program requirements for education, vocational training, or industrial training within a 250 man unit such as the regional correctional facility that the author proposed to study. Even if one could be written with great success today, it would be outmoded within a period of years or even months. There are too many things that can alter a given vocational or educational program. Some programs will change overnight with the passing of a new law or the revoking of an old one. In 1877 when the wagon shop was begun, no one could have guessed that by 1948 there would be vocational training in auto repair. It could not be envisioned because the automobile had not been invented.

There are some people that say no new facilities should be begun until we know what should be built. This seems like a defeatist attitude and does not answer the question: what should be done with those people who are incarcerated and the many more who are arrested every day?

Still, as has been pointed out previously, once the facility is constructed, it will most probably be used for many years regardless of what changes take place in vocational or educational programs.

The hypothesis of this study is that if more consideration is given to the flexibility of the structures

as they are now designed, it will be easier to adapt new programs to the physical structure in the future. There are many "flexible" components suggested by the National Clearinghouse, more components that should be considered from the standpoint of flexibility, and many products on the market that can satisfy these needs. The author proposes to analyze each of the building types required for a prepared architectural program of a minimum security regional correctional expansion of each type. These recommendations will then be incorporated into a design proposal for the Northside Correctional Center, in Spartanburg, S. C.

#### Program Analysis

The architectural program used for evaluation has been compiled from existing programs, discussions with SCDC personnel, and test programs implemented in other states.

It should be noted that, at this point of the evaluation, there will be no consideration given to the requirements of square footage or to the relationship between components.

#### Dormitory

The major components that require evaluation are:

1. 48 private rooms
2. Counselor offices
3. Day activities area
4. Guard Office

It is perhaps best to start with the actual housing of the residents since relationships are established here that will be seen in other parts of the facility. The given program has two counselors and twenty-four residents per group. This number of residents is not uncommon in the current thinking of dormitory design. Twenty-four is the minimum suggested size to be economically feasible for the services of the counselor. Still it is not so large as to deprive any resident of individual attention. Sub groups of six or eight or twelve can also be easily arranged from the twenty-four resident per counselor allotment. It should be noted that this ratio has been derived over a long period of time because the living unit has received the most intensive investigation, beginning with group studies in the design of facilities for women and youthful offenders.

It is obvious that, with the exception of an additional guard, the dormitory could be built as two separate structures of twenty-four living units each. The common factor that unites them is a large activities area that could not be justified for only twenty-four residents. However, this activities space could serve as a link between the two structures.

At present office space is provided for each counselor. This room could serve as a small meeting area, a quiet space for relaxation, or as expansion space if additional counselors were deemed necessary or economically feasible.

A small guard office should be adequate for a dormitory of this size. A minimum security facility places emphasis on security by observation Figure 3.1. The Adult Corrections Study stresses that a resident should be given as much freedom as can be entrusted to him. If necessary, several guards could easily work out of the 220 square feet allotted by the program.

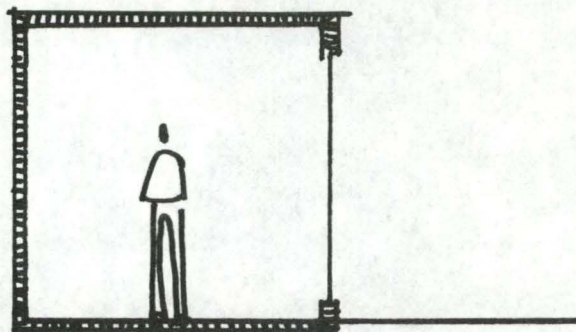
The most radical suggestion the author would make about the dormitory is that it should be designed so that it can not be expanded to accommodate additional living units.

The design considerations that affect the dormitory flexibility are:

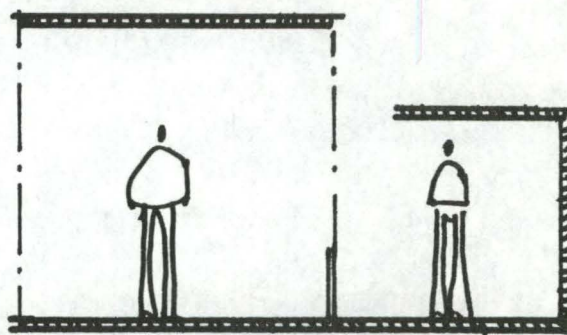
1. The ability to break the 24 units down into smaller groups.
2. Consider the possibility of two units with activities and control as the link.
3. Provide additional counselor space for expansion and activities.
4. Design the dormitory so that additional living units cannot be added. (This requires flexibility in designing the site for additional dormitories.) Ref. Figure 3.2.

#### Living Units

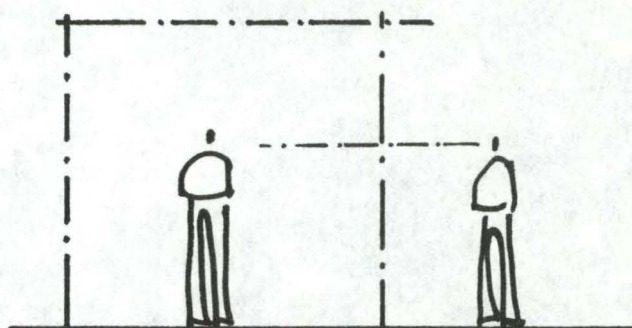
The living unit is so important that it should be given separate evaluation. The unit should be large enough to allow the resident adequate room for storage,



Maximum Security - Detention



Medium Security - Restriction and Observation



Minimum Security - Intermittent Staff Control

Figure 3.1. Levels of Security.

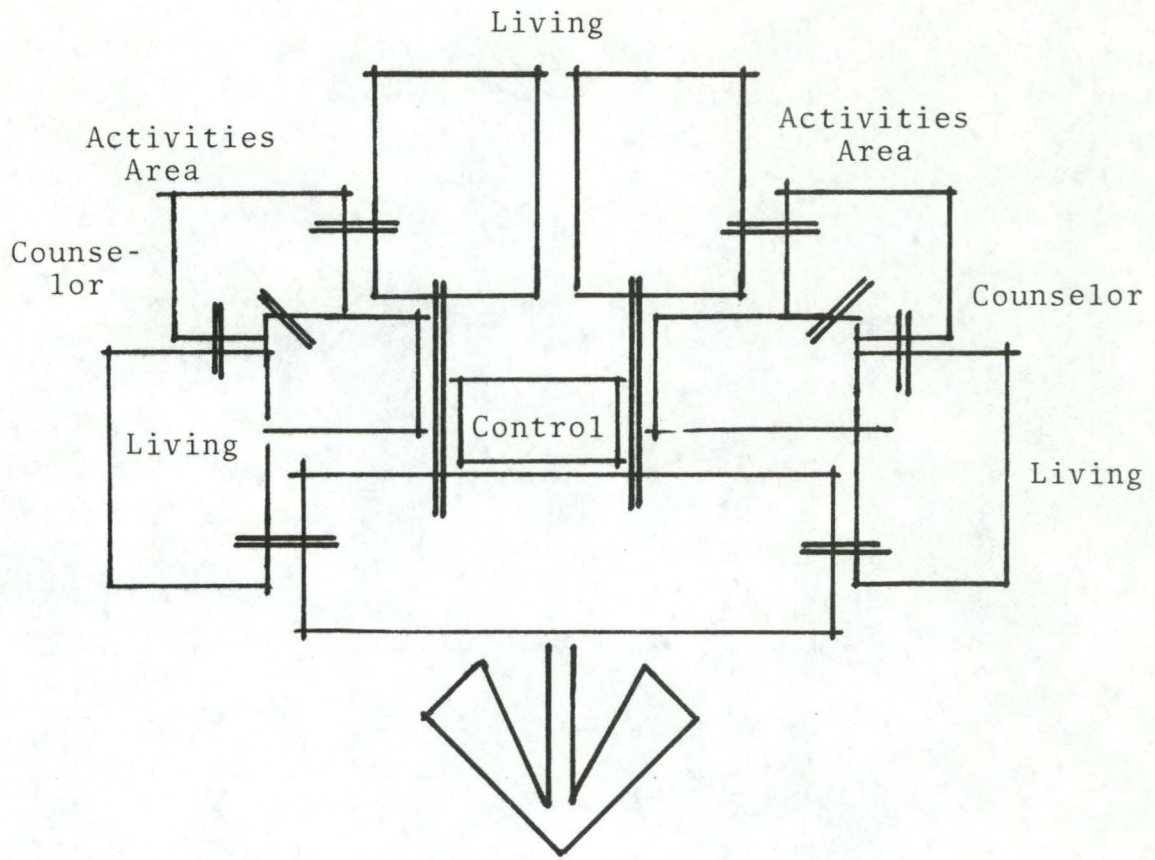


Figure 3.2. Author's Concept of Dormitory.

sleep, and an area to read and write letters. It should not be plush enough to make the person withdraw from community activities in favor of activities that he can do in his room. It is also the only space that he can call his own. This ownership should be signified by a personal key that allows only he and the guard to enter without invitation. This is also a safeguard against homosexual advances (34).

For after hours supervision, a window should be provided adjacent to the path of travel of the guard.

The private room also requires major consideration as to materials and furnishings. It has proven true that these spaces take the most abuse.

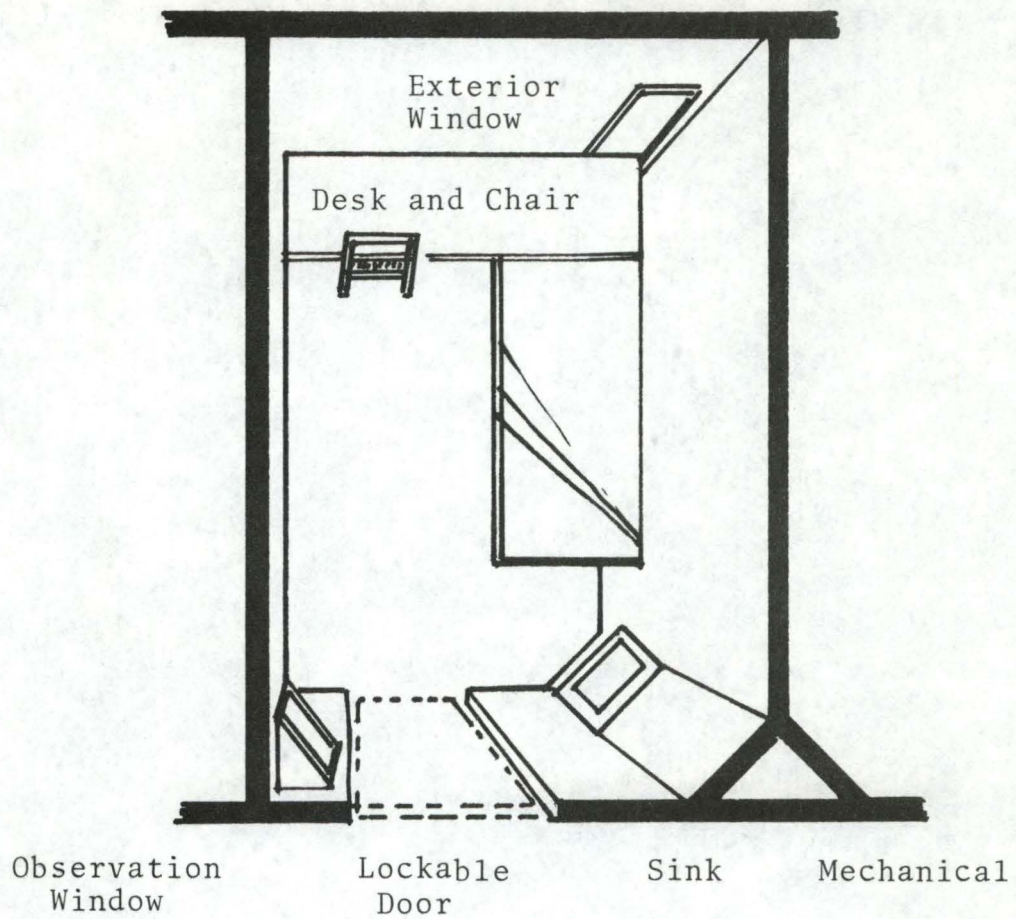
A summary of the living units consideration are:

1. Comfortable but not plush.
2. A lockable door.
3. A supervision window for guard.
4. Consideration of durable finishes and furnishings (Reference figure 3.3 and 3.4).

#### Kitchen and Dining

Components that should be considered in evaluating this area are:

1. Kitchen, dishwashing servicing
2. Locker and day storage
3. Dietician's office
4. Dining
5. Loading dock

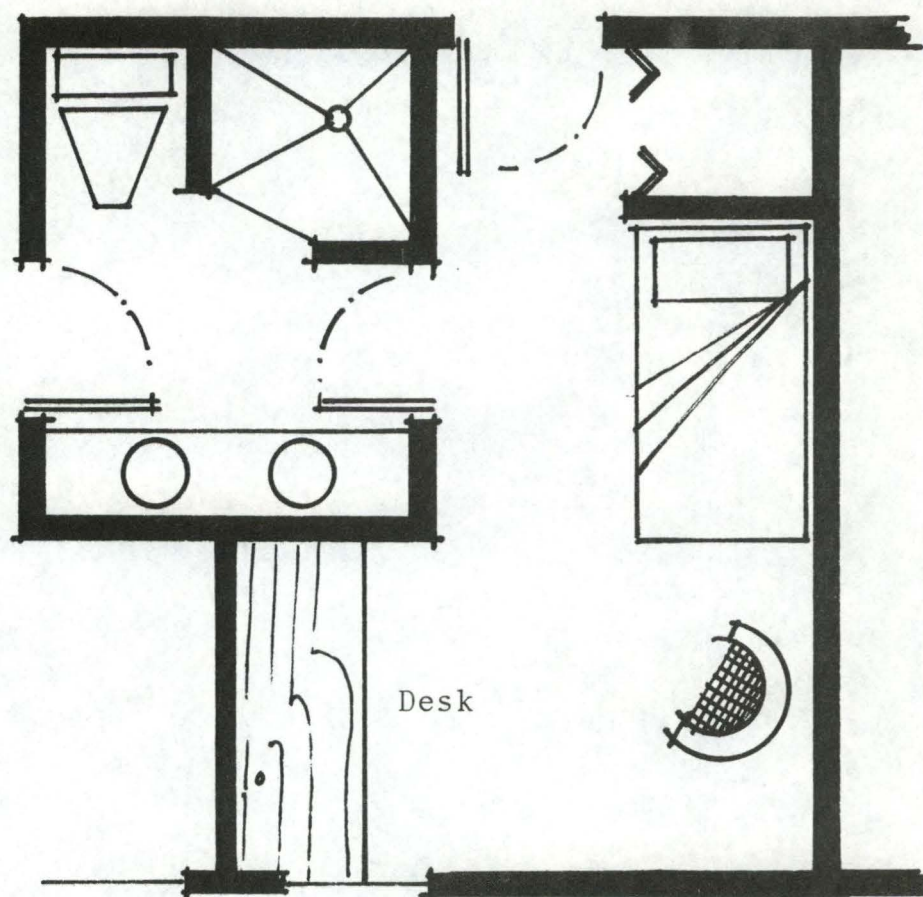


7'4" x 10'9"

Typical Room - Minimum Security - Arkansas Department of Corrections.

Figure 3.3. Typical Room.





A Living Unit with Shared Bath. Suggested by "Guidelines."

Figure 3.4. Typical Room.

The kitchen, aside from being the food preparation area, can serve as a place for the job training as a cook or dietician. Although no structured educational space would be required, the kitchen should be provided with an area or cubical for a person to work with the chef or dietician. As the architectural program implies, this area should be designed to handle the maximum number of residents that are ever expected. In this case it has already been designed to handle 350 persons per meal. Expansion would only require a change in the dining schedule.

There are two major philosophies as to the serving of food. The first is to prepare the food in a central location and cart it to the dining area which is usually located in the dormitory. The second is to serve the food in conjunction with the preparation area. Carting the food has proven to be unsuccessful in most cases when a large building complex is involved; the food gets cold and smooth, paved surfaces must be provided for the carts. Also on an uneven site, ramps must be employed. A central dining area seems to be the most common (and preferable for minimum security) because the larger dining rooms can be used as lecture, group meetings, and recreational space during the afternoon and evenings. It also provides an excellent place to bring guests. It should be noted that the ability to subdivide this area into two or more smaller group areas is also suggested, as well as the

possibility of exterior spaces that can also be integrated into the dining areas. It should be noted that these suggestions will also require structure considerations to maintain flexibility.

A recap of the kitchen and dining area shows the following considerations:

1. Provide a small area for student assistants in the food preparation area.
2. Serve food in an adjacent dining area.
3. Make dining area flexible enough to serve as lecture, group, or recreational spaces.
4. Integrate exterior spaces into dining area. (Refer figure 3.5).

#### Detention Unit

The philosophy of the detention unit is that there will be those people who do not fit into the relaxed security atmosphere of a minimal correctional facility. These people will be held in the detention unit only long enough for reclassification and transportation arrangements to a higher security facility. Here observation is a key factor in design and the ability to expand without destroying this observation is important. (Refer figure 3.6).

#### Medical Facility

The components that require consideration in this building are:

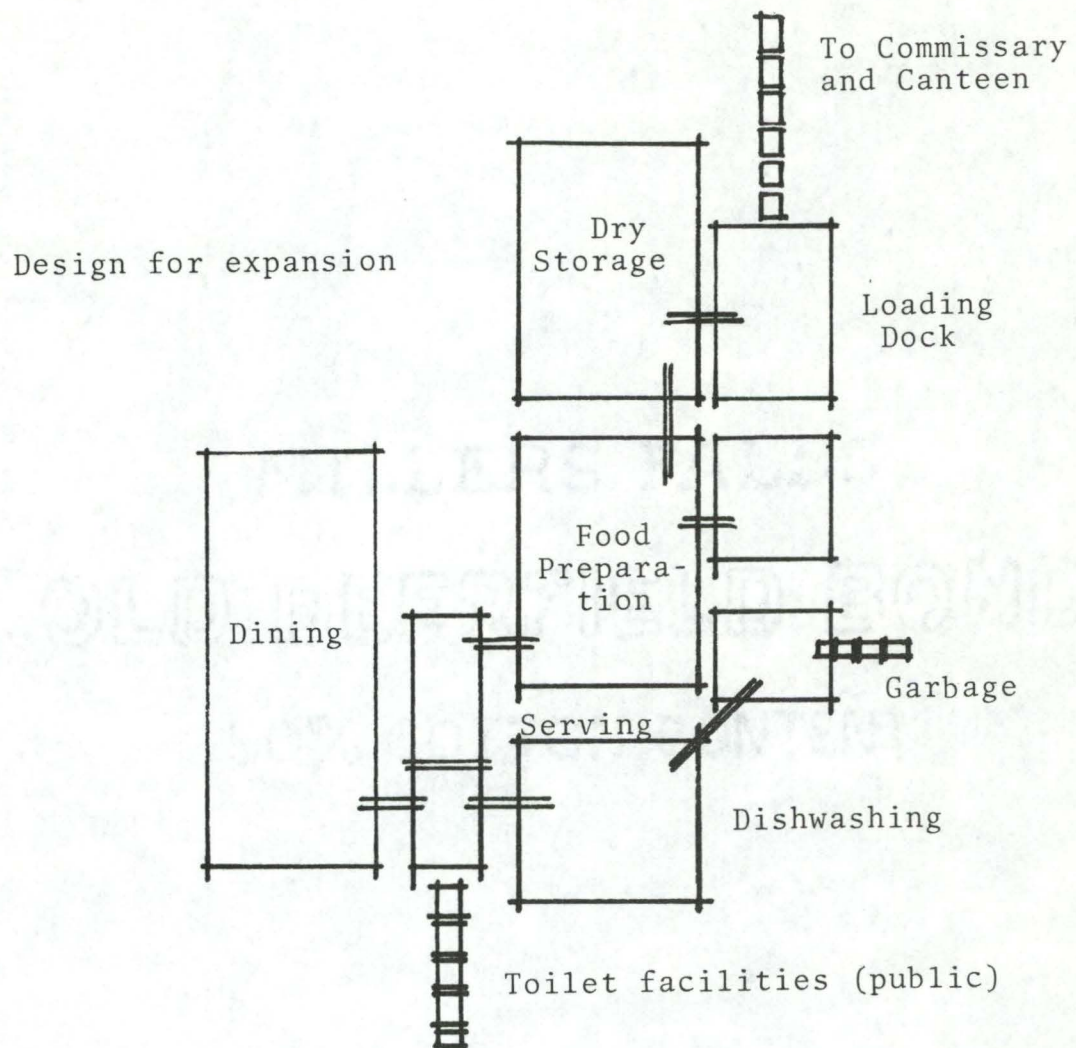


Figure 3.5. Cafeteria Diagram

1. Physician's office and examination.
2. Waiting.
3. Dental operatory, darkroom, laboratory and equipment.
4. Reception, records and pharmacy.

