12-1978

A Criminal Justice Complex for Oconee County, South Carolina

Samuel Douglas Justice
Clemson University

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for oconee county
south carolina

terminal project  fall 1978
samuel douglas justice
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for Oconee County

South Carolina

Samuel Douglas Justice

Fall 1978

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.

Approved:

Committee Chairman / Major Advisor

Head, Dept. of Architecture Studies

Dean, College of Architecture
A terminal project submitted to the faculty of the College of Engineering, College of Engineering in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE.
I would like to thank those people who helped me through the programming and design of this project.

Prof. Robert Eflin (chairman)
Prof. Johannes Holschneider (adviser)
Prof. Frederick Roth (adviser)
Myron Green (sheriff)
Bill Yarbrough (jail administrator)
Dick Laye (county supervisor)
Harold Thomas (chairman of County Correctional Programming Committee)
Sam Putnum (Serrine Architects)
Freeman, Wells and Majors Architects

I would also like to thank my friends for their encouragement.

Frank Clark
Ken Pflieger
Charlie Swit
John Butch (J.B.)
Sonny Sims (sweet sonny)
Randy Guy (randy girl)
Bob Brenner (bubba)
Mark Eggl (mad dog)
Mike Taylor (3-ton)
I dedicate this project to Karen, for her patience and love;

And, my parents for their support.
outline

INTRODUCTION

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

PRESENT SYSTEM PROFILE

SITE ANALYSIS

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

PROBLEM DEFINITION AND OBJECTIVES

ARCHITECTURAL PROPOSAL
The subject of this terminal project is a Criminal Justice Complex. The complex consists of law enforcement agencies, courts, and pre- and post-trial detention facilities. The site is located in Valhalla on the same block with the existing county courthouse.

**Scope**

The scope of this terminal project is:

- to study the law enforcement and detention facilities of Orange County in relation to the overall Judicial Process (which is composed of law enforcement, courts and corrections).
- to produce a program and an architectural proposal to satisfy the needs of the system.

**Introduction**
The subject of this terminal project is a Criminal Justice Complex. The complex consists of law enforcement agencies, courts, and pre- and post-trial detention facilities. The site is located in Walhalla on the same block with the existing county courthouse.

**Problem**

The scope of this terminal project is:

- to study the law enforcement and detention facilities of Oconee County as related to the overall Judicial Process (which is composed of law enforcement, courts and corrections).
- to produce a program and an architectural proposal to satisfy the needs of the system.
Crime is the subject to which the criminal justice system addresses itself. Crime, according to Webster's Dictionary, is "an act committed in violation of a law prohibiting it, or omitted in violation of a law requiring it." Criminal actions are categorized into violent and non-violent offenses. Crimes of violence include murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Non-violent crimes include the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

Offenses of the law which are detained or found guilty of a crime can be categorized as follows:

- **Over-night holdings** — are offenders of minor or social crimes or persons awaiting bail.
- **Pre-trial and post-trial detention** — are persons suspected of a crime but have not been charged with a crime.
- **Soft-core criminals** — are usually first offenders that show little tendency to fight the system and are generally minor crime offenders.
- **Hard-core criminals** — are offenders who have previously spent time in a correctional facility for the same or different crimes and are usually criminals of major crimes.
Crime is the subject to which the criminal justice system addresses itself. Crime, according to Webster's Dictionary, is "an act committed in violation of a law prohibiting it, or omitted in violation of a law ordering it." Criminal actions are categorized into violent and non-violent offenses. Crimes of violence include murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Non-violent crimes include the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

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- **Soft-core criminals** -- are usually a first offender that shows little tendency to fight the system and are generally minor crime offenders.
- **Hard-core criminals** -- are offenders that have previously spent time in a correctional facility for the same of different crimes and are usually offenders of major crimes.
the body of criminal law

The body of criminal law has three basic objectives to follow in the protection of the individual and the state. These objectives are as follows: 1

The Individual. Criminal law protects each individual member of society against harm to his person; against harm to his property; against harm to his freedom of movement; and against harm to his domestic relations.

The Government. Criminal law protects governmental functions against disruption of public peace and order, and against harm to the public administration.

The Common Good. Criminal law protects public decency and the common good against corrupitive influences and debilitating vices.