Adopting a plan of regular health maintenance is stressed within the correctional community. A complete physical exam is given with the induction process and regular checkups are encouraged thereafter.

A definite advantage is realized from the standpoint of economy within the regional system. With central location in Columbia, a large full time staff of doctors, dentists, and support people were required to maintain health needs. The regional system allows the number of professional assistants in Columbia to be reduced while allowing the doctors and dentists to be contracted and a one or two day basis for the regional facilities. Other days, only a technician is required for common health needs. Emergency is handled at anytime at the closest available hospital and scheduled surgery and major treatment is referred to the central facility in Columbia.

At present time, the suggested program is adequate. Future projections such as the addition of new residential units or the mixing of female inmates may require additional examination space or even an additional physician's office. Suggested future expansion should be considered in the physicians spaces, storage, and pharmacy only after

the rescheduling of the contract professional help is exhausted.

Design considerations are:

1. Provide for expansion in physicians area (to be used only after reschedule procedures have been exhausted).
2. Provide for internal expansion in pharmacy area (Reference figure 3.7).

#### Administration

The following components should be considered:

1. Visitors - waiting - reception
2. Coordinator of recreation
3. Training officer
4. Superintendent and assistant
5. Social worker
6. Psychologist
7. Counselor
8. Secretaries and
9. Staff assistants
10. Conference and staff lounge
11. Duty officer - control
12. Chief corrections supervisor and assistant
13. Related storage and toilets.

By nature, the administration of the regional facility is a complicated process. Component relationships, access, and movement within the building also reflect this complication. This requires a structure of some magnitude to

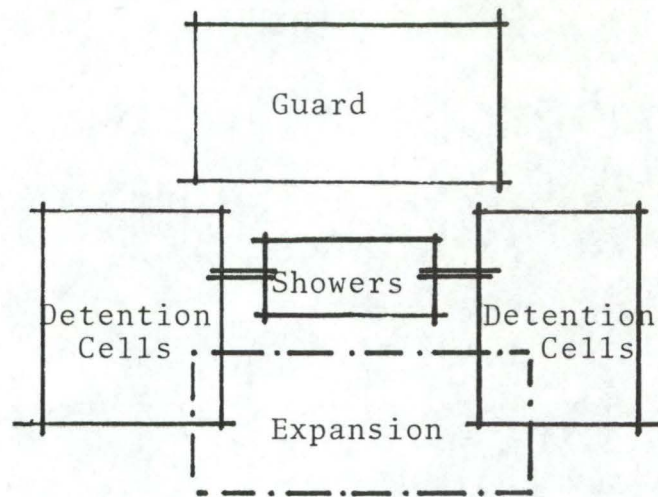


Figure 3.6. Detention Unit Diagram.

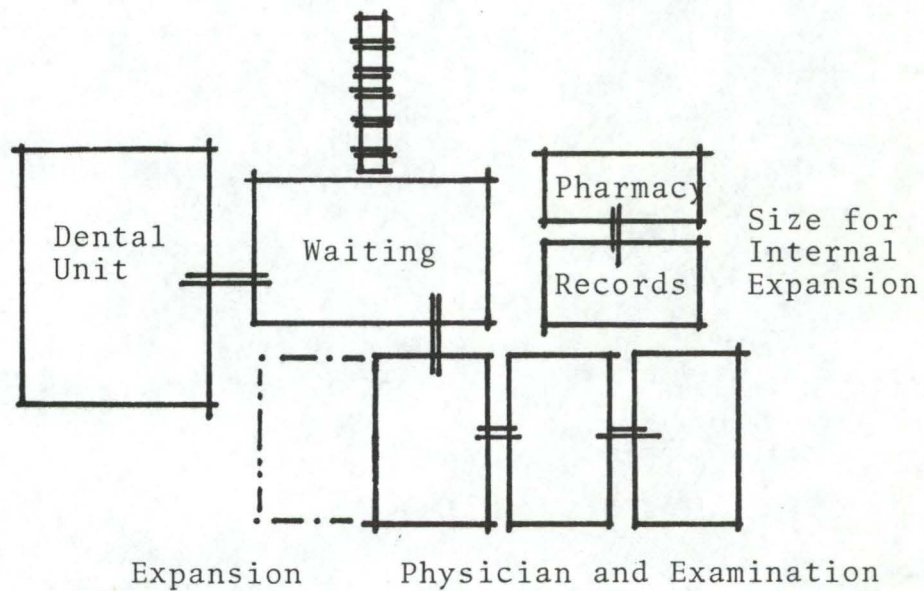


Figure 3.7. Medical Unit Diagram.

satisfy the needs. From the standpoint of prominence, the visitor is usually well aware of where the control center is located. This prominence must not however be overbearing on the residents.

The clearinghouse guidelines state: "administration is properly an important support element with major planning implications and should never be more than that" (35).

To analyze this unit for flexibility and control, it is necessary to look at the four major functions of the building:

1. Coordination of program
2. Control
3. Visitor welcome
4. Administration

The administration has traditionally been by the superintendent and his assistant. Since the maximum growth that could occur is 60% (250-400 max) it should seem that growth would be more rapid in the area of new programs, rather than in the administration of facility operations.

The coordination of programs would be the projected area of growth. As has been pointed out previously, this is the area that has most affected the design of previous building types such as the "telephone plan." The additional programs have also required additional personnel to plan and supervise them. This component also affects services required such as secretaries and staff assistants.



To compensate for adjustment early after completion of the facility, internal expansion should be provided by allowing file storage, secretaries, and staff assistants to be arranged in open plan areas while consideration should be given to future expansion of the building in this area.

The control area would naturally require more personnel if the 400 resident limits were reached. The duty control station would not expand, nor would the supervisor's offices. The margin of expansion would occur with the security storage and locker areas. This being only a small part of the control component, it is suggested that the maximum expansion be programmed into the initial design.

In the area of visitor welcome, no expansion would be realized because as soon as arrangements are made with the resident, visiting occurs elsewhere. Actual visiting facilities would require consideration of expansion. As more community acceptance of the regional concept occurs, it is possible that home visits such as more frequent furloughs would negate expansion in this area, therefore only the programming of possible expansion is required.

Areas of flexibility to be considered are:

1. Internal expansion in clerical areas
2. Provide for future expansion in program coordination areas
3. External expansion in security storage and lockers (Reference figure 3.8).

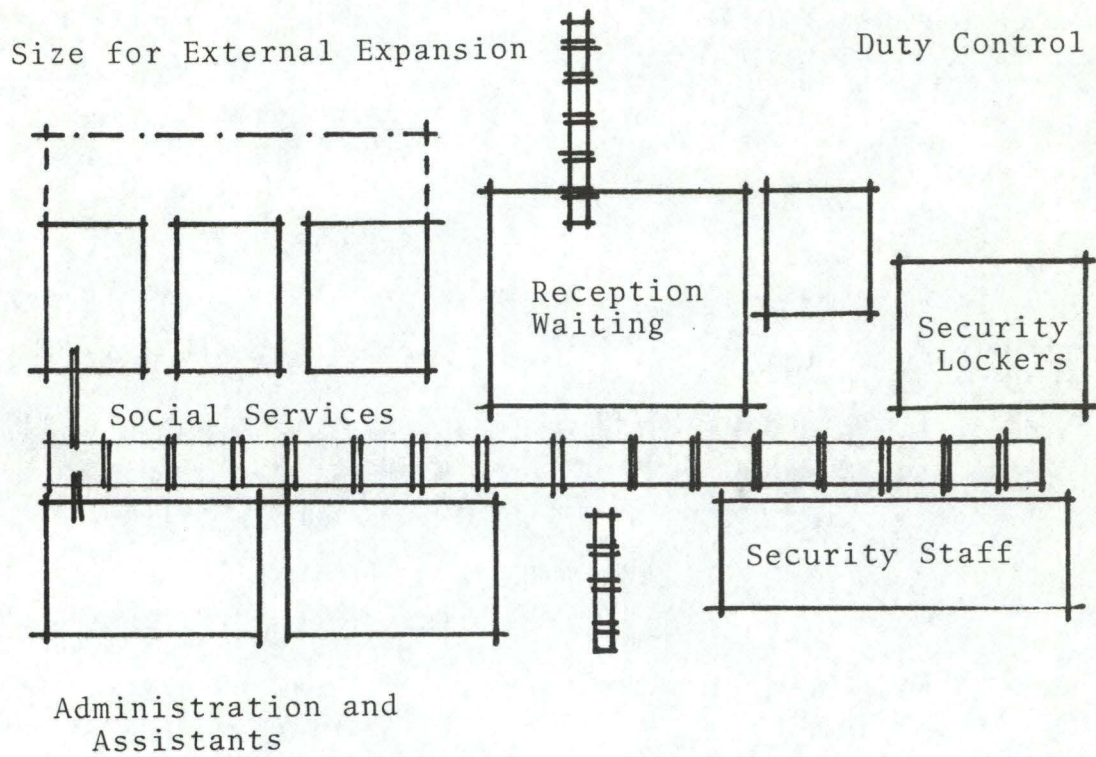


Figure 3.8. Administration Unit Diagram.

### Education Units

Though it is called vocational training, educational instruction, or industrial facility; all the programs have the education of the resident as a goal. The vocational and education goals are a direct product and the industries program has that goal as a by product that is valued as much as the product.

This area, from past history, has been the most complicated to plan. Any program is worth only as much as the enthusiasm of the resident and each new resident may bring a different desire. Vocational programs are geared to current technical skills required in the community and industrial programs help to meet the needs of the correctional system and state agencies. Economic conditions weigh heavily on a proposed or adopted program. Here the community is perhaps the greatest asset and should be used as a resource as much as possible. Still such things as "State use" laws in connection with products made by inmate labor and government funding of proposed community technical education programs can cause fluctuation in programs that are offered within the facility.

It is known that each facility should be designed for its specific need as dictated by the architectural program. However when that need no longer exists it should be recognized that the space is still valuable for new programs. To apply these future changes to the current architectural program, perhaps we should return

again to the group division of twenty-four residents per counselor. By understanding the teaching philosophy we can draw conclusions that will allow the formation of "building blocks." Concerning the educational and counseling processes, we see four important divisions:

1. One on one instruction
2. Group therapy of eight residents (twelve maximum)
3. Classrooms of twelve (fifteen maximum)
4. Labs that can accommodate approximately thirty per instructor.

The one on one method of instruction requires individual effort on the part of the student; however room should be provided for instruction by the teacher. A space of 6'0" x 6'0" (thirty-six square feet per student) is adequate for both teacher and student. As can be seen from figure 3.9, this "building block" can be used to form an 18'0" x 24'0" space for a maximum of fifteen students, and two of these larger "building blocks" can form a lab space of 24'0" x 36'0".

The individual work areas for the student can be formed simply by the defined space of a desk, chair, and necessary equipment. It may be enclosed by either a partial height barrier or from floor to ceiling. The full enclosure can also be designed to exclude sound or light. It should be noted that if these full length partitions are not load bearing; they can be torn down or

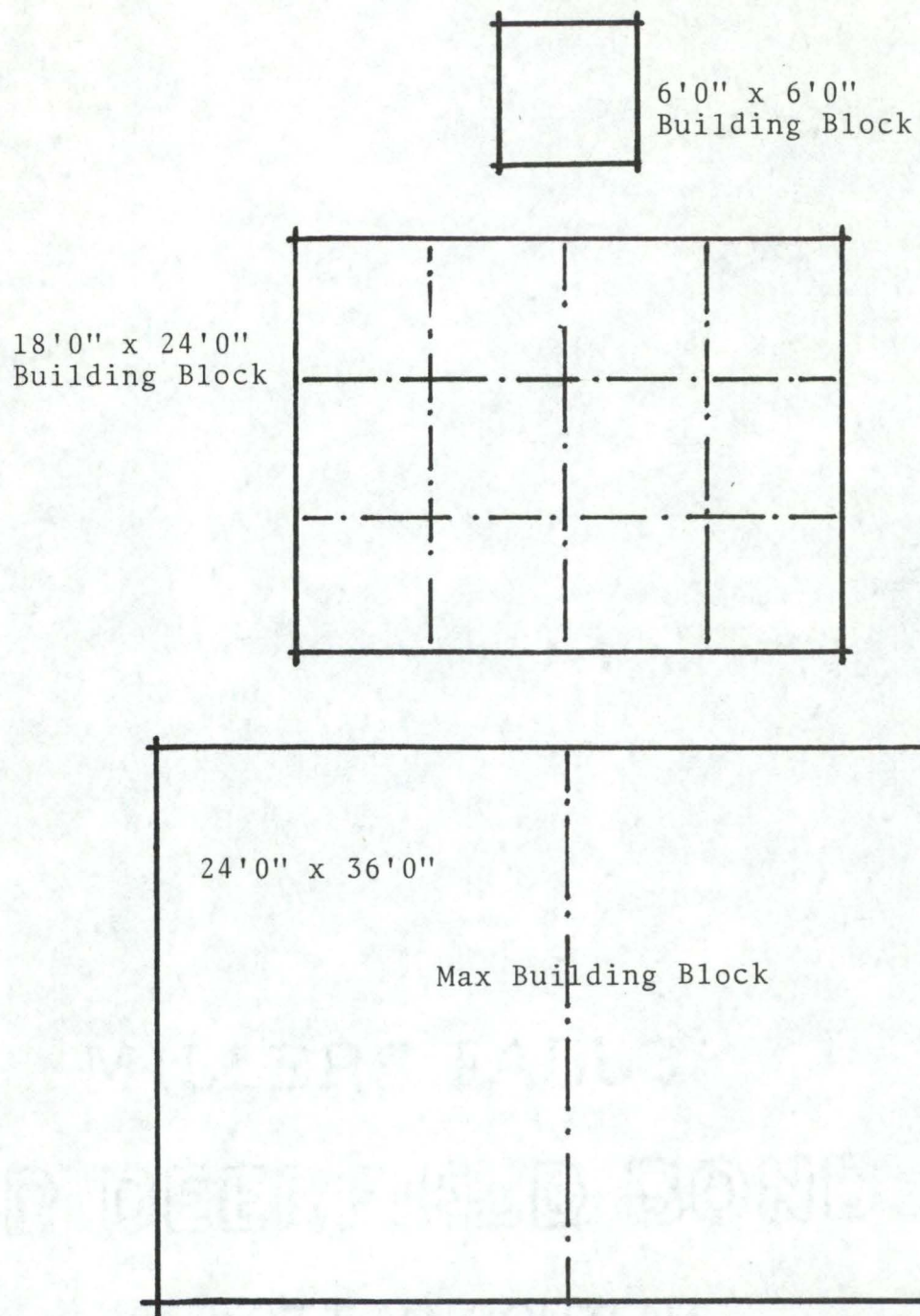


Figure 3.9. Design Building Block.

moved about six times for the same expense as the original panel cost.

Table 3.1 analyzes the requirements for individual activities that are representative of uses that can be expected to be required.

Once the "building block" is established, it is necessary to think of it in terms of long range use. Although circulation is included within the "building block," future planning may make access to the space unfeasible. It is therefore suggested that when the structure and fenestration are being designed, an opening be provided at least every 32'0" that will be easily converted into an exterior entrance. This opening may be large window units, panels or precast material or framing that may be removed without structural modification (Figure 3.10). Naturally the site also affects this consideration and if undue expense of landscaping to provide for this potential entrance is required, economics will govern.

It is also suggested that if a building is to be designed with a ceiling height of over 14'0", consideration should be given to providing enough extra height so that two levels could be housed within the building if it were ever to be renovated for another type of program.

Some flexibility can also be given to the roof. Openings for mechanical ventilation or smoke hatches can

Table 3.1. Example Table for Organizing Spatial Needs.

SPACE	LIGHT (NATURAL)	WATER	MECHANICAL	SOILED	SOUND ISOLATION	EQUIPMENT REQ.	FIRE HAZARD	MATERIALS REQUIRED	STRUCTURAL	SUGGESTIONS
KEY PUNCH	*		*		-	*	*	*		CAN BE LOCATED IN ISOLATION CUBICAL IND. OR AS CLASS GROUP
TYPING	*		*		-	*	*			
SEWING	*		*		-	*	*	*		WOULD NEED 18 x 24 FOR SMALL GROUP
DRAFTING	*		*							SMALL CUBICAL 6' x 6'
PAINTING	*	*	*	*			*			
SMALL SCULPTURE	*	*	*	*				*		SUGGEST ART AND CRAFTS ISOLATED IN SEPARATE AREA
APPLIANCE REPAIR	*		*			*	*	*		COULD BE HANDLED IN ROOM OF ED./VOC. BUILDING
PHOTOGRAPHY	- *	*	*	*		*		*		WOULD REQ. MODIFICATION IN ED. BUILDING - REQ.GROUP ACTIVITY
TESTING ROOM	*		*		*					CAN BE INDIVIDUAL CUBICAL OR GROUP CLASSROOM
BUSINESS MACHINES	*		*			*		*		IBID
PING PONG	*		*			*				CAN BE CONVERTED CLASSROOM
BILLIARDS	*		*			*				IBID
SNACK BAR	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	-	ONLY VERY BASIC AREA COULD BE USED WITHOUT SPACE MODIFICATION
LIBRARY	*		*		*		*	*		COULD BE USED IN A CONVERTED SPACE
EDUCATIONAL TV	*		*		*	-		-		WOULD REQUIRE LARGE CLASSROOM OR 18 x 24 GROUP AREA
COUNSELING	*		*		*					GROUP AREA 18 x 24 OR ISOLATION CUBICAL FOR NON-PRIVATE

- Possibly Required \* Yes

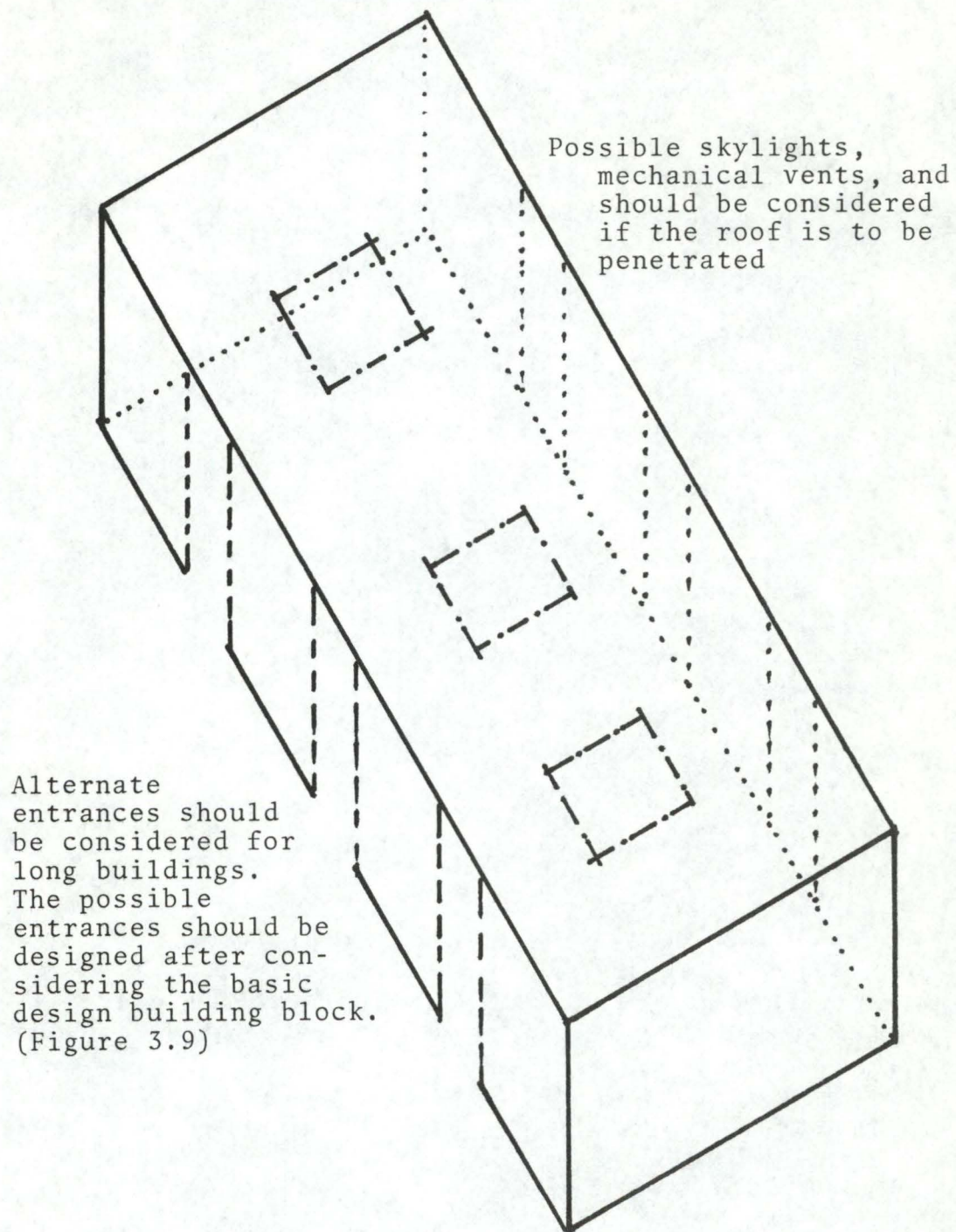


Figure 3.10. Flexibility of the Building Shell.



be converted to skylight or even staircase to roof top activities.

It is suggested that all technical, educational, industrial and recreational building to be designed with these considerations. Thus, future program changes may make it feasible to alter a technical or industrial building that has proven to be only marginally successful and convert it into a building that can house other technical or educational programs. Here, it must also be noted that if a technical or industrial building is to be designed with large, fixed machinery, consideration must be given to the repairing or removing of that machinery. This will also require that the initial design be conceived with framing members and removable panels located so that disassembling of the existing industry can be done without structural change.

To summarize the flexibility considerations for vocational, educational, and industrial spaces, the following are suggested:

1. Consider the use of "building block" modules
2. Design for possible new entrances
3. Design for removal of machinery
4. Design for possible two story space
5. Design for changes in the roof such as mechanical vents or skylights (Reference figures 3.11 and 3.12).

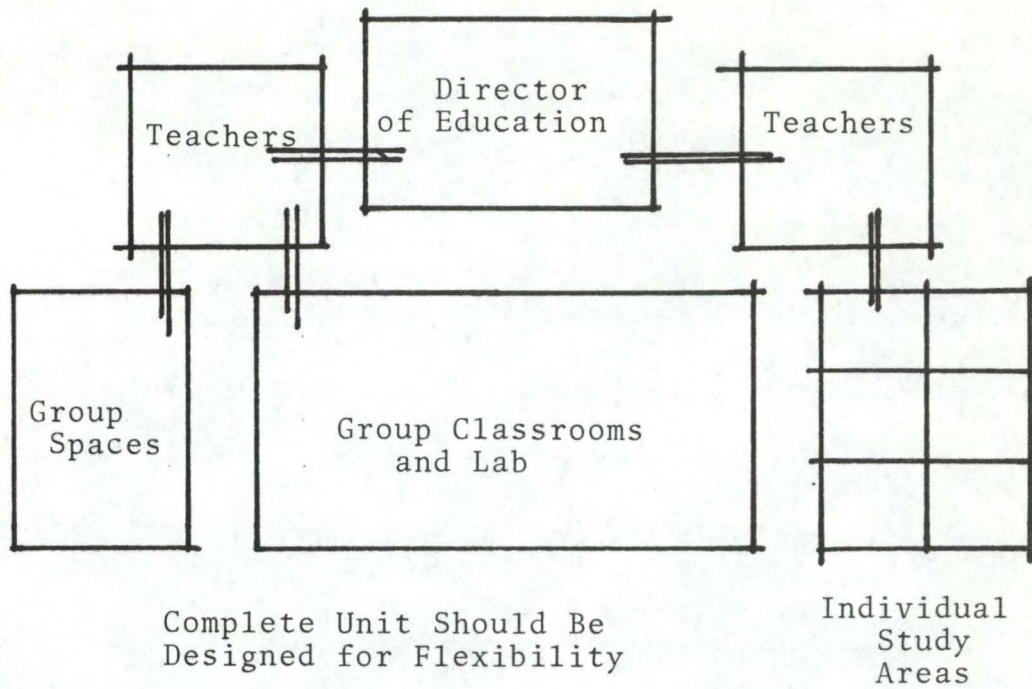


Figure 3.11. Educational or Vocational Unit Diagram.

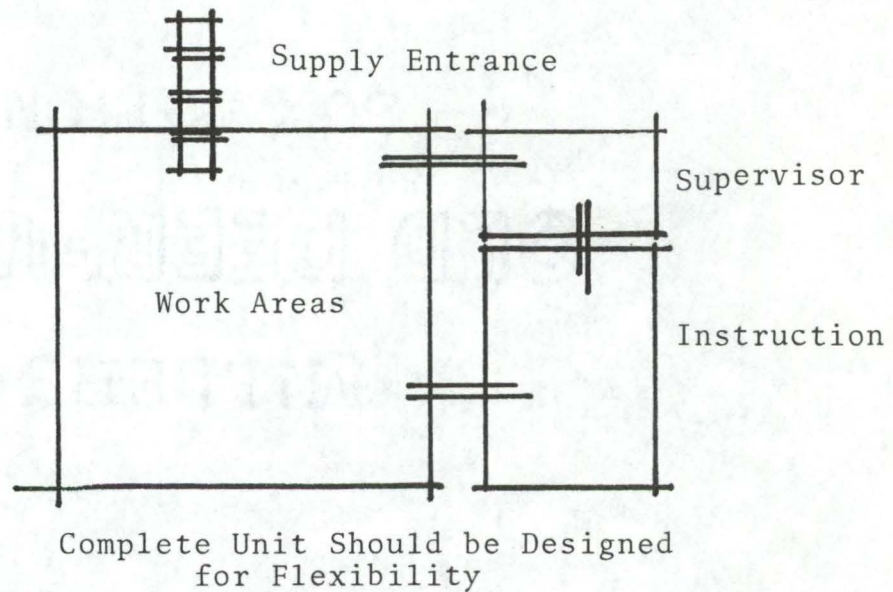
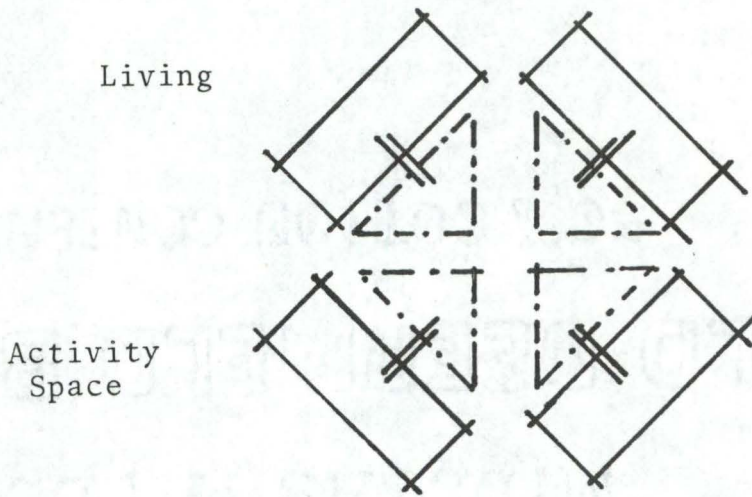
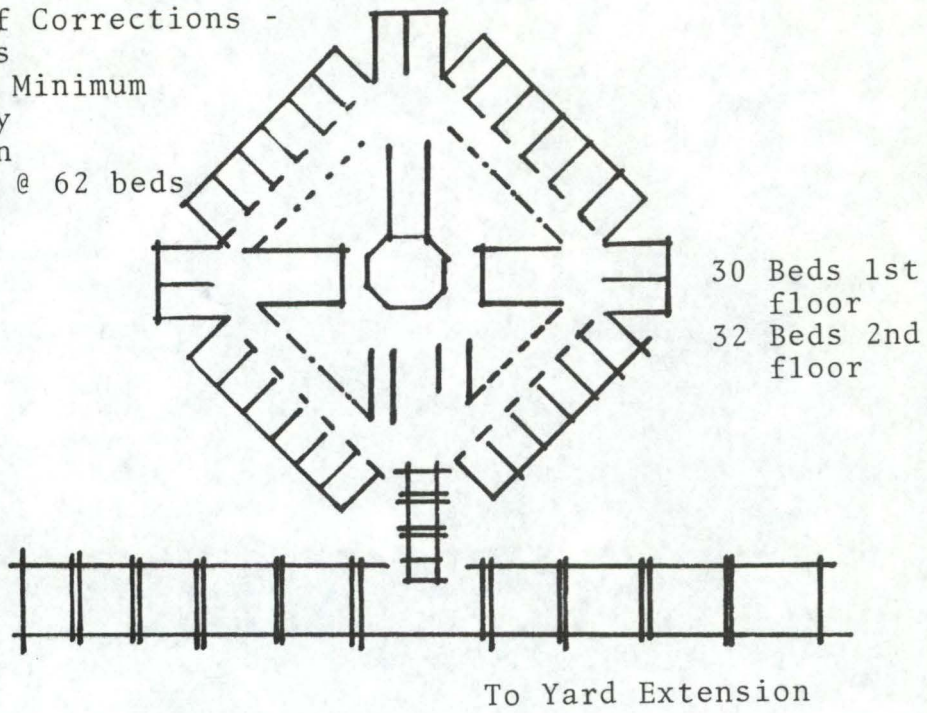


Figure 3.12. Industrial or Technical Work Area Diagram.

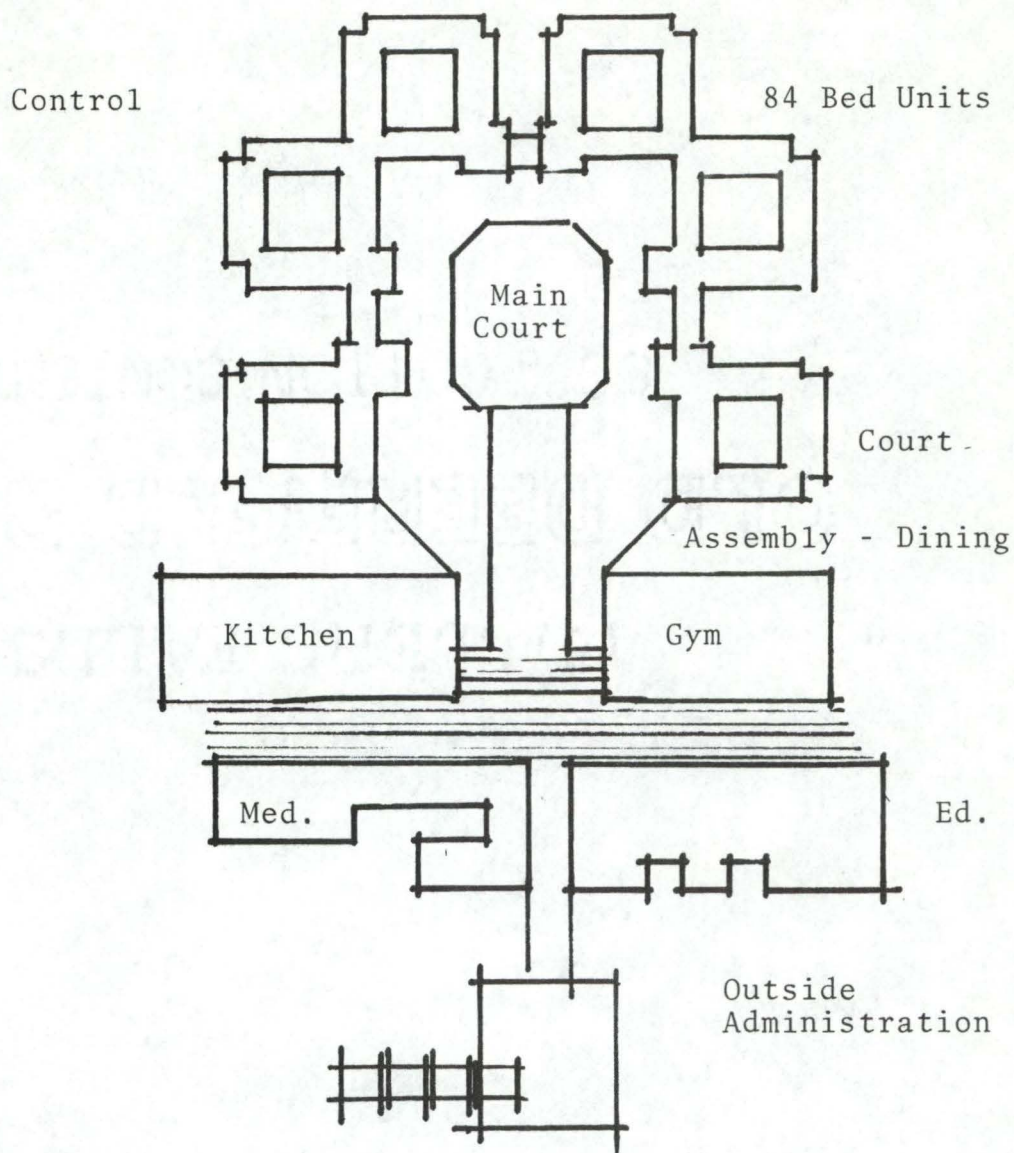
Dept. of Corrections -  
 Arkansas  
 248 Bed Minimum  
 Security  
 Addition  
 4 units @ 62 beds



Unit Concept - Divide into 4 Zones of Activity - Individual Living Exterior Circulation Controlled by Corridor

Figure 3.13. Living Unit.

## Medium Security State Prison - Leesburg, New Jersey



1. Inward Focus - Buildings serve as security wall
2. Each 84 bed dorm has its own court
3. Units form area for main court
4. Circulation outside to eliminate corridors

Figure 3.14. Medium Security Plan.

### Space Relationships

Now that flexibility is considered within the structures, it should be noted just how that flexibility is programmed into the space relationships. Although the requirements for the function of the individual space remain constant, each conceptual sketch is determined by the designers own understanding of the relationships, either implied or states. The following diagrams express the author's understanding of these relationships.

Diagrams of current facilities that exhibit good examples of concept will also be shown.

### Summary

1. The architectural program should be considered in relationship to the type of security required.
2. The architectural program should be analyzed for the three types of flexibility: expansion, rearrangement, and the ability to completely change the function of the space.

### Conclusion

Once each component is analyzed for expansion, this expansion can also be included during the diagrammatic and concept stages of design.

## REGIONAL APPLICATION

### Introduction

Each state offers different challenges to the correctional process. With that state, geographic changes also affect inmate programs and needs. The author has elected to examine the Appalachian Correctional Region of South Carolina.

### The Appalachian Correctional Region

This region is composed of the six counties of Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg. Originally designated as a planning district, it was changed to a regional without including any additional districts. While being only about one-sixth of the total state area, it has almost one-third of the inmate population (30.1%). This is because two of the state's largest cities, Greenville and Spartanburg are located within the district.

Greenville, Spartanburg, and Cherokee counties have already terminated their county facilities and the other three counties will follow as soon as space and funds are available.

The regional programs are designed to take advantage of the community based programs. Each of the counties has vocational schools, and agencies for a wide range of social, medical, supervisory, and rehabilitative services. Technical centers are located in Anderson, Greenville, and

Spartanburg Counties. Higher education within the region includes Clemson University, Bob Jones University, Converse College, Furman University, Woodford and others. Volunteer services include the Alston Wilkes Society, civic groups, church related organizations, and private groups (36).

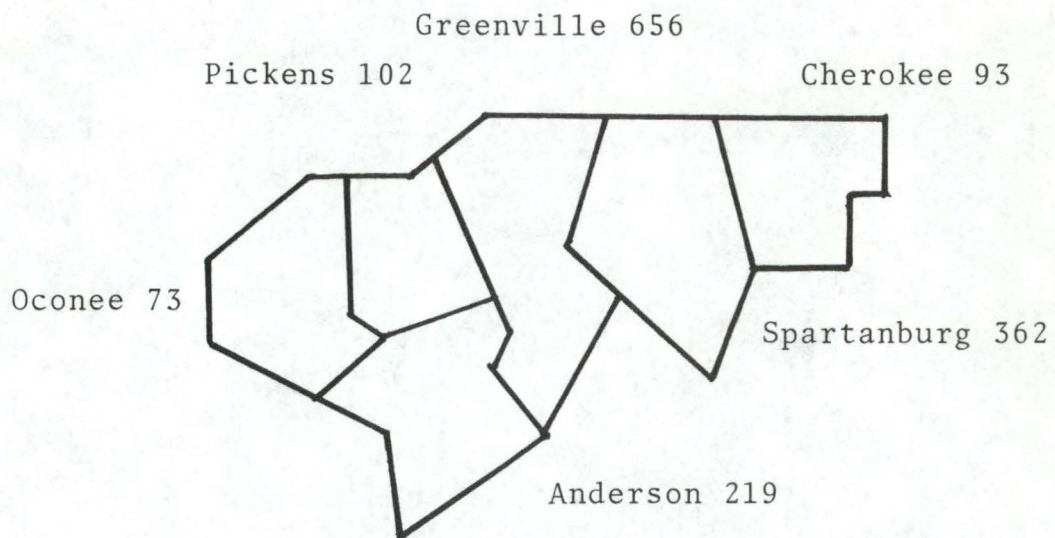
#### The Inmate

The graphs on the following pages indicate a breakdown of inmate characteristics on a state average for the fiscal year ending in 1975. The only major difference in the Appalachian Region is that white inmates outnumber non-white inmates; still, 50/50 is a good estimated ratio for estimates and projections.