The process of justice through its pre-trial, trial and post-trial development is handled by three distinct divisions or departments. These divisions are law enforcement, the courts and correctional agencies. The interrelation of these three departments and the movement of an offender through the system is seen in figures 1. The types of crime determine the path offenders will follow. Minor crimes are ejected out of the system early, while major crimes may run the total length.

Law Enforcement

The function of the law enforcement agency is to enforce the laws set forth by the legislators. Its position is a very sensitive and personal connection with the public, and its relationship with the courts is that of a supplier of socially unexceptable clients. Law enforcement's image to the public is that of a protector of rights.

The law enforcement agency functions in the public realm by following two major goals which are: 2
The prevention of crime and disorder and the preservation of peace (for the community security).

The protection of life and property and personal liberty (for individual security).

The Courts

The courts have two distinct functions when delegating authority. First, they settle the controversy between the two parties, and second, they decide what the appropriate rules are and how they fit the particular case. Their image to the public is that of authority.

The relationship of the courts to the law enforcement and correctional agencies is seen in figures 1. The connections are very complex, but greatly simplified, the courts work extremely close to the enforcement agencies and prosecutors' office to settle problems and levy punishment which could be monetary or time in a correctional facility.

Corrections

Correctional institutions have the function of rehabilitating offenders and channeling them back into society. Programs are the medium which help the correctional practitioners reform criminals. Their purpose is to give offenders a new perspective of life.

Figure 1: Shows the movement of offenders through the Criminal Justice System.
Figure 2: The structure of the judicial system on a community level. Taken from "Time Savers Standards", page 526.
The trend of crime in the United States is increasing in the number of offenses reported. This does not necessarily indicate more lawlessness, but it does indicate problems and problem areas. The increase in the number of crimes could be caused by a more turbulent society than in the past. For example, Tannenbaum said in 1943:

"Crime is eternal -- as eternal as society... The more complex society becomes, the more difficult it is for the individual and the more frequent the human failures. Multiplication of laws and of sanctions for their observance merely increases the evil." 5

The increases could also indicate a more efficient law enforcement department, which is turning over more stones and seeing more of the ever-existing evil.

The criminal justice system is slowly evolving towards its professed crime fighter image. Up until now, the large and complex system has been working with crime instead of against crime. It produced more than it reformed. The goals and direction of the system have been lost in its numerous and inefficient departments. Ramsey Clark, a noted criminologist, said:

"It is overwhelmingly true that the largest portion of crimes continues to be committed by persons who have been previously confined in penal institutions. Our system of justice is producing more criminals than it is reforming individuals for honest productive lives... The whole concept of justice remains hazy in our thinking -- we cannot agree on its basic meaning much less its important policy implications." 6

Reform of criminal justice must come before there is hope of effectively combating crime and reforming offenders. Sociologist and practitioners of law, law enforcement and corrections do see, after many years of failure, the need for change. For example, law enforcement personnel
generally felt that they could, by increased efficiency, eliminate crime. Of course, this was a false assumption, since crime is an inherent quality of a turbulent society. Vernon Fox, professor of criminology at Florida State University, stated:

"Crime is an index of social pathology. It has the function of indicating the limits of social control over individual behavior. The interrelationships between individuals are harmonious in a smoothly functioning society, but crime and violence appear when society is disorganized, floundering, and beset with social and economic problems. Any reduction of crime must be based on a broad social and economic approach."

In addition, the slow and clumsy court system, also, sees the need for change. The increase of cases, produced by a more efficient enforcement department, would bog the machinery and impede justice. More interrelation and structuring with enforcement and corrections would reduce friction and increase productivity.

Finally, corrections needs more reform than the previous departments. Of approximately 460 state and federal penitentiaries, 25 are over 100 years of age and 61 opened before 1900. Their warehouse and isolation block institutions are actually breeders of criminals, not reformers as professed. Fox stated that:

"Throughout the country there are obsolete institutions that have no capability of maintaining any type of program. Many are nothing more than steel cages. The older institutions present security and health hazards and often are firetraps. Since there are no constructive programs, they are sources of criminal contamination."

Authorities are slowly understanding the need for change. The major emphasis is towards a community-based corrections and away from the old massive and impersonal institutions remote from the community. After all, the purpose is to filter the offender back into society after dues are paid.
The present law enforcement system of Sonoma County consists of local enforcement (county) and municipal enforcement (city). The county-based facilities are located in Malheur, which is the county seat, and adjacent to other county governmental functions. Municipal enforcement agencies consist of the Malheur, Sonoma and Napa/Healdsburg police departments (see next page).