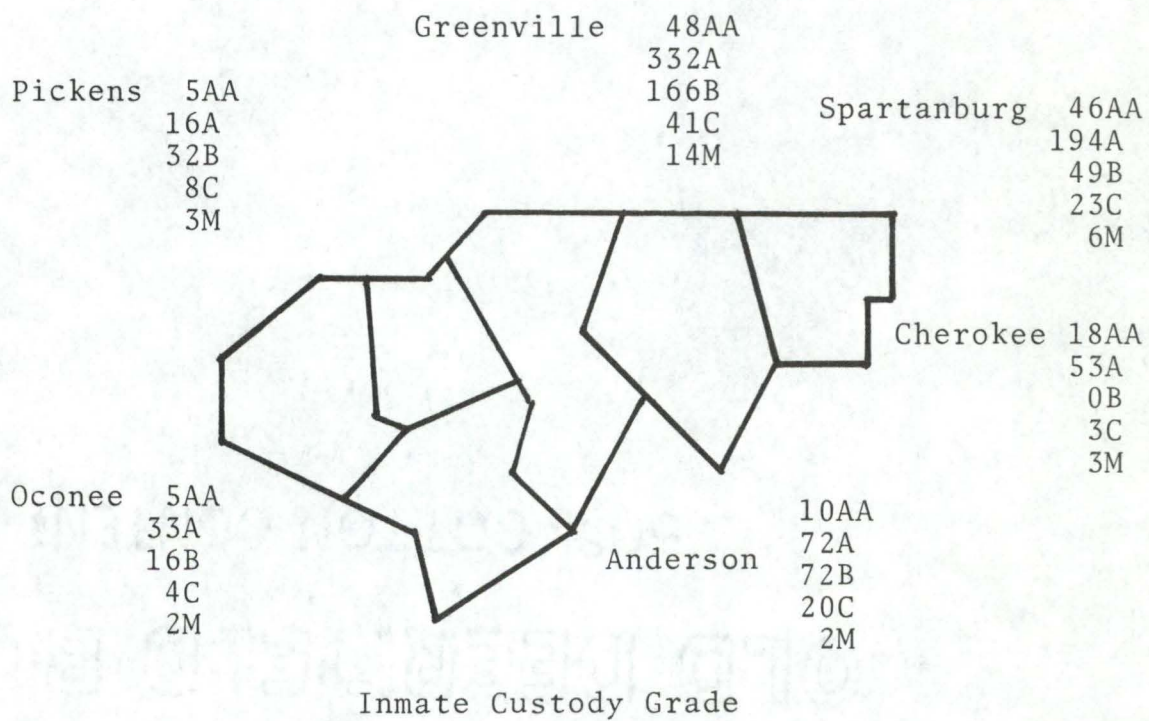
As a rule, women make up three to four percent throughout the state and another fifteen percent are youthful offenders.

Figure 4.1 indicates the AA, A, and B classifications make up the majority of the inmate population. These are the classifications that will remain in the region while those in classification C and M will be housed in Columbia.

Upon entering the system at ISC, most inmates will be given a classification of B which is medium security. After six months and with approved improvement, a classification of A or minimum security can be earned. After one year and more improvement, a AA classification can be obtained. This is comparable to what is commonly thought of as the "trustee."



Inmate Population (Current)



Inmate Custody Grade

Figure 4.1. Inmate Population Comparison.



From figure 4.2, we see that the inmate population has risen at an unbelievable rate in the last few years. Part of this growth is because of the turning over of facilities by counties, part is because of increased crime rates, and the remainder can be accredited to better law enforcement. The regional system may help us to find better alternatives to incarceration. This is important because it costs \$4,111 an inmate in FY1975; this doesn't count any welfare or social programs that the inmates family may have received while the "breadwinner" was away (37).

The first quarter, FY 1976, quarterly Statistical report (Reference Appendix A) shows the characteristics of a typical inmate that can be applied to the Appalachian Region:

Equally divided by race

Predominately male

Average age - 27

Average sentence length 5 years; 2 months

(Half sentenced to three years or less)

Leading offences were larceny (30.8%)

robbery (11.1%), and homicide (7.1%).

At an average sentence length of five years, two months, it would be safe to estimate that the average person would be eligible for parole in about three years and six months. That would mean that this "average" person would spend over two and a half years at a regional correction center. Turnover would probably be somewhat faster

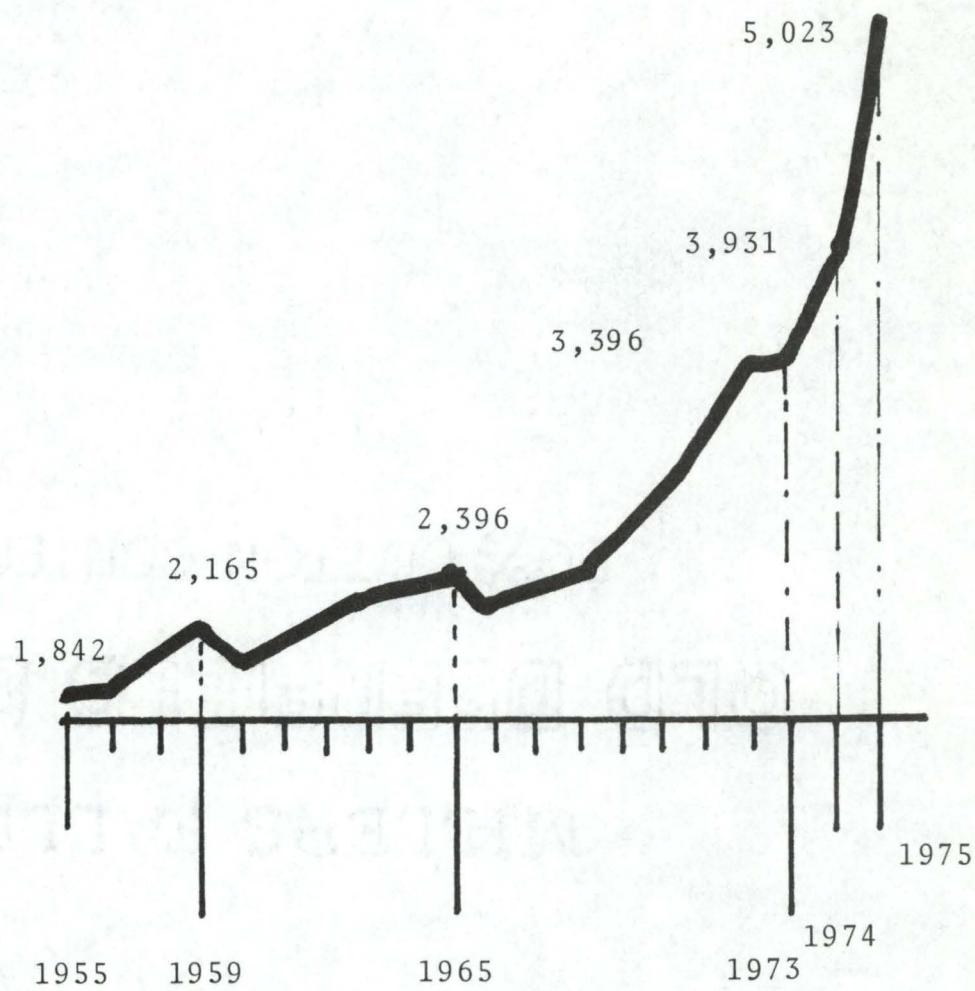


Figure 4.2. Population Increase - Inmate.

than this because people with long terms would boost the average.

#### Summary

1. Each geographic area has certain amenities that may be used by the regional facility.

2. Inmate population increase has put more demands on the correctional program.

#### Conclusion

The goal of the regional facility is to resocialize the inmate. With a more flexible facility, this goal may be realized sooner. That would allow the inmate to participate in community programs sooner, thus reducing the time it takes to involve him in a work release program and separate him from the regional facility.

## DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

### Introduction

Successful programs require support from all concerned parties. This means that a balance must be maintained by the inmate resident, the administration, and the resident's community. Location of the facility may well play a key part in the success of this balance.

### Location

Correctional institutions are usually located near towns of less than 5,000 people, so usually the units are self-contained and offer little community interaction - all units of this type whether poor, mentally ill, retarded, have never had much success (38). The self-contained unit is not critical from the aspect of self-sufficiency; but this often implies that no need is present for community participation. This is not true; community sponsored recreation programs and educational activities help to narrow the gap between inmate communities and their counterpart.

The location map, figure 5.1, shows that the site selected for Northside Correctional Center is just north of the city of Spartanburg.

It is located near New Cut exit on I-85 and approximately three miles from the intersection of I-85 with I-26. The two major traffic arteries and many other good

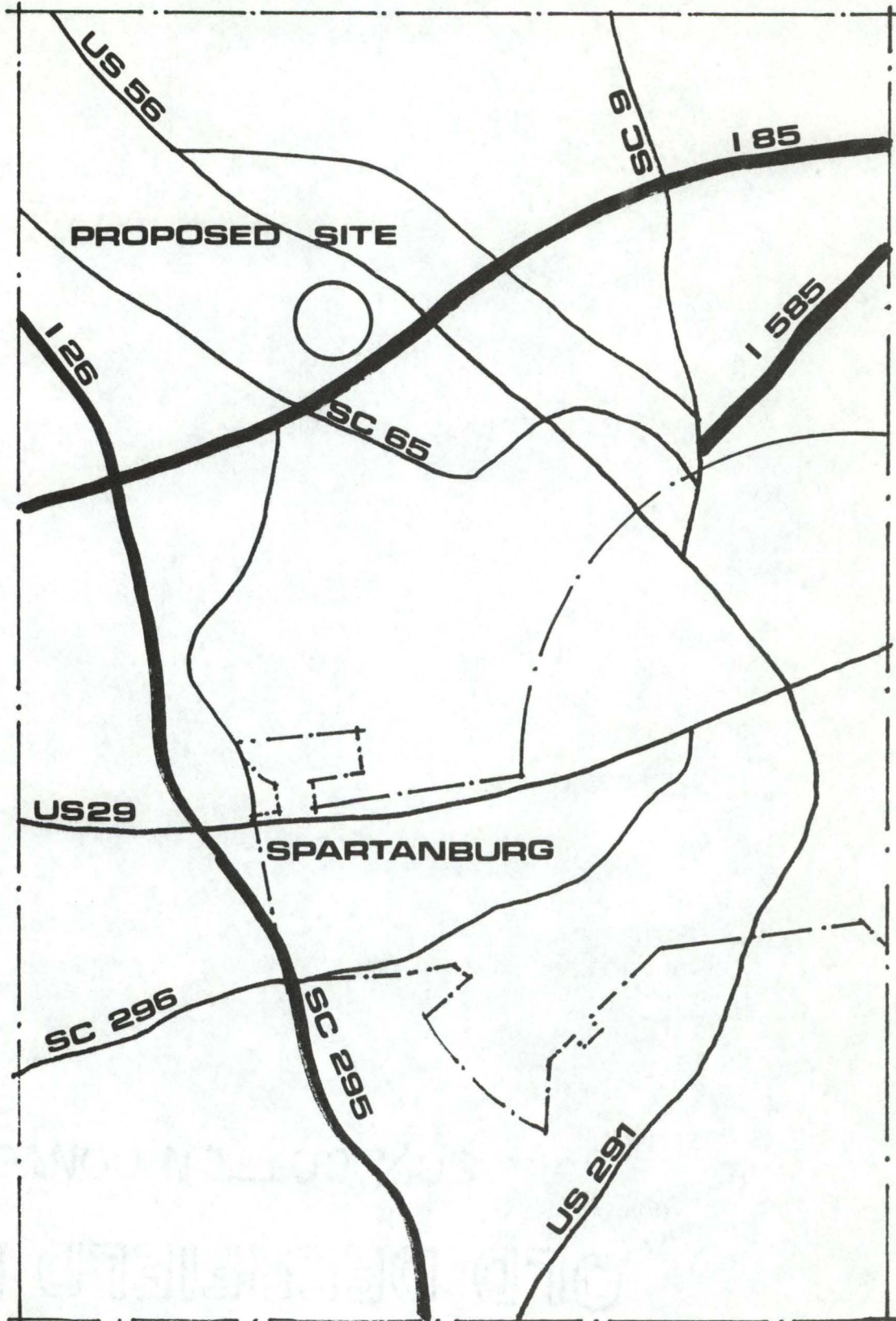


Figure 5.1. Location Map.

quality state and federal highways make access to the proposed location easy.

Spartanburg's technical center and a branch of the University of South Carolina are both located within a two mile radius, providing availability of educational programs. The Alston Wilkes Society and YMCA also have facilities in Spartanburg as well as numerous church and civic groups.

The access to these assets make successful programs of interaction with family and community more of a possibility.

#### Site

Site selection is limited because sites for correctional facilities are usually donated by government organizations or secured by the state as cheap land. This site (figure 5.2) was donated by Spartanburg County and presently houses the county correctional facility also called Northside. From the standpoint of a future regional facility, this site has terrain that will allow execution of the design with minimal site alteration and it is just large enough to accommodate the necessary facility. The latter is important because past history has pointed out that correctional facilities are usually expanded until the facility becomes so large that the administration is overburdened and cannot meet the needs of the inmate residents. This site allows room for only minimal expansion. This fact and the rules established

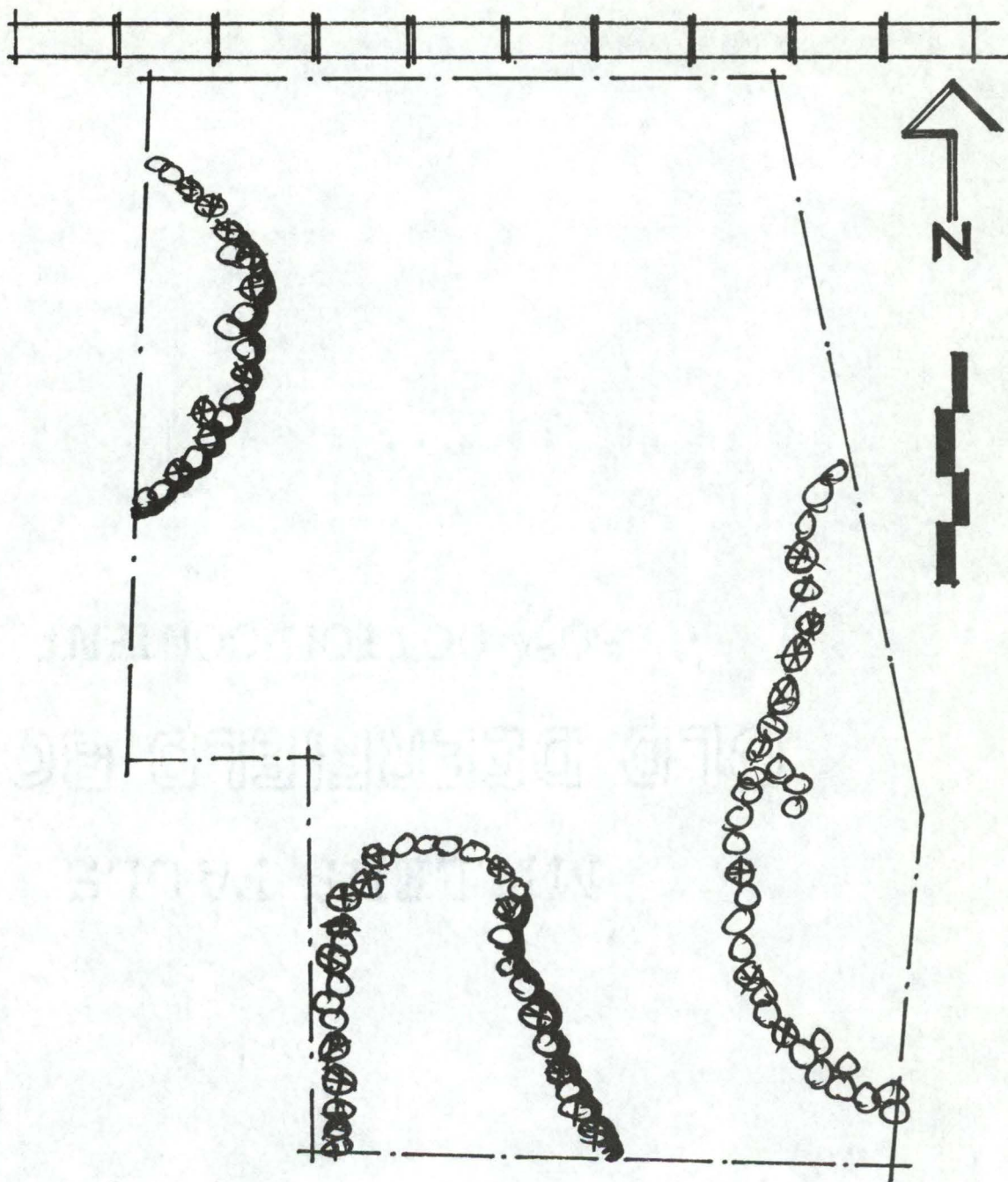


Figure 5.2. Broadcast Road

by the National Clearinghouse will hopefully prevent great future expansion at this location.

### Architectural Program

As has been previously discussed, space requirement and rehabilitation programs will change as the regional facility reaches the maturity of its purpose. Yet in order to execute an architectural concept, need in terms of square footage allocation must be established. The following data was developed from programs requirements for a proposed facility and from discussions with staff members of the South Carolina Department of Corrections. A brief discussion of the purpose of the major areas will freshen the reader's memory as to the importance of each space. Relationships between different components will be demonstrated by the author's design proposal for the facility. (Reference Appendix B.)

### Administration

This area handles all the business transactions of the facility, serves as the public reception area, houses security officers with locker/storage areas, and provides office space for personnel who coordinate programs between the staff and community organizations.

Visitors and Waiting	375 sq. ft.
Secretary/reception	80 " "
Duty officer control room	300 " "
Superintendent	220 " "
Assistant Superintendent	150 " "
Social Worker	80 " "
Psychologist	90 " "



Counselor	90 sq. ft.
Conference room	400 " "
Staff lounge	120 " "
Correctional Officer Supervisor	135 " "
Chief supervisor	135 " "
Toilet and showers for security personnel	280 " "
Security storage	150 " "
Secretaries	200 " "
Staff assistants supply room and copy machines	250 " "
Mechanical (as necessary)	

#### Medical

The medical facility is staffed by a technician with medical and dental examination on a scheduled contract basis by community physicians.

Physician's office	120 sq. ft.
Examination Rooms (2)	180 " "
Waiting - registration and records	300 " "
Dental operator (2)	260 " "
Dark room	25 " "
Dental laboratory - dental equipment	125 " "
Pharmacy	100 " "
Toilet and janitorial (as necessary)	
Mechanical (as necessary)	

#### Detention

A holding area for inmates who are to be returned to a more secure environment.

Detention cells (4)	320 sq. ft.
Dressing and showers	50 " "
Guard room	80 " "
Mechanical (as necessary)	

#### Kitchen and Dining

This area houses preparation and serving of approximately 350 people @ 120 per sitting.

Kitchen, dishwashing, serving	1500 sq.ft.
Storage - refrigerator and dryer	240 " "
Dietician's office	80 " "
Employee lockers and storage	120 " "
Necessary toilet and janitorial	
Dining for inmates and staff	1500 " "
Visitor toilets (male and female)	320 " "
Covered loading area	
Mechanical (as necessary)	

#### Community Stores

The stores serve the basic needs of the residents for personal necessities.