The relationships of the city police to the county sheriff's department and other agencies is given in Figure 1. Offenders arrested by the city police are transferred to the county jail to await trial or bail. City lock-ups are only overnight for minor offenders, while felons or violent crime offenders are transferred directly. The Malheur Police Department lacks lock-up space, although they presently use county space. The Sheriff's department retains and processes the offenders directly through the county jail. After being retained, the offender faces the prosecutor and court to be found innocent or guilty. If found guilty and sentenced to do time, then the offender is sent back to jail at the County Work Camp or to state and federal penitentiaries.

The jurisdiction of the local and municipal agencies do not overlap. Municipal departments enforce the law within the city limits, while the sheriff's department polices the rural countryside and other municipal authorities when called upon to do so.
The present law enforcement system of Oconee County consists of local enforcement (county) and municipal enforcement (city). The county based facility is located in Walhalla, which is the county seat, adjacent to other county governmental functions. Municipal enforcement agencies consist of the Walhalla, Seneca and Westminster police departments (see map next page).

The relationship of the city police to the county sheriff's department and other agencies is seen in figure 3. Persons arrested by the city police are transferred to the county jail to await trial or bail. City lock-ups are only overnight for minor offenses, while felons or violent crime offenders are transferred directly. The Walhalla Police department lacks lock-up space, therefore they presently use county space. The Sheriff's department detains and processes its offenders directly through the county jail. After being detained, the offender faces the prosecutor and court to be found innocent or guilty. If found guilty and sentenced to do time, then the offender is sent back to jail or to the County Work Camp or to state and federal penitentiaries.

The jurisdiction of the local and municipal agencies do not overlap. Municipal departments enforce the law within the city limits, while the sheriff's department patrols the rural countryside and aids municipal authorities when called upon to do so.

Figure 3: Offender flow through county judicial system.
Figure 4: Oconee County
Shows locations of law enforcement and detention agencies.
departmental survey

Inventory of the various department's personnel, vehicles, detention capacities, overall conditions and needs are tabulated in the chart below. Deficiencies in manpower is prevalent in all departments. Inadequate detention separation and space appear in all agencies but the Seneca department, which constructed a new facility in 1975. The unacceptable conditions of the County Jail and Sheriff's department stem mainly from the age of the structure. The need for more space that meets the codes is apparent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Vehicles</th>
<th>Detention Capacity</th>
<th>Overall Condition</th>
<th>Age of Structure</th>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>Capabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walhalla</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>To increase manpower and vehicles</td>
<td>Processing (minimal) Records (minimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seneca</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Increase manpower</td>
<td>Processing (sufficient) Records (sufficient)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Increase cell space</td>
<td>Records (minimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Increase manpower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Jail and Sheriff</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>60-70</td>
<td>New facility Increase manpower</td>
<td>Processing (inefficient) Records (inefficient)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ high acceptable
☒ acceptable
☒ not acceptable
site selection

SITE selection, for a fire enforcement and detention facility, requires consideration for its relationship to the community and to the courts (see Figure 3). The site selection is the city block presently occupied by the newly constructed, unfinished, new police and the old County Jail. All the property in the block is owned by the county except for the two houses which could be easily purchased.

Layout of community service and judicial departments on a single site establishes a Critical Services Complex which better serves judicial processing of offenders. Physical distance of courts to detention makes security easier. As the present, escape are perpetuated during transportation of offenders from detention to correction. Keeping within the complex and within view into the courthouse can solve this problem.

Religious, educational, recreational, and post-trial corrections service into the community, as opposed to detaining out in the countryside, keeps close within future trends in superseded facilities. Community-based programs such as, rest facilities, schooling at local institutions, etc., are more effective in preventing reoffense and channeling into back into society if the facility is kept within the community.

Finally, and probably most important is also a major factor in the location of a facility of this nature. Close contact with those groups lower offenders informed and you comfortable in a prearranged situation.
Site selection, for a law enforcement and detention facility, requires consideration for its relationship to the community and to the courts (see figure 5). The site selection is the city block presently occupied by the County Courthouse, two houses, a car dealership and the old County Jail. All the property in the block is owned by the county except for the two homes which could be easily purchased.