Barber shop	180 sq.ft.
Post Office	120 " "
Laundry and mending	400 " "
Canteen and commissary	500 " "
Mechanical (as necessary)	

#### Dormitory for Two

These are the personal and small group areas. Each person should have a private room that is lockable; only he and the guard having a key. Counseling and recreation spaces are provided on a small group basis. Security is by observation

Resident rooms (48 private) (80 sq. ft. per person)	3800 sq.ft.
Counseling office (2)	200 " "
Four gang showers	646 " "
Guards office and toilet	250 " "
Activity areas @ 25 sq.ft. per person	1400 " "
Janitorial (as necessary)	
Trash and laundry	200 " "
Mechanical (as necessary)	

#### Chapel/Auditorium

This is a multipurpose auditorium used for large meetings, movies and church services.

Chapel for 150-200	2000 sq. ft.
Chaplain's office	120 " "
Storage	400 " "
Mechanical (as necessary)	

#### Educational

This area serves the need for technical as well as formal educational classrooms. It should be as flexible as possible to accommodate the changing education needs.

Library	1000 sq. ft.
Lab	Design as a
Classroom	Flexible Unit
Teaching offices	"
Counseling	"
Necessary toilets	"
Work courts	"
Arts and Crafts areas	7800 sq. ft.
Mechanical (as necessary)	

#### Recreation

This is a multipurpose building large enough to play basketball, hold indoor exercise, and be divided into areas for smaller group activities such as volleyball, six pins, etc. It also contains storage area for exterior sports equipment. It also serves as the assembly area for large activities involving all inmates and guests.

Gym	8000 sq. ft.
Storage	400 " "
Supply	400 " "
Mechanical (as necessary)	

#### Industrial

This area provides on the job training spaces for inmates, spaces for grounds maintenance and areas to service and repair government vehicles. It also serves as a

"dirty area" for vocational training requiring oily equipment or equipment that may be a fire hazard.

Auto repair	Design as
Maintenance shop	Flexible
Instruction areas	Unit @
Mechanical (as necessary)	5200 sq. ft.

### Design Concept

A review of most facilities built under the current state of the arts indicate one of two design concepts was employed. One is a concept where all living units and subordinate functions are grouped around a common community center containing all the major functions, figure 5.3. The other concept groups everything along a common spine or community street (Figure 5.4).

The danger of the community center concept lies in the fact that flexibility of the central buildings is limited in some cases. Usually only maximum pedestrian circulation is considered.

The community street usually has the most flexible space reserved for one or both ends. This could lead to the danger so apparent in the telephone plan; the long central axis that eventually puts great distances between living units and other functions.

Both systems have merit and these can be combined as in figure 5.5 by bending the street into an L-shape with vehicular circulation on the exterior and pedestrian circulation on the interior of the "L". Additional expansion

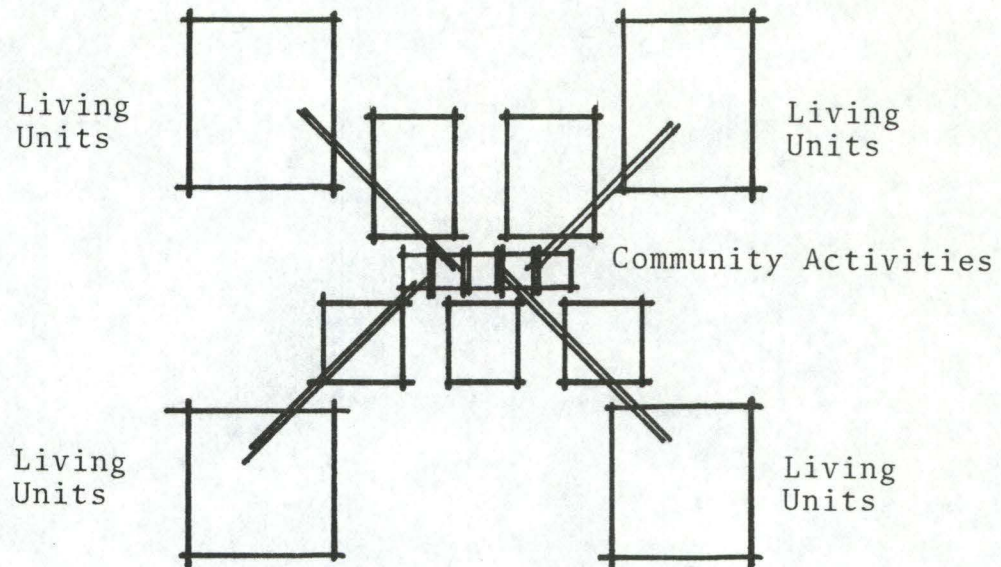


Figure 5.3. Community Center Concept.

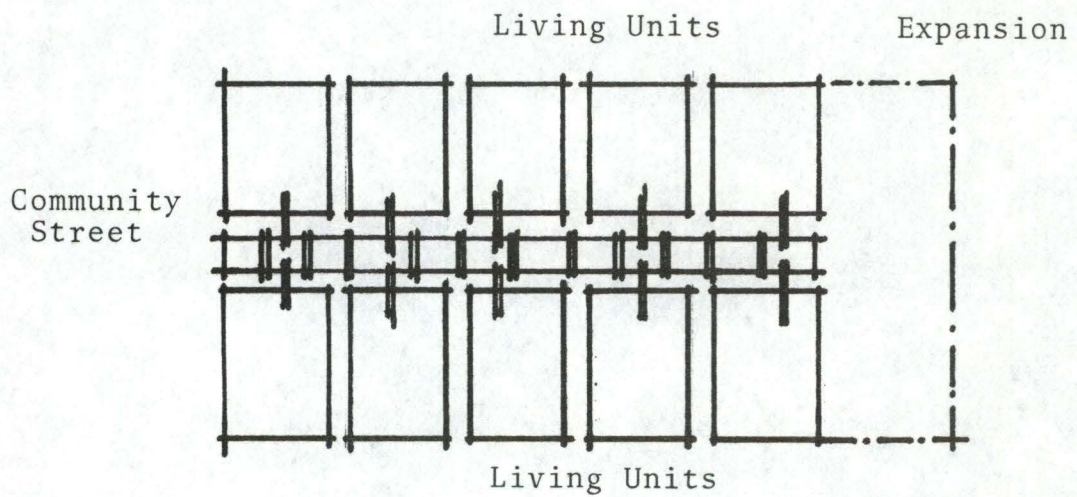


Figure 5.4. Central Spine or Community Street Concept.

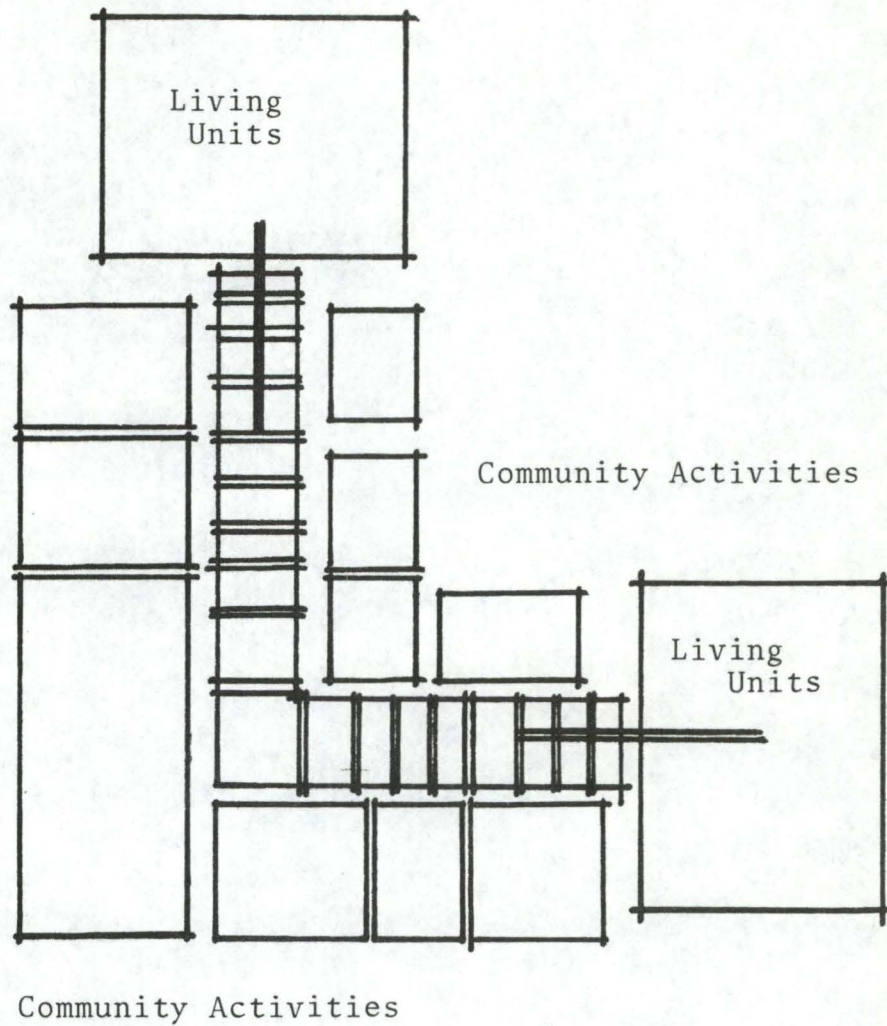


Figure 5.5. Author's Concept.

can be attained by connecting the outer ends of each leg to form a triangle. The final product of the concept can be complete and function well if adequate space is allotted for future expansion.

#### Summary

1. Site location can aid in the success of community participation.

2. Site development can encourage or discourage growth; either may be desirable depending on the ultimate plan for the facility.

#### Conclusion

Simply to say that flexibility is important is not enough. The ultimate goal of the facility must be realized, that each component of the facility must be analyzed with respect to that goal. Relationships between each of the components must then be determined by each design as the situation demands. These relationships and the possibility of flexibility must then be considered as the proper facility design concept is developed. This process can insure that the facility will have a greater usefulness in years to come.

## CONCLUDING STATEMENT

Perhaps there will come a time when it is no longer necessary to build facilities for incarceration. Until that time arrives, it will be necessary to design new facilities to meet needs and programs that change to parallel the needs of the inmate community. Programmed flexibility can help meet these needs.

The South Carolina Department of Corrections has a motto that states that incarceration is a highway-not a dead end. That view is reflected by a sign hanging in the paint shop at the federal reformatory in El Reno, Oklahoma.

"It's not so much where we start as in what direction we are going."



APPENDIX A

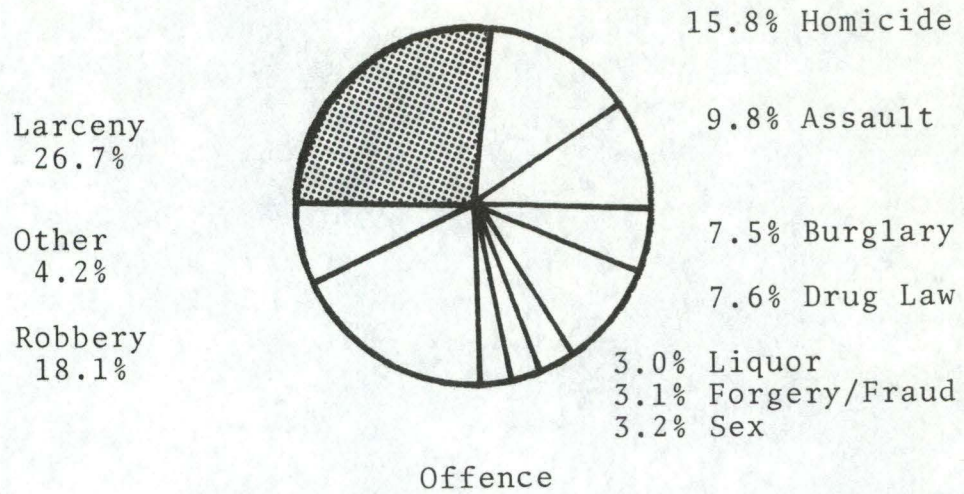


Figure A.1. Inmate Profile.

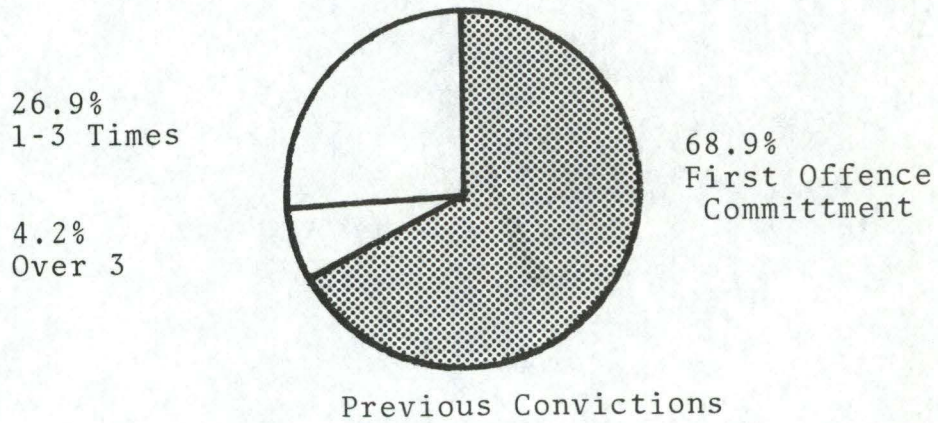


Figure A.2. Inmate Profile

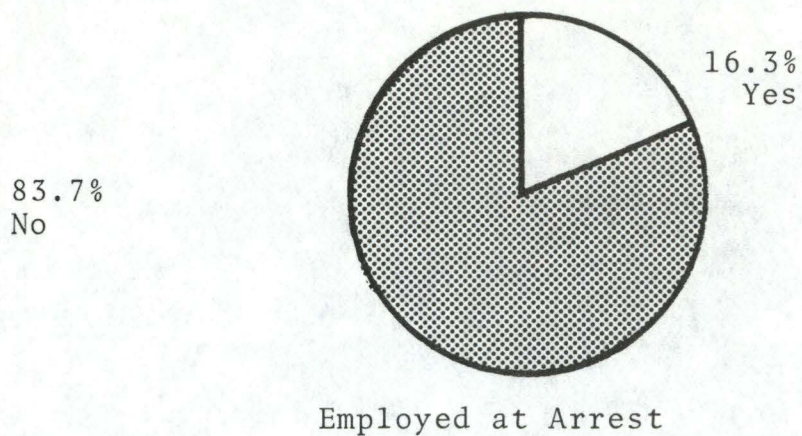


Figure A.3. Inmate Profile

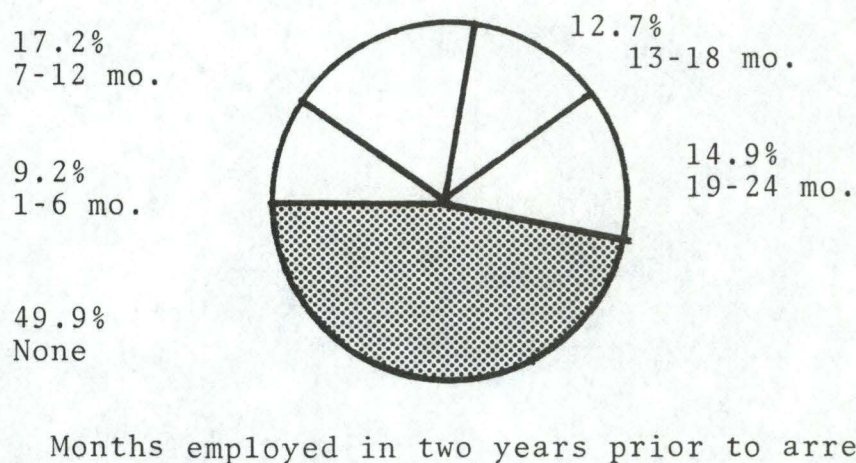


Figure A.4. Inmate Profile.

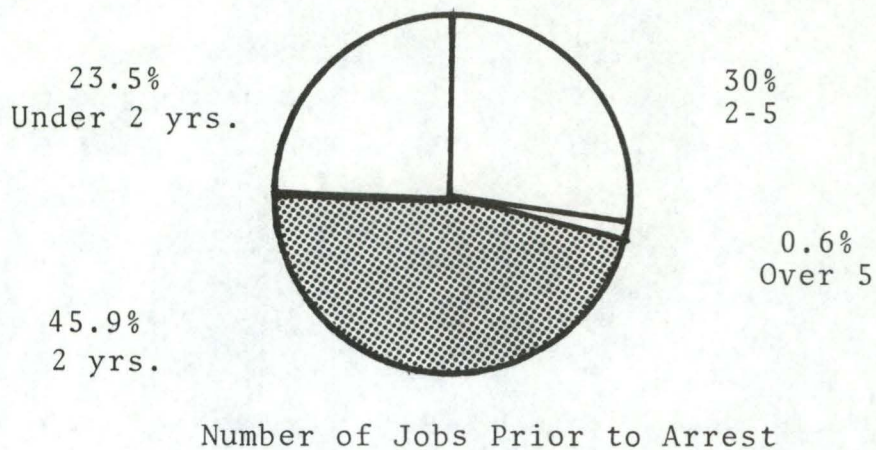


Figure A.5. Inmate Profile

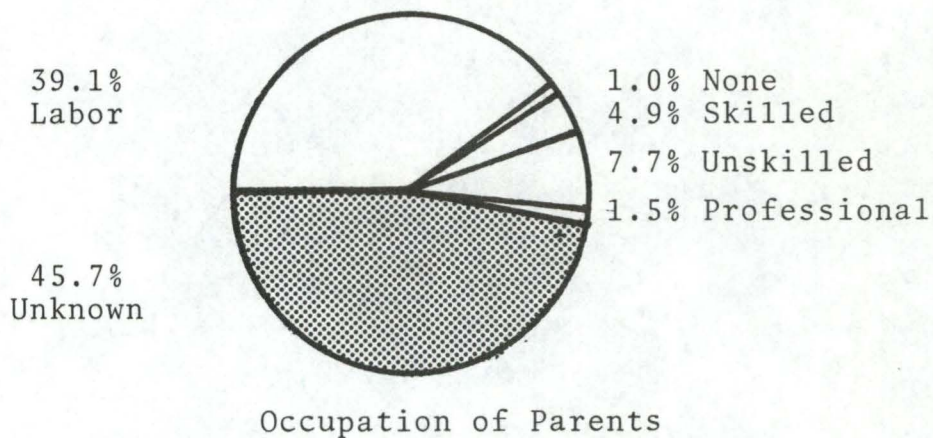


Figure A.6. Inmate Profile

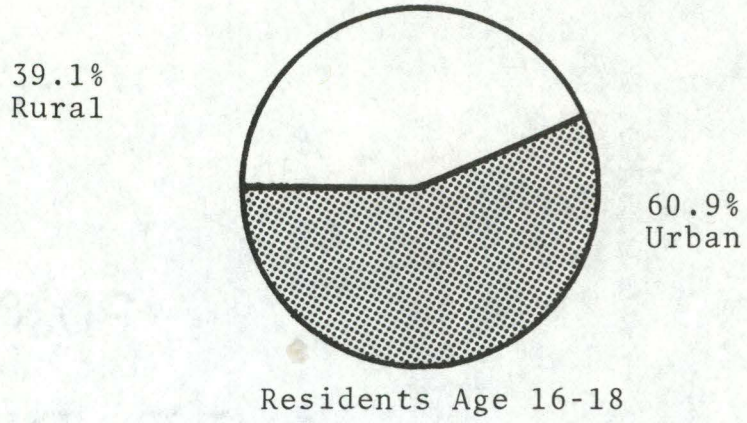


Figure A.7. Inmate Profile.

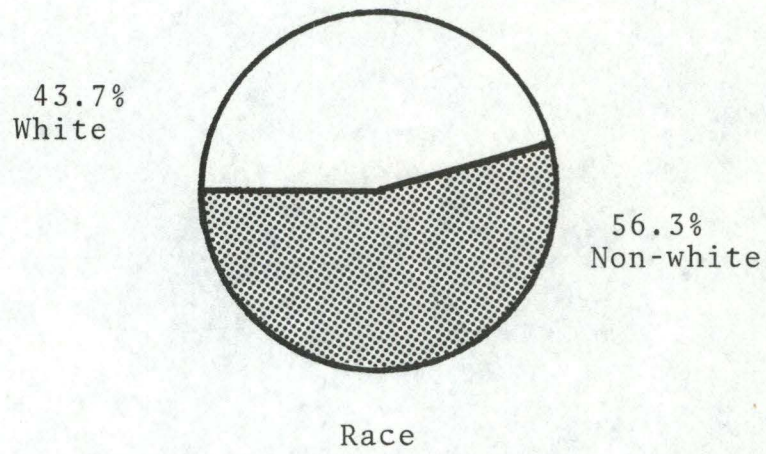


Figure A.8. Inmate Profile.

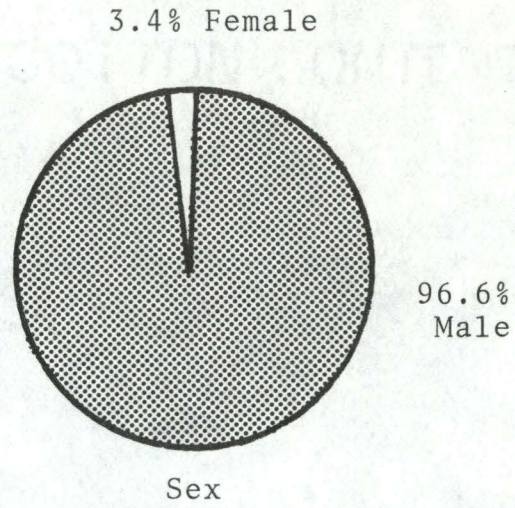


Figure A.9. Inmate Profile.

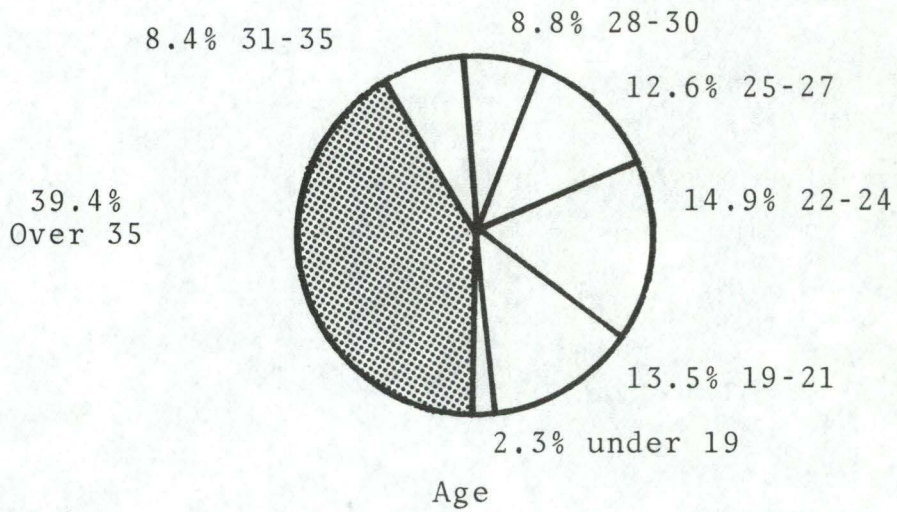


Figure A.10. Inmate Profile.

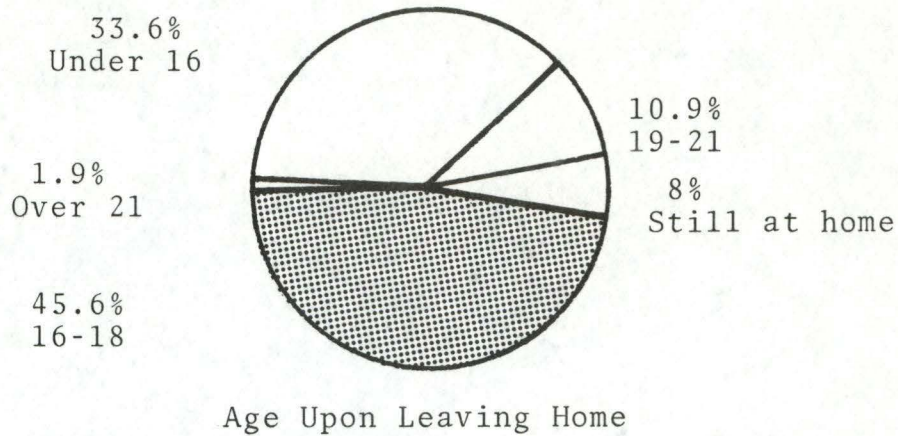


Figure A.11. Inmate Profile

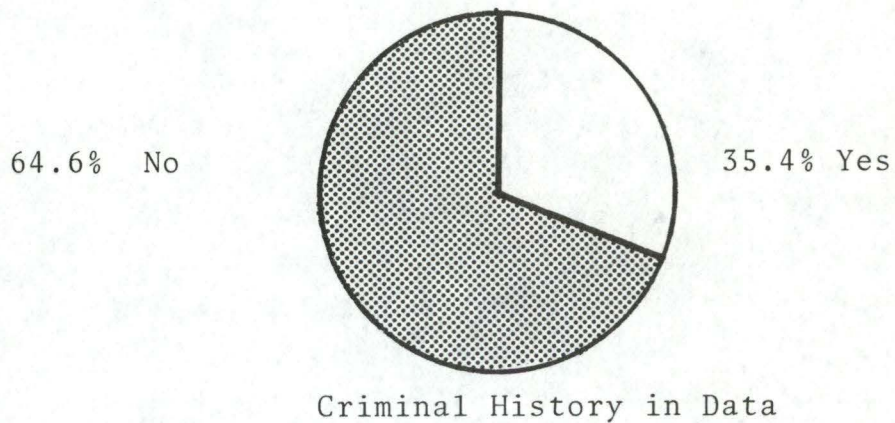


Figure A.12. Inmate Profile.

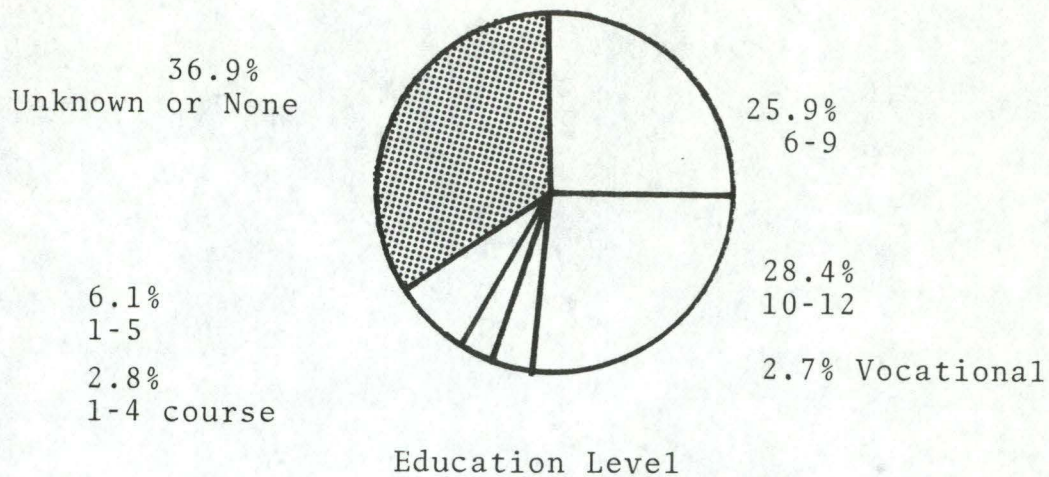


Figure A.13. Inmate Profile.

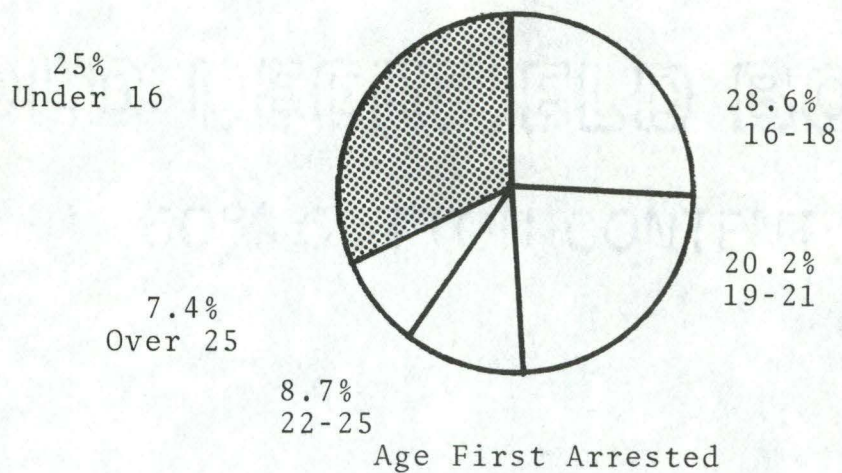


Figure A.14. Inmate Profile.

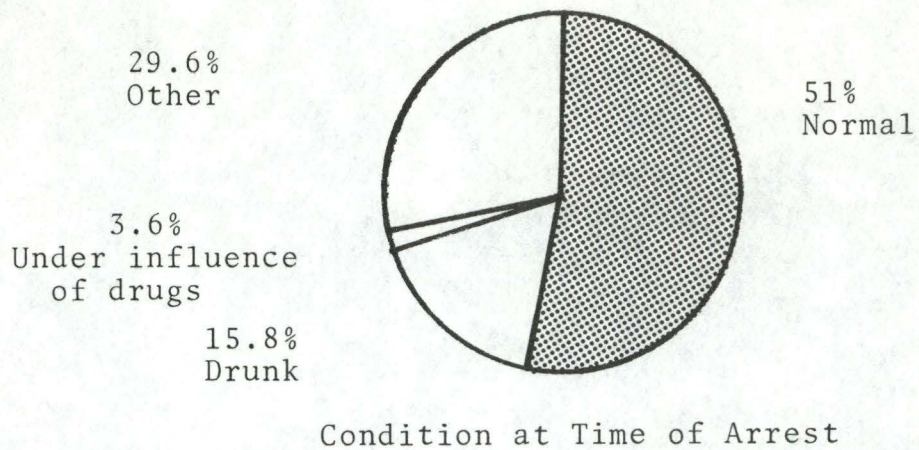


Figure A.15. Inmate Profile

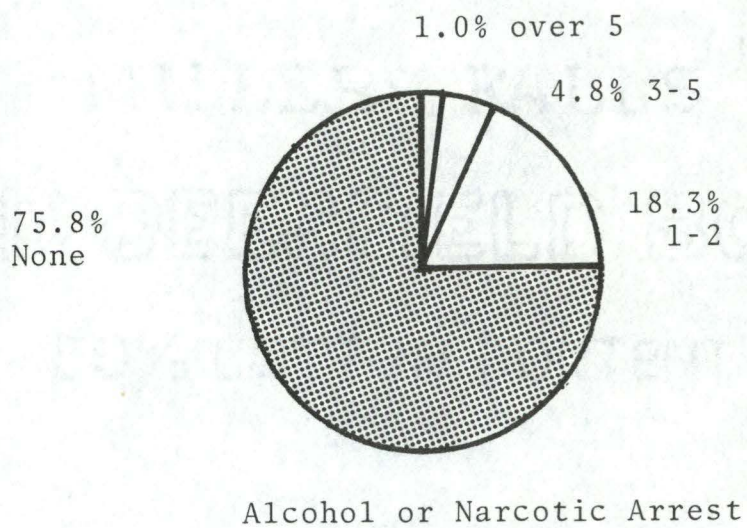


Figure A.16. Inmate Profile.



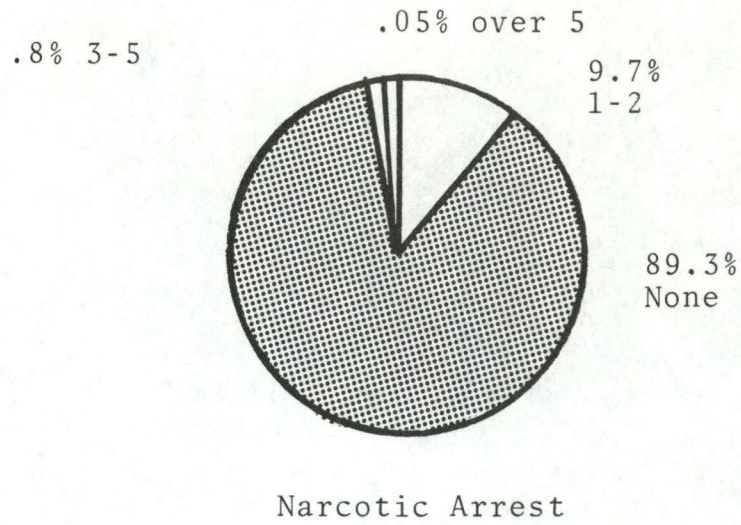


Figure A.17. Inmate Profile

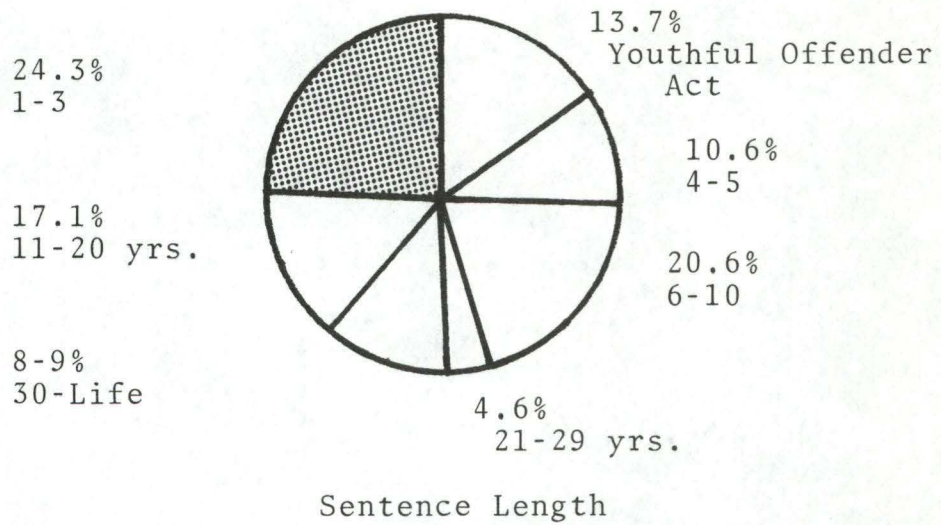


Figure A.18. Inmate Profile.

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Clearinghouse - The National Clearinghouse of Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture.

Inmate Classifications - AA - The best rating that an inmate can attain. This rating is comparable to the "trustee" in old correctional philosophy.  
A - Requires minimal security supervision.  
B - Requires medium security supervision.  
C - Requires maximum security.  
M - A medical classification for physically or mentally ill inmates.

Guidelines - Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults.

LEAA - The federal office of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

SCDC - South Carolina Department of Corrections.

"State Use" - Federal laws prohibit any correctional system from making a product that competes with private industry. The products by inmate labor can only be used by state government organizations.

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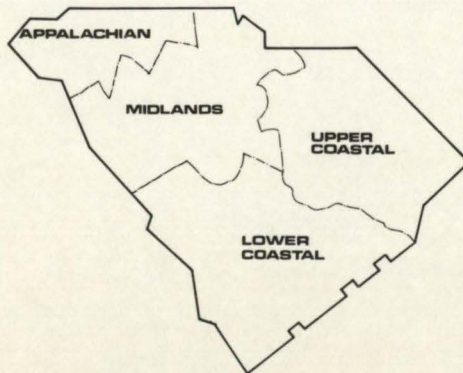
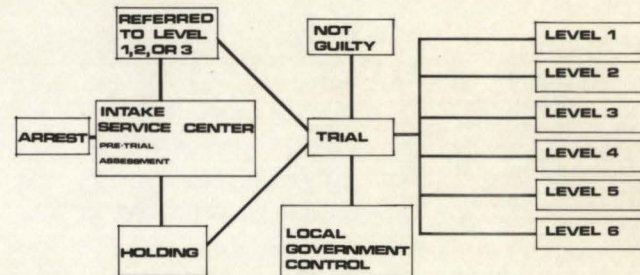
# A REGIONAL MINIMUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

## FACILITY PLANNING CONCEPT

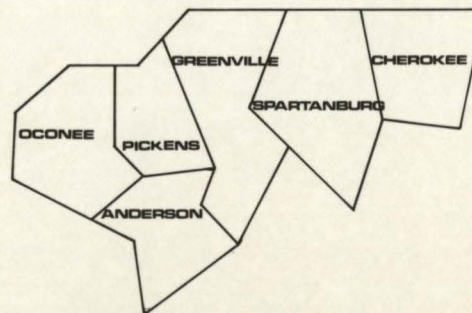
"A RECEPTIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS ON THE PART OF THE OFFENDER CAN AND SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY THE FACILITY'S ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING"  
NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE GUIDELINES PAGE D-5-24

## DESIGNER'S RESPONSE

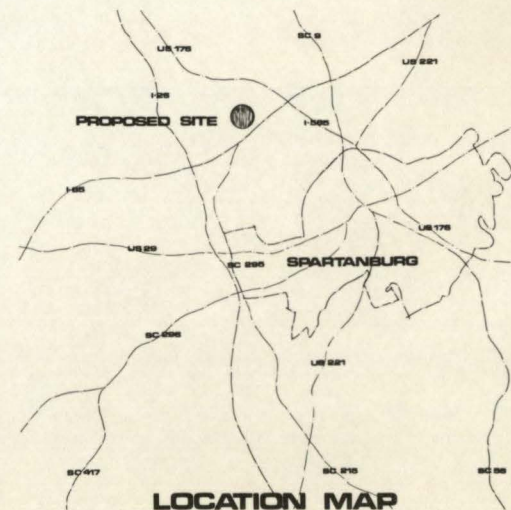
CREATE AN ENVIRONMENT THAT WILL PROVIDE THE OFFENDER AND HIS COUNSELOR WITH THE PROPER SETTING FOR THE PROCESS OF RESOCIALIZATION



PLANNING REGIONS



APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION

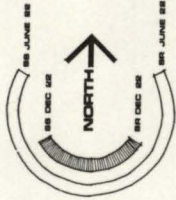
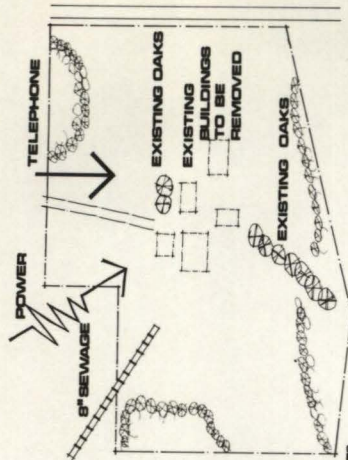