Linkage of enforcement, detention and judicial departments on a single site creates a Criminal Justice Complex which helps speed judicial processing of offenders. Physical linkage of courts to detention keeps security unbroken. At the present, escapes are perpetrated during transportation of offenders from detention to courtrooms. Keeping within the security net until entry into the courtroom can solve this problem.

Bringing pre-trial detention and post-trial corrections closer into the community, as opposed to isolation out in the countryside, keeps more within future trends in correctional philosophy. Community based programs, such as, work release, schooling at local institutions, etc., are more effective in reforming offenders and channeling them back into society if the facility is kept within the community.

Family and attorney visitation is also a major factor in the location of a facility of this nature. Close contact with these groups keeps offenders informed and more comfortable in a precarious situation.
Figure 6: Map of Walhalla
Shows site location and commercial areas.
Figure 7: Existing Government Center
Shows prime auto access and pedestrian movement.
Figure 8: Site Analysis
Shows topography, utilities, vegetation and views.
Soil data was obtained from the U.S.D.A. Soil Survey for Oconee County, issued in 1963.

- Cecil Sandy Loam, 2 to 6 percent slope.
- One foot of sandy loam over 3 feet of sandy clay loam to clay loam. Well drained Piedmont soil formed from granite, gneiss, and schist.
- Depth to seasonally high water table is approximately 36 feet.
- Depth to bedrock is about 36 feet.
In the programming of a complex of this nature, I will present design criteria, organization of structure, spatial relationships and architectural descriptions. These are developed from personal investigations of needs, to establish basic objectives and from "Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Residential Environments for the Elderly and Adulthood", a book put out by the Department of Residence of Illinois. 

program analysis
In the programming of a complex of this nature, I will present design criteria, organizational structure, spatial relationships and architectural descriptions. The programming was developed from personal investigation of needs, from similar case studies and from "Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults", a book put out by the Department of Architecture, University of Illinois. The major thrust of the programming is in the enforcement, detention and corrections. Court functions are considered in the realm of future expansion.
Flexibility--- Flexibility is a critical factor in the design of a facility of this nature. New technical advances in crime prevention and the introduction of new programs in rehabilitation of criminals, demands that the facility conform to change. Expansion in facility capacity must be considered.

Public Image--- The image of courts, law enforcement and corrections must relate to the community a sense of law and order. The facility must invite public participation, encourage public acceptance of community based correctional programs and at the same time deter repeat offenders of the law.

Security--- Security is the single most important issue that must be considered. The center must isolate the offender from the public realm while working within that realm. The complex interaction between different functions requires the use of the most advanced technological equipment to maintain that security.

Consolidation--- Consolidation of city and county law enforcement agencies into a single center eliminates needless duplication of functions such as processing of criminals, detention, records, communications, etc.. Consolidation of all elements of the judicial system on a single site eliminates security breakdown and improves the system's functioning.

Ownership--- Consolidation poses the problem of ownership of the facility. Similar to other facilities confronted with the same problem, the county would assume property rights and the city would pay a pro-rated share of the cost.

Segregation--- Although the city and county agencies would share the facility, a need to distinguish between, and segregate to an extent, the operations of each is necessary. Conflicts between the two agencies must be kept to a minimum. In addition, separation of pre-trial and post-trial inmates is necessary.
Programs--- Rehabilitation programs for the post-trial detainees need to be expanded. These programs could entail in-house vocational training, work release programs and more community based projects. The purpose of corrections is to filter the offender back into society with a new responsible attitude towards life.

Environment--- In the past, the correctional environment was degrading and depressing to the inmate. Rehabilitation under such conditions was defeating in itself. Steps must be taken to create an environment which does not intimidate or infringe on the population's privacy. The atmosphere should be conducive to rehabilitation programs.
The present court system of the county contains only one major courtroom. All federal and municipal trials are handled through these chambers. The addition of a civil or municipal courtroom would aid in the processing of offenders. The new courtroom could also aid in the pre-trial screening of offenders and channeling of these persons to the proper agencies. Additional court related functions are considered to the extent of allowing sufficient space for their functioning.

Architectural Description

Court

Municipal Courtroom

1300 ft²

Court Related Functions

Public Lobby

7000

Restrooms

2100

300
The Structure of the law enforcement agencies is seen in figure 9. Control of the shared technical services division is under the Sheriff's office, but the Police Department utilizes its resources. Both agencies share a common public lobby, complaint desk and staff entry. The Police Department, also, shares the spaces listed as common facilities, with the Sheriff's Department, when indicated in the program. Detention facilities, or jail, has been taken out of the sheriff's control and set under an independent administration. However, the processing and booking of suspects for the Police and Sheriff's Departments are handled by the detention facility.