LOCATION MAP

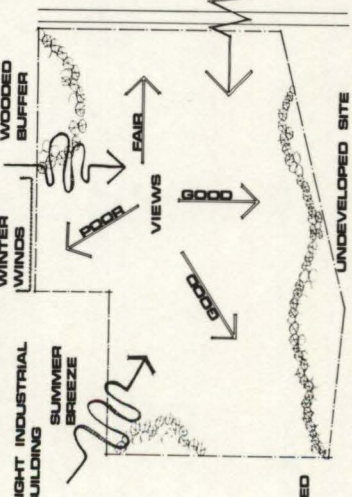
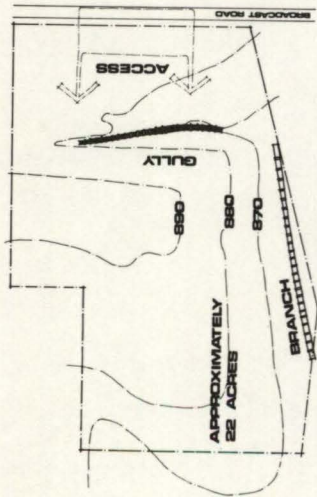
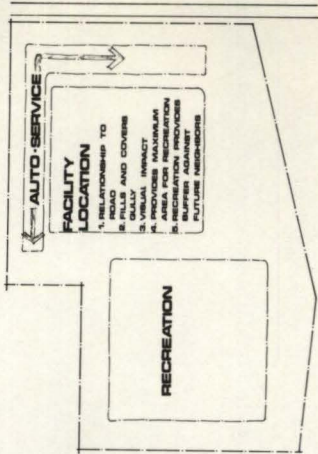
**DATA**

DAVID GOSEY ARCH 858

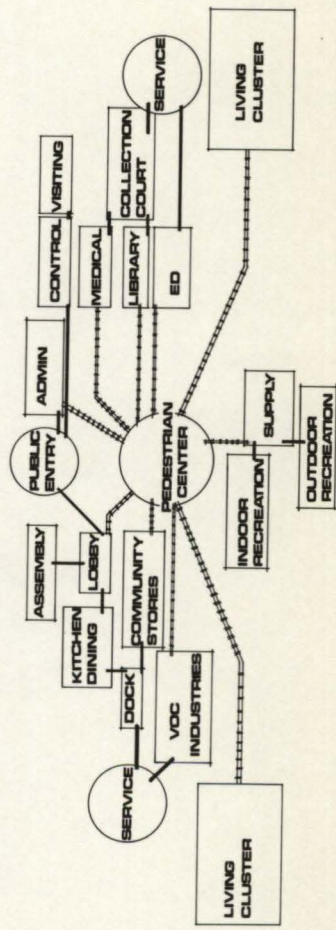
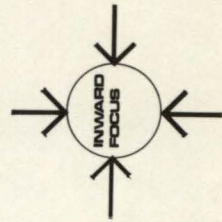




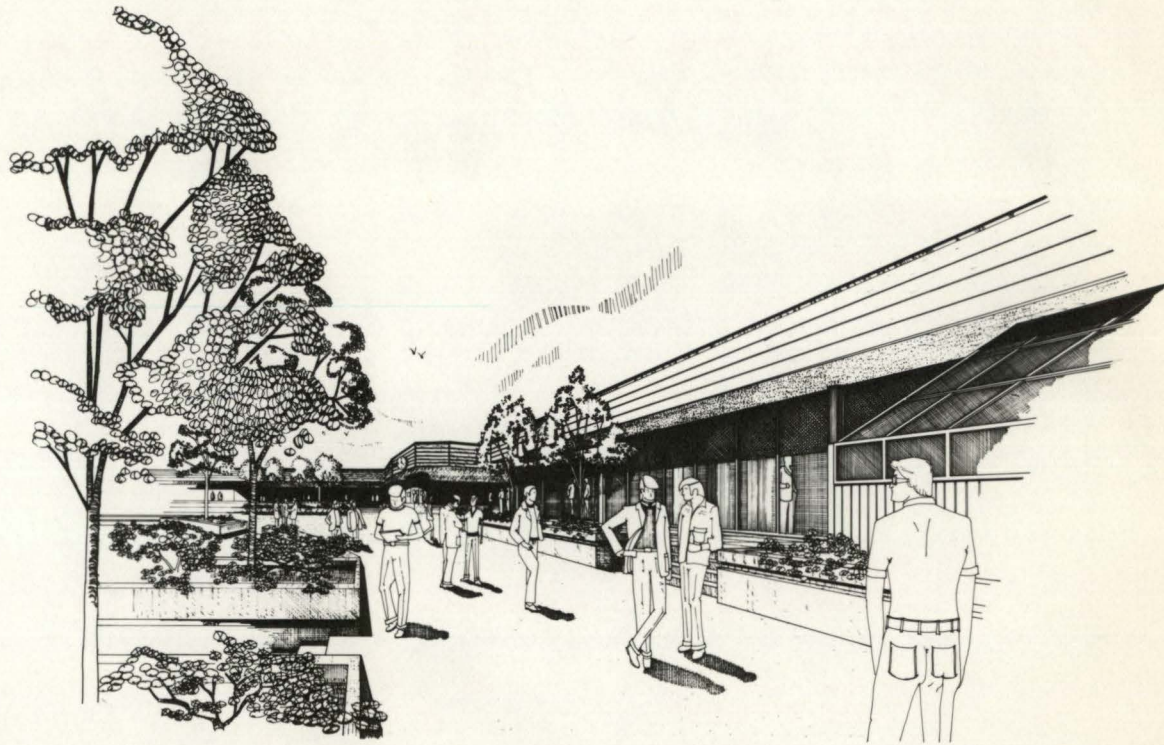
AVERAGE WINTER LOW 34.7°  
 AVERAGE SUMMER HIGH 88.7°  
 RAINFALL 48.88 INCHES  
 CLEAR DAYS 127  
 PARTLY CLOUDY 87  
 CLOUDY 150  
 NE. GREENVILLE BRANTFORD AIRPORT



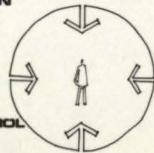
THE INWARD FOCUS CONCERN MAKES SECURITY BY OBSERVATION EASIER FOR SECURITY STAFF



DATA



SECURITY IS BY OBSERVATION  
 RESOCIALIZATION IS JUDGED  
 BY THE ACTIONS AND  
 REACTIONS OF THE  
 INMATE RESIDENT



DO NOT OVER-CONTROL

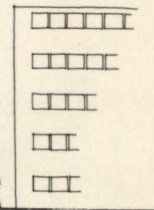
FACILITY ORGANIZATION AIDS  
 THE INMATE IN ATTAINING  
 HIS "SENSE OF BELONGING"

FACILITY DISORDER  
 PROMOTES CONFUSION  
 AND REJECTION

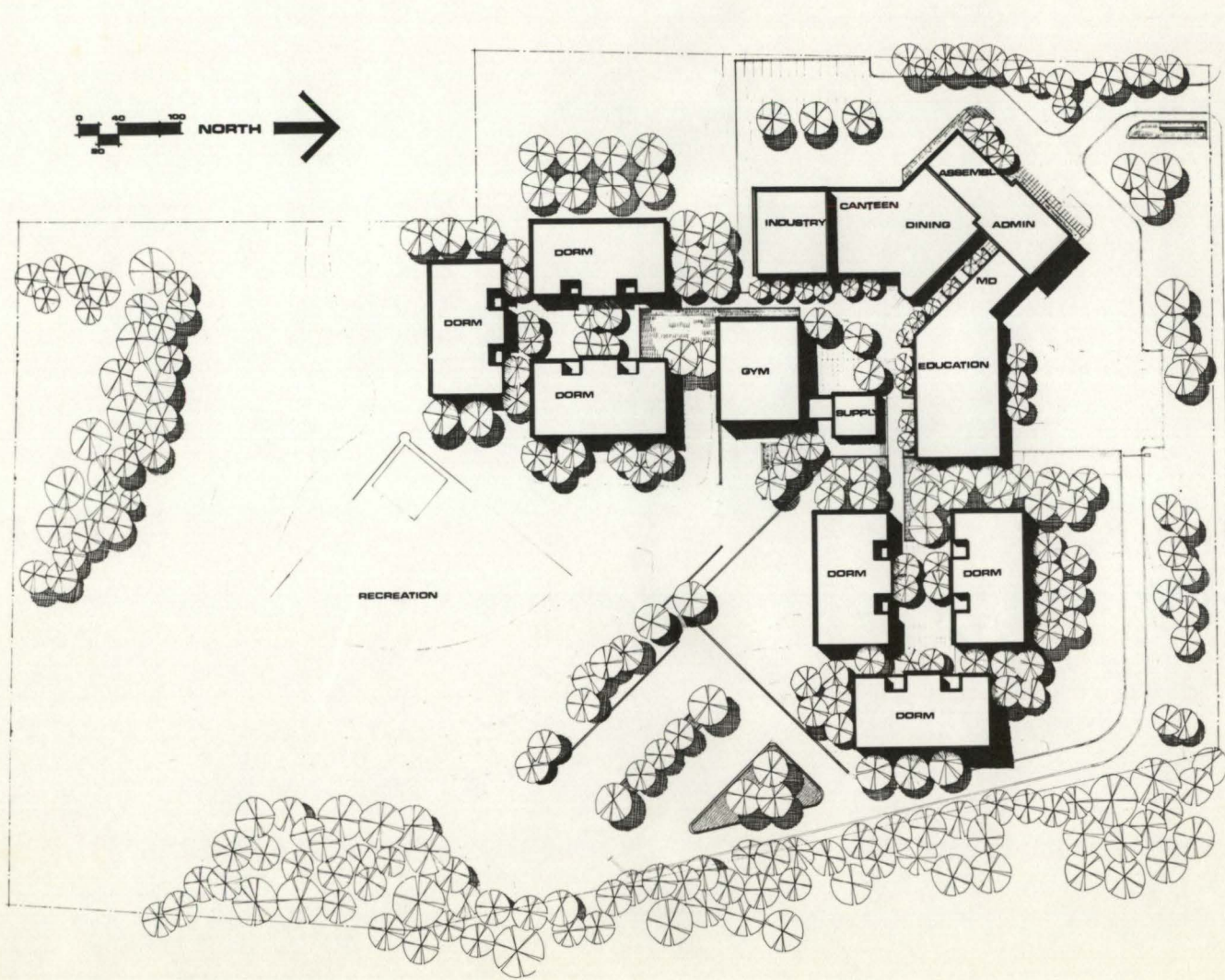


PROVIDE HUMAN SCALE

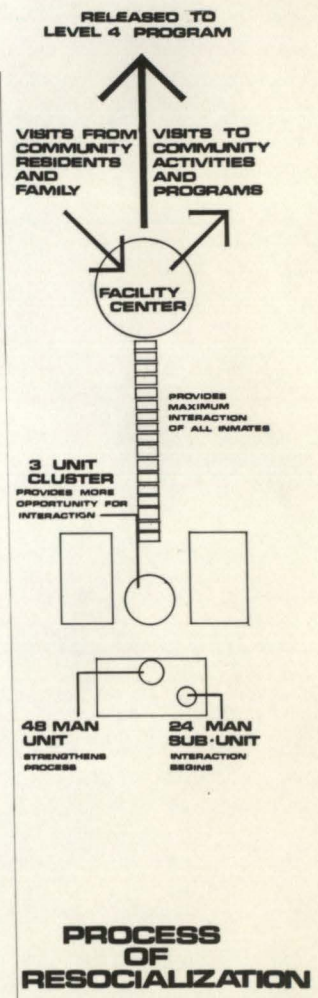
LARGE FACILITIES  
 CONVEY AN  
 ATMOSPHERE OF  
 MEANINGLESSNESS  
 AND SELF-  
 ESTRANGEMENT

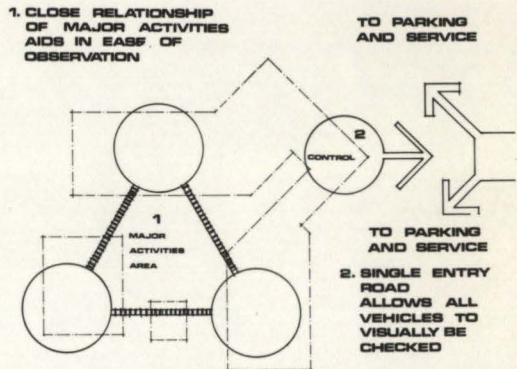
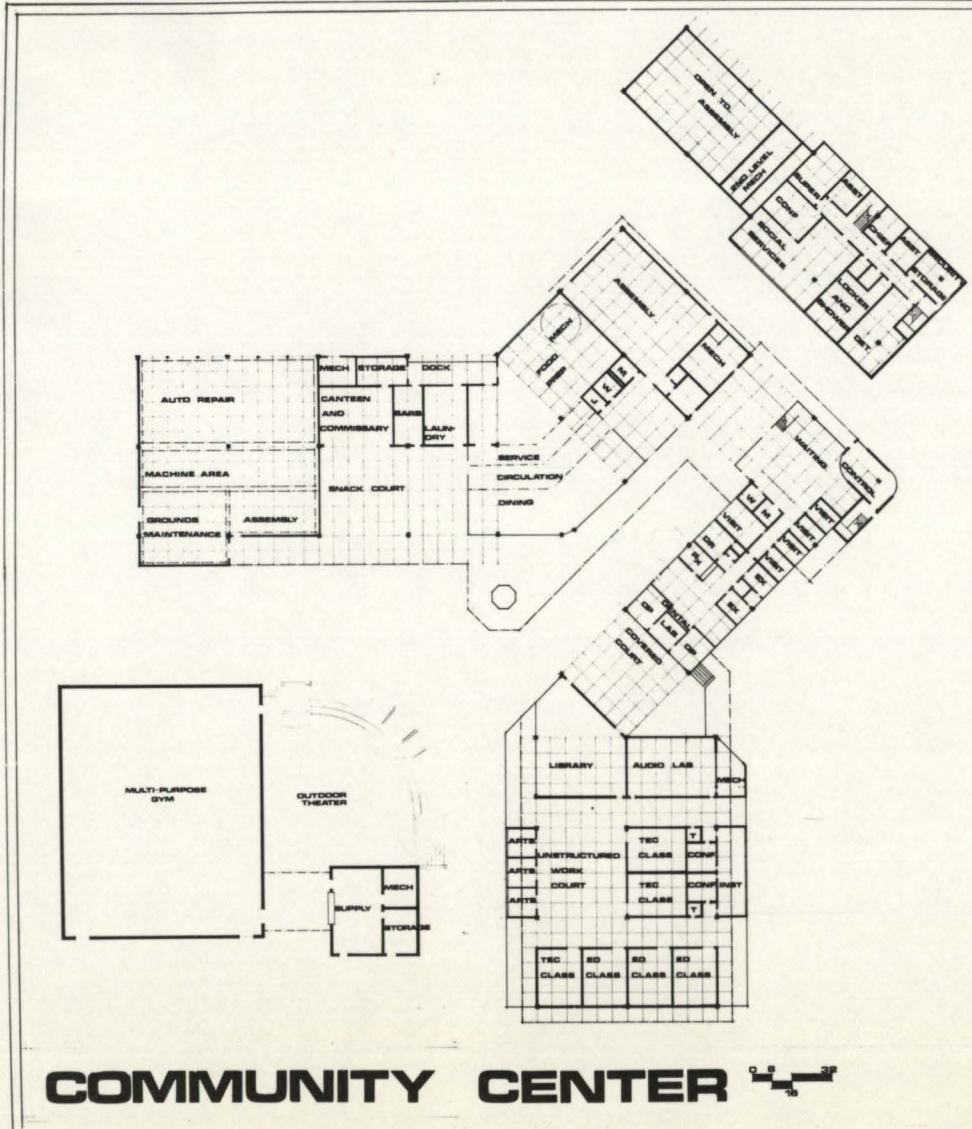


# CHARACTER

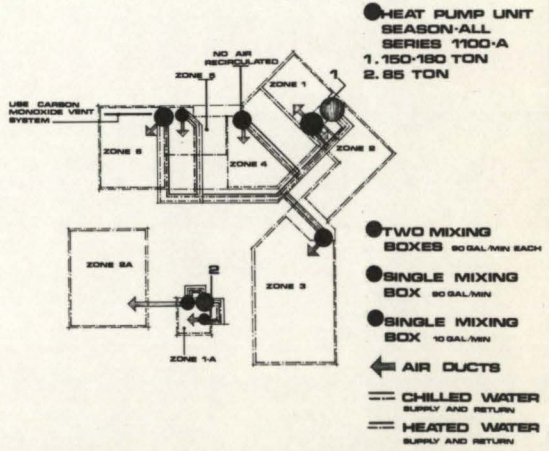


**SITE PLAN**



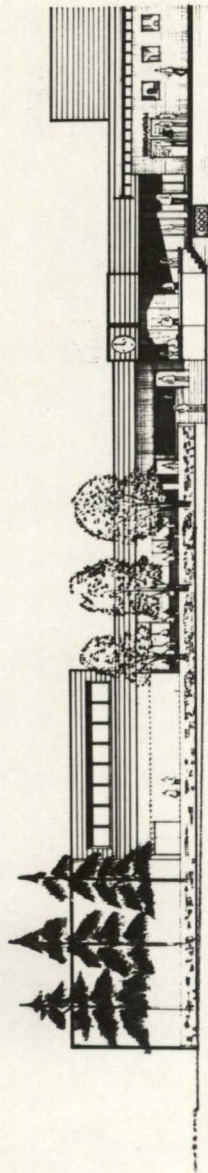
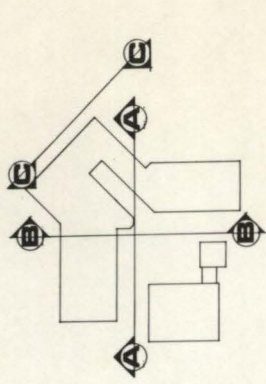