Figure 9: City/county law enforcement structure.
The number in box indicates personnel.
Architectural Description
City Law Enforcement

Police Chief's Office 200 ft²
contains--- desk, four chairs, files and bookcase.

Assistant Chief 100
contains--- desk, two chairs, files and bookcase.

Secretary's Area 50
contains--- desk, chair and files.
needs------ direct contact with the public.

Conference Room 200
contains--- table and eight chairs.

Locker Room 200
contains--- ten lockers, one shower, 1-wc and 1-sink.
Architectural Description
County Law Enforcement

Sheriff's Office
contains--- desk, four chairs, files and bookcase.

Two Deputies Offices
contains--- desk, three chairs, files and bookcase.

Secretarial Area
contains--- three desk, three chairs, files and storage closet.
needs------ direct contact with the public.

Detective Department
contains ---four desks and chairs; counter tops storage; and interrogation room.

Conference Room
contains--- table and twelve chairs.

Locker Room
contains--- 2-wc, 2-ur, 30-lockers, 2-showers and dressing area.
Architectural Description

Common Facilities

- contains--- chair/desks, blackboards and projection screen.

Communications Room

contains--- six station consoles.
needs------ to be adjacent to equipment room and relate to the public.

Communication Equipment Room

Crime Lab

Dispatch Center

contains--- counter top and chair.
needs------ to relate to both city and county enforcement agencies.

Records Department

contains--- two desks and chairs; and records files.
needs------ access by police, sheriff and public.

Public Lobby

Public Restrooms

Janitor's Closet

Staff Lounge

contains--- kitchenette, vending, tables and chairs.

Staff Restrooms
Meeting / Classroom

contains--- chair/desks, blackboards and projection screen.

Exercise Room

contains--- exercise and fitness equipment.

Arsonel

contains--- storage racks and shelves.

needs------- control by dispatcher.

Evidence Storage

contains--- storage racks and shelves.

needs------- control by dispatcher.

Offender Category

Pre-trial--- While most pre-trial populations may be characterized by great heterogeneity, this program assumes that an effective bail and release on own recognition program has removed all qualifying alleged offenders. Hence, the remaining population would consist largely of offenders charged with non-violable offenses, of offenders who would pose a risk of non-appearance if released, and offenders who are a danger to themselves or to the public safety. The latter categories would therefore represent largely violent criminals.

Post-trial--- The post-trial population may be characterized by those inmates whose security or treatment requirements prevent their acceptance into community-based programs. The program should not serve those deviant offenders whose primary offenses are alcoholism, drug use and certain minor non-related offenses.
Pre- and post-trail detention

Classification of this program is a community based pre-trial detention and post-trial correctional center housed within a single facility. The purpose for having such a center is to bring Oconee County's detention and correctional programs up to date with present rehabilitative philosophy.

Program Objectives

- Pre-trail--- Provide for the safety and welfare of inmates in a non-threatening atmosphere.
- Post-trail--- Provide a consistent structure and treatment program opportunities to facilitate positive socialization or resocialization of inmate back into the community.

Offender Category

- Pre-trail--- While most pre-trial populations may be characterized by great heterogeneity, this program assumes that an effective bail and release on own recognizance program has removed all qualifying alleged offenders. Hence, the remaining population would consist largely of offenders charged with non-bailable offences, of offenders who would pose a risk of non-appearance if released, and offenders who are a danger to themselves or to the public safety. The latter categories would therefore represent largely violent criminals.
- Post-trial--- The post-trial population may be characterized by those misdemeanants whose security or treatment requirements prevent their acceptance into community-based programs. The program should not serve those deviant offenders whose primary offence is alcoholism, drug use and certain minor sex-related offences.
Structure

Structure of the pre-trail and post-trail detention facility is seen in figure 11. Operation of the facility is delegated to seven distinct departments, that is Administration, Research, Medical, Diagnostic, Education and Food Services. The program leans towards utilizing as many community resources as possible. For example, certain staff functions can be part time, such as, physicians, student interns, social workers, etc.. The objective is to reduce cost and improve community relations.