**OBSERVATION DIAGRAM**

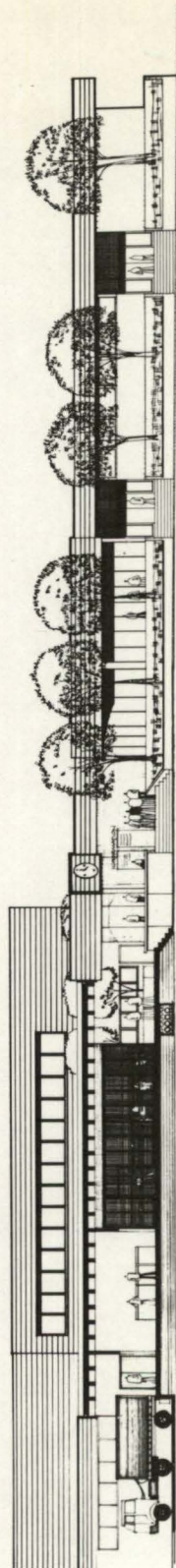


**MECHANICAL DIAGRAM**

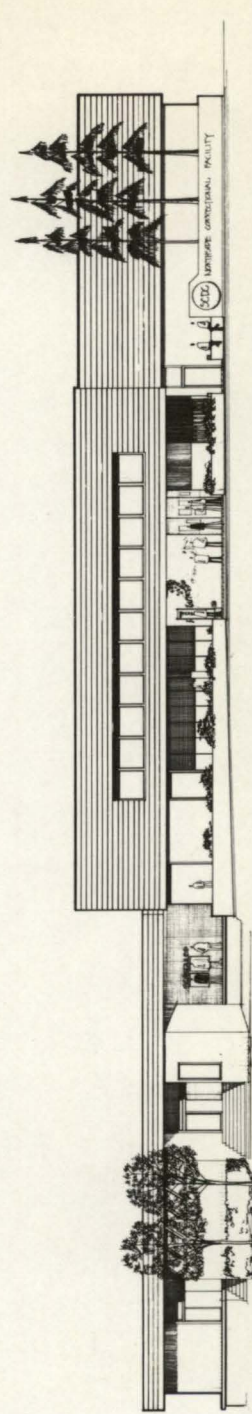
**COMMUNITY CENTER**



ELEVATION AA

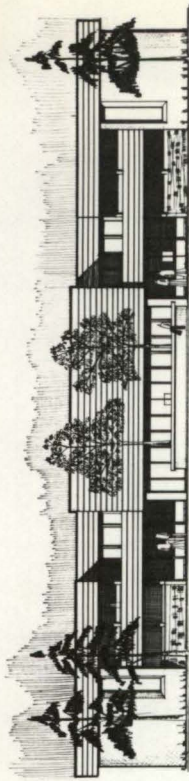


ELEVATION BB

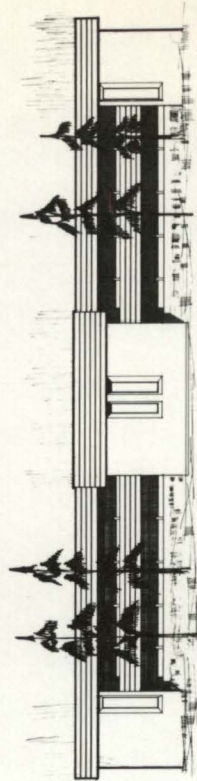


ELEVATION CC

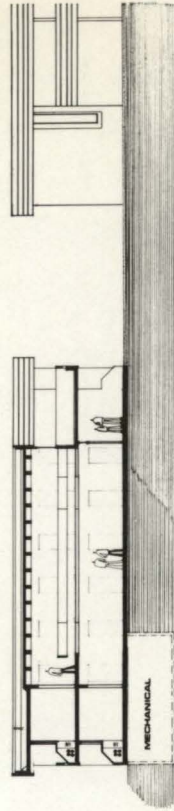
**ELEVATIONS**



ELEVATION aa

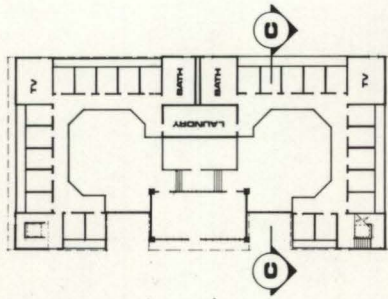
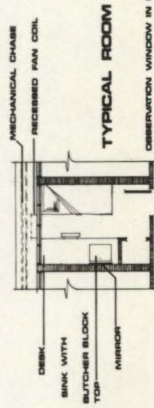


ELEVATION bb

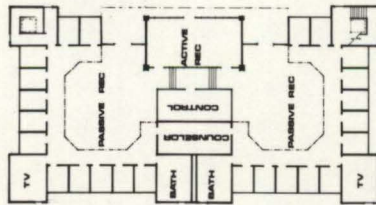
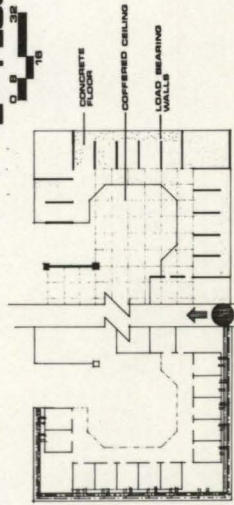


SECTION cc

THE INDIVIDUAL ROOMS SHOULD BE COMFORTABLE AND ADEQUATELY FURNISHED EACH PERSON SHOULD HAVE HIS OWN PRIVATE KEY

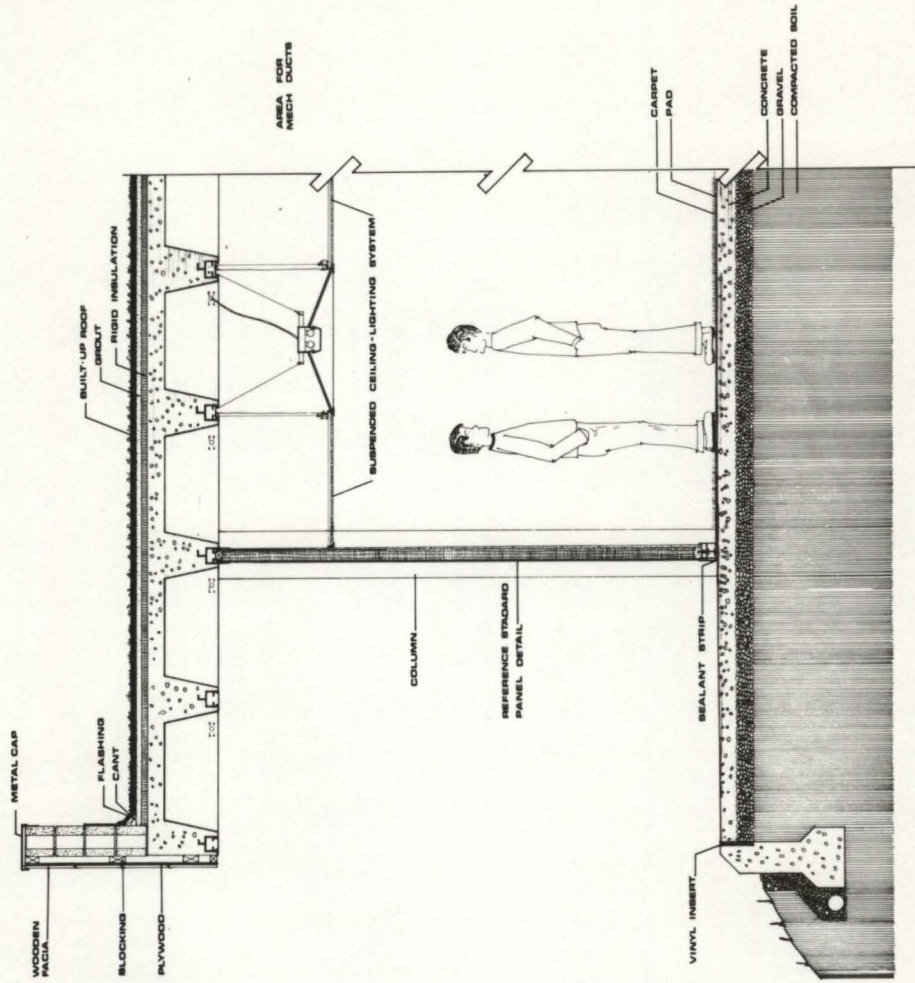


2ND FLOOR

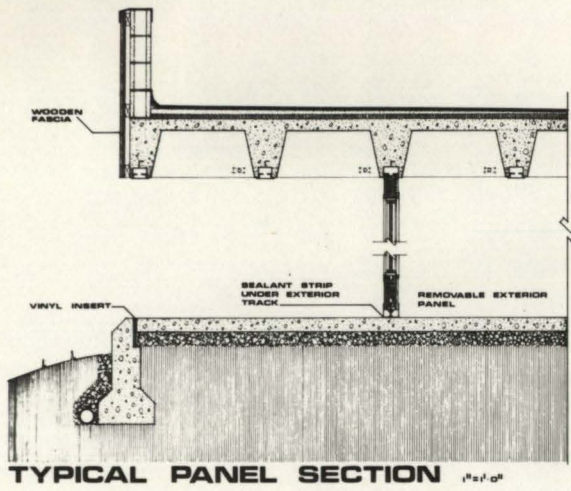


1ST FLOOR

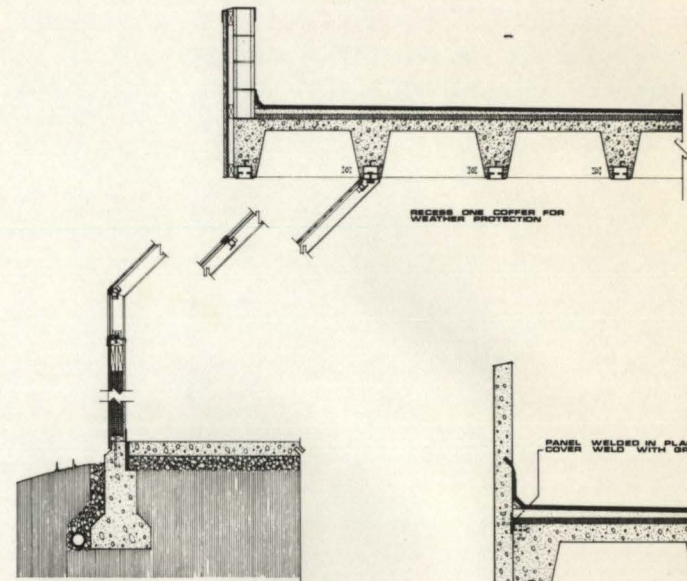
# LIVING UNIT CLUSTER



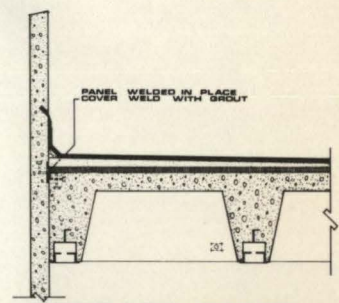
**WALL SECTION 1" = 1'0"**



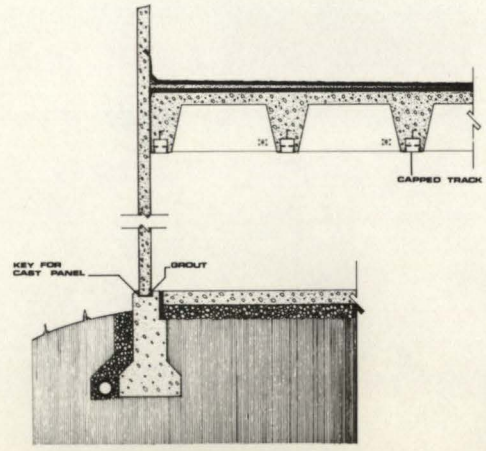
**TYPICAL PANEL SECTION** 1/2" = 1'-0"



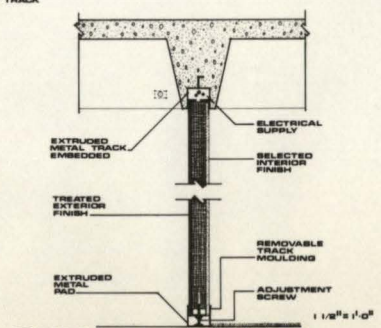
**TYPICAL SKYLIGHT WALL** 1/2" = 1'-0"



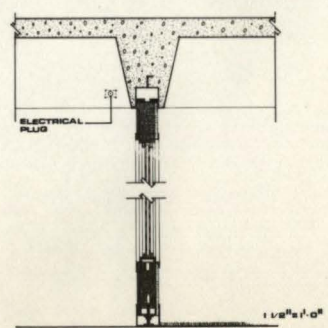
**PRECAST PANEL DETAIL** 1/2" = 1'-0"



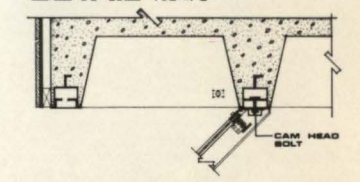
**REMOVABLE PRECAST PANEL** 1/2" = 1'-0"



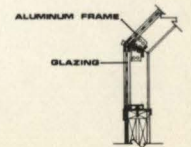
**STANDARD PANEL** 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



**GLAZED PANEL** 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

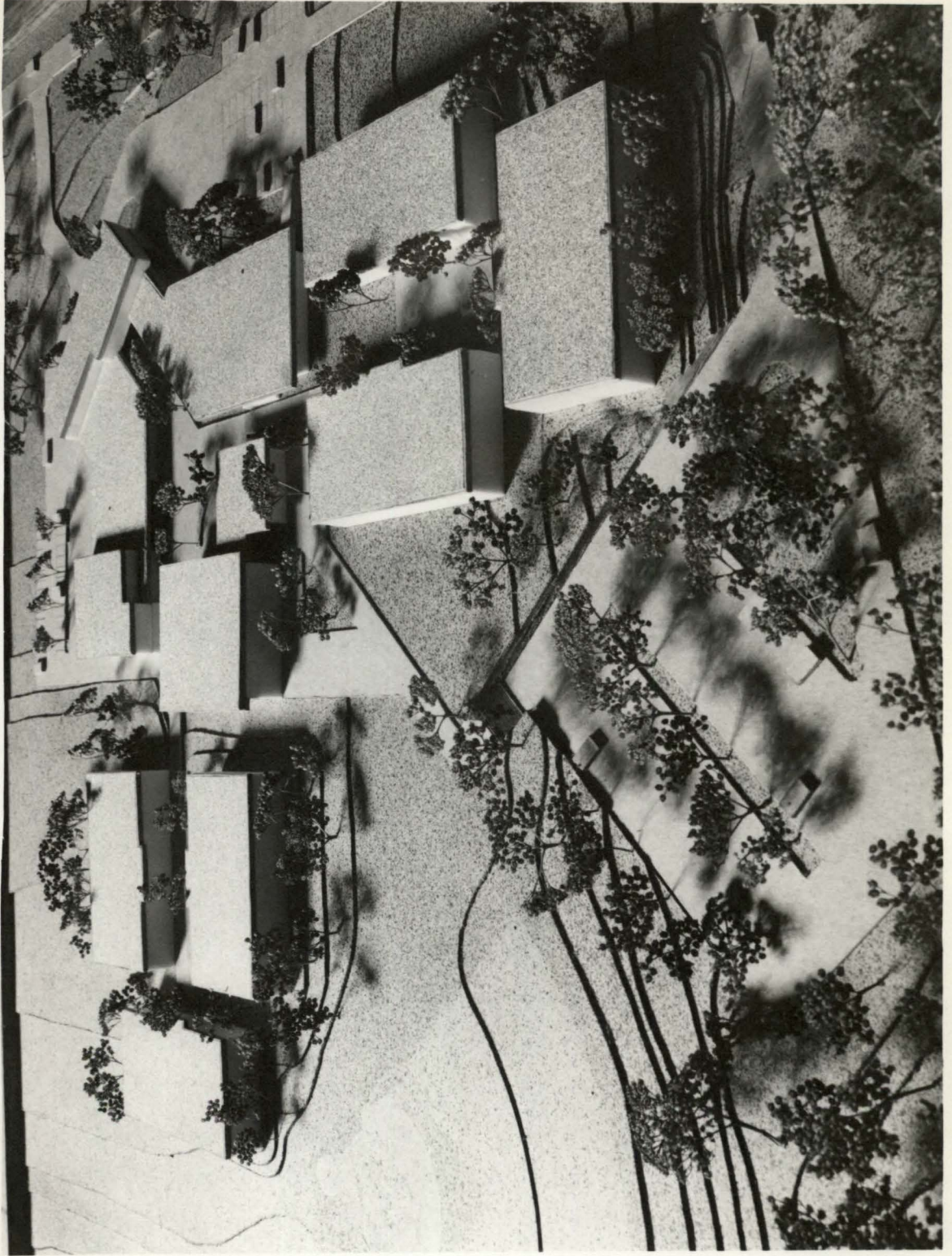


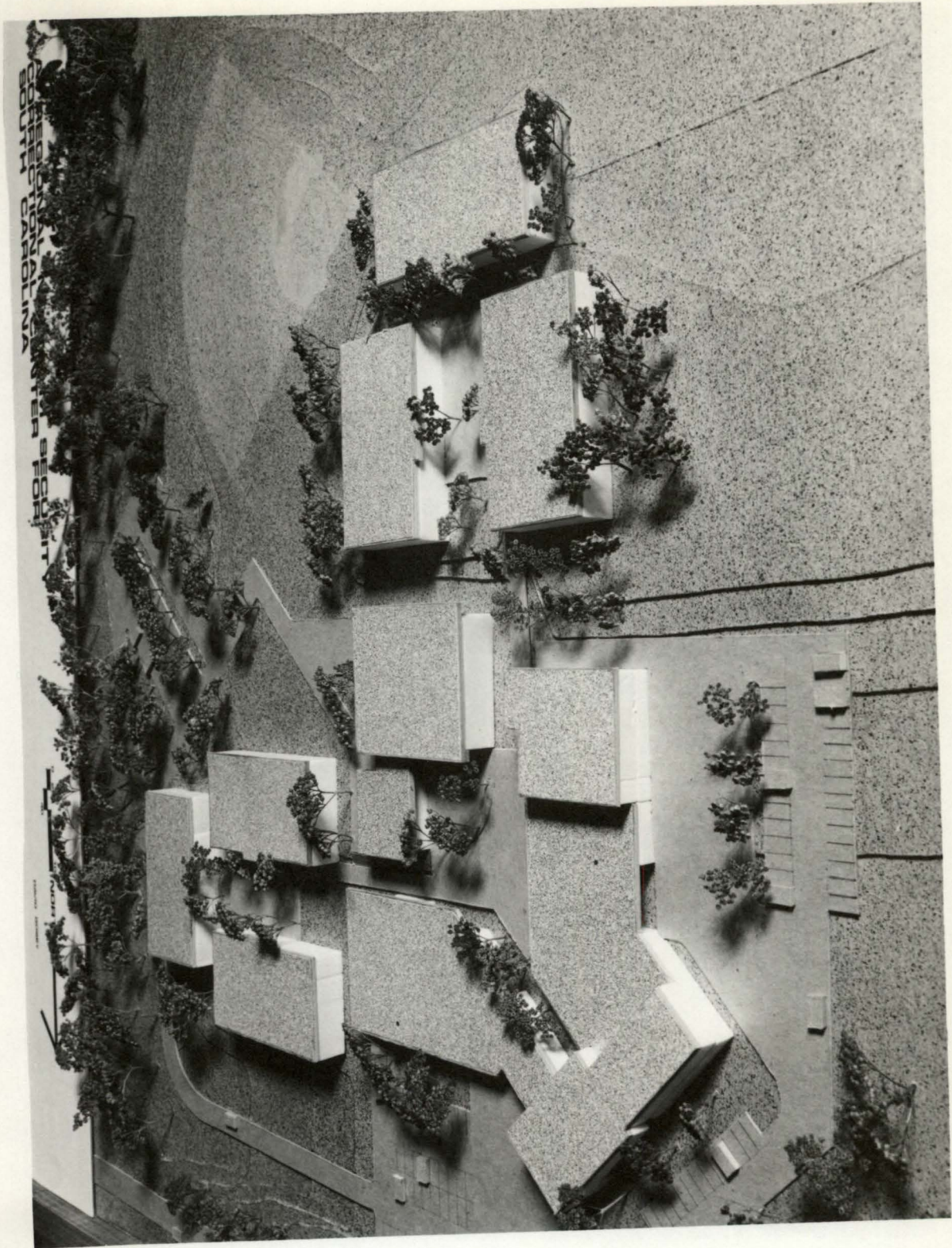
**SKYLIGHT WALL** 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



**COMPONENT DETAILS**









A REGIONAL MINIMUM SECURITY  
CORRECTIONAL CENTER FOR  
SOUTH CAROLINA