Processing of Offenders

Processing of offenders into a detention facility is seen in figure 10. Upon entering, each suspect is given a full medical examination, cleaned and issued institutional clothing. This protects the detention population from communicable diseases. Booking, identification and interview processes screen the suspects to find alternatives to incarceration.

General Description

A general description of the facility is seen in figure 12.

Figure 10: Shows the inmate flow through the reception component of a detention facility.
Figure 11: Organizational Structure Chart
The numbers in the box indicate personnel.
Figure 12: Shows offender flow through a Pre-trial Detention and Post-trial Correctional Center (single facility).
Architectural Description
Administration

Director's Office  
contains--- desk, 4-chairs, shelves and storage.  
needs------ contact with public and inmates.

Assistant Director's Office (pre-trial)  
contains--- desk, 3-chairs, shelves and files.  
needs------ no public contact.

Assistant Director's Office (post-trial)  
contains--- desk, 3-chairs, shelves and file.  
needs------ no public contact.

Administrative Assistant's Office  
contains--- desk, chair, shelves and files.  
needs------ no public contact.

Business Manager's Office  
contains--- desk, chair and files.  
needs------ no public contact.

Records Assistant's Office  
contains--- desk, chair and files.  
needs------ contact with records department.

Administrative Secretary  
needs------ direct control over secretarial pool
Secretarial Pool
contains--- 3-clerktypist stations; records and file storage.
needs------ contact to all offices.

Work Pool
contains--- flexible work stations for clerks.

Receptionist and Waiting Area
contains--- desk and chair.
needs------ direct contact with public.

Conference Room
contains--- table for 10-people.
needs------ access by director.

Office Storage

Restrooms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretarial Pool</td>
<td>300 ft²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Pool</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptionist and Waiting Area</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Room</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Storage</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrooms</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Architectural Description
Research/Treatment/Education/Medical Offices

Research Director's Office 150 ft²
contains --- desk, 3 chairs, shelves, and files.
needs ------ public contact.

Treatment Director's Office 150
contains --- desk, 3 chairs, shelves, and files.
needs ------ contact public.

Educational Director's Office 150
contains --- desk, 3 chairs, shelves, and files.
needs ------ public contact.

Medical Director's Office 150
contains --- desk, 3 chairs, shelves, and files.
needs ------ public contact.

Conference Room 300
contains --- table for 10 people.
needs ------ accessible to all offices.

Office Storage 50

Restrooms 200

Secretary's Area 250
contains --- two desks, and chairs, files and
storage closet.

Work Pool 650
contains --- flexible work stations for assistance.
Architectural Description

Visitation

Public Lobby
contains -- seating and gathering areas
needs ----- direct contact with receptionist and control center

Visitation Booths (Pre-trail)
contains -- 8 isolation booths
needs ----- visual control

Visitation Lounge (Post-trail)
contains -- tables and chairs for gathering
needs ----- visual control

Restrooms
contains -- benches, and 1-wc sink.
needs ----- visual control by matron and isolation from male people.

Holding Tank (juvenile)
contains -- bench; 1-wc.
needs ----- visual control from control center.

Control Center
contains -- control lock switches, T.V. and intercom controls, key control board, counter tops, and valuable storage; and booking center.
needs ----- direct control over receiving and visitor lobby, restrooms, vita-chase, and storage.

400 ft^2
350
400
200
150
450
Architectural Description

Intake/Screening

Vehicular Receiving Port (2-cars)  
contains —— weapons check station and evidence storage.  
needs ------ visual control by control center.

Receiving Lobby  
contains —— area for strip search.  
needs ------ visual control from control center.

2 Holding Tanks (male)  
contains —— benches; 1-wcs.  
needs ------ visual control from control center.

Holding Tank (female)  
contains —— benches, and 1-wc sink.  
needs ------ visual control by matron and isolation from male people.

Holding Tank (juvenile)  
contains —— bench; 1-wcs.  
needs ------ visual control from control center.

Control Center  
contains —— control lock switches, T.V. and intercom controls, key control board, counter tops, and valuable storage, and booking center.  
needs ------ direct control over receiving and visitor lobby, restroom, wire-chase, and storage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property Storage (male)</td>
<td>180 ft²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contains — motorized racks and shelves.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Storage (female)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contains — shelves and clothes racks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needs —— matron control.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Clothes Storage</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contains — shelves.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower/Dress (male)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contains — dressing space; 1-wcs and shower.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needs —— visual control.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower/Dress (female)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contains — dressing space; 1-wcs and shower.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needs —— visual control by matron.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification Lab</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contains — photo set-up; counter tops and storage, breath tester, finger printing, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darkroom</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contains — counter tops and storage, and chemical sinks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needs —— direct access from lab.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Storage</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor's Office</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contains — desk, 2-chairs, shelves and files.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| needs —— direct access to examination room. | 34
Examination Room

Contains --- examination table, chair, counter tops, storage, and sink.

Lab and Drug Storage

contains --- counter top and sink, refrigerator, locked storage shelves.
needs ------ visual control over infirmary.

Infirmary

contains --- 2 beds, 1 toilet.

6 Interview Rooms

contains --- 4 chairs and 1 table.
needs ------ one-way view ports.

2 Offices

contains --- desks, chairs, and storage.

General Storage
Architectural Description
Pre-trial Housing

Maximum Security Housing (30 males) 3000 ft<sup>2</sup>
contains --- lockable sleeping units with 1-wcs, locker storage and 2 beds, dayrooms with dining tables, 1-wcs and shower.
needs ------ visual control

Medium Security Housing (24 males) 3000
contains --- semi-private sleeping spaces with beds, lockers, desk, chair, and storage, dayroom with tables, and chairs, gang toilets with 2-wc, 2 sinks, and 1 shower.
needs ------ visual control.

Medium Security Housing (16 females) 2000

Medium Security Housing (8 juveniles) 1000

2 Isolation Cells (female) 130
contains --- bed, 1-wcs and shower.
needs ------ visual control.

6 Isolation Cells (male) 390
Architectural Description

Post-Trial Housing

Minimum Security Housing (64 inmates)  
contains --- (per unit) bed, locker storage, desk, chair, and semi-private toilet.

Architectural Description

Activity Areas

Branch Library  
contains --- book shelves, tables, and chairs.

3 Classrooms  
contains --- work tables, desks, and chairs.  
needs ------ to be connectable.

Dining Multi-purpose Room  
contains --- tables and chairs for dining, etc.  
needs ------ to be flexible.

Exercise Court (women)  
1000 ft²

Exercise Court (pre-trial men)  
2000 ft²

Exercise Court (post-trial men)  
2500 ft²
Architectural Description
Support Facilities

Officer’s Stations

contains --- control panels and toilets.
needs ------ control over housing and exercise courts.

Staff Lounge

contains --- kitchenette, vending, tables and chairs.

Women’s Lockers

contains --- 10 lockers, 2 showers, 2-wcs and 2 sinks.

Men’s Lockers

contains --- 70 lockers, 10 showers, 3-wcs, 3-urs and 4 sinks.

Laundry

contains --- 2 washers, 2 dryers, counter tops and sinks.
needs ------ direct relationship to linen storage.

Linen Storage

Kitchen

contains --- a fully equipped kitchen, pantry, cooler and freezer storage, toilets.

Janitor’s Room and Storage

General Storage

Outside Equipment Storage

Evidence Storage
Summary

Courthouse Addition

- Total Net Area: 10700
- plus 15%: 1600
- Total Gross Area: 12300 ft²

City / County Law Enforcement

- Total Net Area: 6650
- plus 15%: 1000
- Total Gross Area: 7650 ft²

Pretrial Detention / Post-trial Corrections

- Total Net Area: 32100
- plus 15%: 4800
- Total Gross Area: 36900 ft²

Parking

- Police Dept.: 8
- Sheriff's Dept.: 25
- Detention Staff: 30
- Visitors: 30
- Total Parking Spaces: 93
problem definition

The definition of the problem is to design a facility first, to house the combined functions of the Osceola County Sheriff's department and the Winter Garden Police Department, and second, to house pre-trial detention and post-trial correctional facility, which will support both enforcement agencies. The combination of the three agencies on the site adjacent to the County Courthouse, links the total judicial process of the county into a criminal justice complex, thus helping to unify the system.

Realizing the unification of law enforcement, the courts and corrections on a single downtown site, I must deal with the projected image and the complexity of functions in a manner as not to defile the appearance of Main Street. The linkage of the new facility to the existing County Courthouse must be handled so that the authoritative image of the courts are upheld.

Another aspect of the problem is in the existing county government center. The new complex must relate to these separate agencies. The present county center needs unity which implies that the criminal justice complex can be the organizer.

problem definition and objectives
The definition of the problem is to design a facility first, to house the combined functions of the Oconee County Sheriff's department and the Walhalla City Police Department, and second, to house pre-trial detention and post-trial correctional facility, which will support both enforcement agencies. The combination of the three agencies on the site adjacent to the County Courthouse, links the total judicial process of the county into a criminal justice complex, thus helping to unify the system.

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Another aspect of the problem is the existing county government center. The new complex must relate to these separate agencies. The present county center needs unity which implies that the criminal justice complex can be the organizer.
The objectives of this terminal project are:

1. To design a facility which will project law enforcement and correctional image to the community.

2. To design a facility which will support the objectives of the correction programs, which are leaning towards community based interaction.

3. To combine the city and county law enforcement agencies, and the county corrections to reduce cost and duplication of functions.

4. To design a facility which will uphold the authoritative image of the courts.

5. To unify the existing county governmental center by using the criminal justice complex as a focus.

6. To design a facility that takes advantage of the most advanced security measures.
My concept for this Criminal Justice Complex can be broken into two parts. First, the site concept which takes into account not only the site, but the existing County Governmental Center. Second, the building concept recognizes the existing courthouse and conforms the new enforcement, detention and correctional facilities to the needs.

**site concept**

Realizing the importance of unifying the existing unplanned governmental center, I used my campus as a frame, a starting point for the entire complex. I utilized the tallest element, which was the communications tower, as an eye-catcher for persons traveling along Main Street. This would denote the entrance of the governmental center to visitors. From this point visitors could walk into the circular judicial plaza or continue along a green path, which would lead to other county agencies.

Focusing down to the site, I felt the building should rest on the back of the site along Short Street and wrap around the east and north facade of the existing courthouse. This would unify the north elevation and cover demolition areas. I also felt that for persons traveling along Main Street, the pocket created by this form would be visually inviting. In this space, I could introduce public parking and a vehicular drop-off, which would loop around my communications tower.

Located at the individual facilities, I felt the best location for detention and corrections would be on the southeast corner of the site. This position allows easy secure transport of prisoners from the other adjacent public traffic.

**architectural proposal**
My concept for this Criminal Justice Complex can be broken into two parts. First, the site concept which takes into account not only the site, but the existing County Governmental Center. Second, the building concept recognizes the existing courthouse and conforms the law enforcement detention and correctional facilities to its needs.

**site concept**

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Looking at the individual facilities, I felt the best location for detention and corrections would be on the southeast corner of the site. This position allows easy servicing, and provides isolation of prisoner activities from public traffic around the courthouse. I positioned the law enforcement facility between the courthouse and detention as an additional visual barrier. High public contact of courts and law enforcement necessitated a unified entry plaza.
In developing the concept for the building, I had to deal with maintaining unbroken security between detention housing and courtrooms. I also had to separate public visits, staff functions and prisoner activities. In dealing with these elements my concept was to break the facility into three distinct buildings, (court, enforcement, and detention). I linked these three buildings together with a three level spine. The top spine is a secure prisoner corridors, while the middle and bottom spines are public and staff corridors, respectively.

The detention and corrections building was further zoned vertically. The lower level contains administration and services. The middle level visitation, intake/screening and pre-trial detention. The top level houses post-trial corrections.

In the law enforcement building, the lower level contains patrol locker rooms, records, classrooms and communication center which relate to the patrol car yard. The upper level is public oriented containing office functions and main public lobby.
site plan
section d-d

maximum security housing

medium security housing

section/obliques
appendix

These case studies helped to prepare the programming for this project.

Greenville City-County Law Enforcement Center 1972
Greenville, South Carolina
Architect: J.E. Sirrine Company

South Central Police Station 1976
Kansas City, Missouri
Architect: Patty Berkebile Nelson

Metropolitan Correctional Center 1972
New York City, New York
Architect: Cruzen & Partners

Spokane Public Safety Building 1974
Spokane, Washington
Architect: Walker & Megough

Metropolitan Correctional Center 1972
Chicago, Illinois
Harry Weese & Associates
footnotes


2) Germann, p. 21.


6) Viser, p. ix.

7) Ibid., p. 12.

8) Ibid., p. 66.

9) Ibid., p. 68.

10) Ibid., p. 17.


