Master of Architecture

THE EXPLORATATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL REINTEGRATION PROCESSES AND THE BUILT FORM:
A Proposal for a Reentry Rehabilitation Centre for Released Ex-Prisoners

By

Manqoba Allan Shazi

Supervisor

M. N. Mthethwa

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DECLARATION

Submitted in partial fulfilmant of the requirements for the degree Master of Architecture, in the Graduate Programme in Humanities, Development and Social Sciences, University of the Kwa- Zulu Natal, Durban, South Africa.

I declare that this dissertation is my own unaided work. All citations, references and borrowed ideas have been duly acknowledged. It is being submitted for the degree of Master of Architecture in the Faculty of Humanities, Development and Social Science. None of the present work has been submitted previously for any degree or examination in any other University.

Manqoba Allan Shazi

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Student Name

10 October 2010

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Date

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Signed

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ABSTRACT

South Africa as a developing country faces the challenges of providing a better life for all its citizens. The South African society is of two extremes, a small population of the wealthy and a large portion of the poor. In a growing economy there is an increase in the gap between rich and poor. The rich work to keep their wealth and the poor work but struggle to provide the bare necessities for their families. The challenges facing South Africa are of alleviating poverty, through providing adequate shelter, jobs, education and health for all South Africans. These are essential elements that are needed to create better communities and functional families. The solutions to these problems are sometimes not thought through and integrated with other sectors of society. This leads to quick fix solutions to deep routed problems which are isolated to the countries' developments.

South Africa has a deep history rooted in apartheid. Living within a post apartheid society South Africans have inherited a built environment that was aimed for specific segregated population groups. In a democratic society people have an opportunity of "equal sharing" within the economy. This leaves a large portion of the population struggling to rid themselves of poverty. These are the major issues which lead to committing crime and consequently imprisonment. This research study specifically deals with the correctional services institutions built form, rehabilitation and reintegration processes for the ex-prisoner. The built forms role in society can be far reaching and shape the life form of its inhabitants. It can facilitate a positive role in deterring the social ills of society. Presently the built environments cannot accommodate the growing and integrated population groups.

The role of the correctional facilities is important in providing safe communities by removing those individuals harmful to society. A thorough approach to imprisonment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of ex-prisoners will assist in keeping safe communities. The understanding of prisons, their environment and the role of the built form with regards to social reintegration processes is important. This will assist in lessening the amount of recidivism of ex-prisoners once released. This research seeks to establish the role in which the built form can support rehabilitation for ex-prisoners in the view of reintegrating them back into society.

The ex- prisoners' realization that they have wronged their community has a direct correlation to their families and communities expectations once they have been released. This self realization is best expressed in Michael Foucault Panopticon Analysis which allows individuals to be inspected without their knowing whether they were in fact being observed. The analysis marked a new stage in the elaboration of disciplinary power in which surveillance no longer depended on direct visual observation between people. This allowed surveillance to be extended much more deeply into social relationships. Power rested less on direct control of the body and more on technique designed to elicit self regulation as people began to act as though they were being observed (McKinlay,A & Starkey, K 1998: 68).

In general the community expects that the ex-prisoner is remorseful, and that they want to actively participate and be effective members of the community. The family expects the released prisoner to reclaim their role within the family. A mother is expected to play the nurturing motherly role. A father as a bread winner is expected to come back and continue in that capacity. A young adult is expected to be independent and have a job. You are expected to be able to socialise and be a dynamic individual. Business expects upstanding citizens, a certain level of literacy, skill and work experience. They expect you to be honest and reliable. The expectations of these communities force the ex-prisoner to become self regulatory within the community once released. In all these expectations the prison system falls short of providing an ex-prisoner to meet these expectations.

The rehabilitation programmes for the prisoner are administered by the prison officials. The overcrowding in prisons and the prison environment hinder upon these programmes being adequately administered. Therefore the rehabilitation programmes seek the participation of social workers, families, communities and Non -profit government oganisations (NGO's).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART ONE

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND RESEARCH ISSUES

CHAPTER TWO

THE IMPACT OF INCARCERATION AND INTEGRATION PROCESSES:
A Narration

CHAPTER THREE

THE REINTEGRATTION PROCESSES INFLUENCES ON ARCHITECTURE

CHAPTER FOUR

PLACES OF NEW BEGININGS AND HEALING ENVIRONMENTS

CHAPTER FIVE

OLD GENERATION REHABILITATION FACILITES

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION: Design Parameters towards a Rehabilitation Facility

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0   INTRODUCTION

This research has been undertaken with the understanding that in order to rehabilitate an ex-prisoner and facilitate reintegration process into society. There needs to be an investigation of the circumstances that lead prisoners to commit the crimes in the first place, their resultant imprisonment and to keep them from recidivism once released (Muntingh 2001: p. 42).

The first part of this research document will seek to explore the relationship between the built form and social reintegration processes. The exploration will be undertaken in order to establish tools that could underpin the establishment of a rehabilitation facility for recently released prisoners. The rehabilitation facilities built form will be designed primarily to equip recently released ex-prisoners with skills that could assist them in becoming better citizens contributing to their positive growth within society, their communities and families.

The built form analysis will investigate the following;
- The effect that prisons built environment, has on the prisoner whilst incarcerated;
- Its impact on the prisoner's psychological state of mind;
- The prison society and how the built form could contribute towards the ex-prisoner's rehabilitation and the social reintegration processes and;
- How the built form can support and help in administering initiatives related with the social reintegration processes of the ex-prisoners into society.

The second part of the research will seek to establish how a place of transition can assist in administering the reintegration and rehabilitation processes for ex- prisoners through analysing the following;

- The image that a rehabilitation facility would undertake to eradicate the stigma associated with prisoners to encourage its usability;
- The spatial allocation for the facilities that will be provided for and how these spaces are utilised by the users;

- An investigation into sustainable technology for the built form, which in itself will play an integral role in the terms of self sustainability for the users of the building, after completing their reintegration and rehabilitation programmes;

- The analysis of the built form will seek methods which play a therapeutic role in rehabilitation and through the design exploration will analyse the manipulation of elements such as colour, light and texture to provide uplifting spaces contrary to the norm found in correctional facilities and;

- The application of the research will seek to establish how the resultant built form can assist to equip ex-prisoners with a resource facility which can play a role in the ex-prisoners personal development. In terms of accepted behaviour and activity of 'modern society'.

The research will further investigate how the built form can facilitate community participation through the conveniences provided in order to familiarise the ex-prisoner with people that they have not interacted with throughout their imprisonment. The rehabilitation and reintegration programmes needed will with deal with the ex-prisoner health status, and psychological state of mind, education, vocational training and basic skills development of both social and work related. The programmes will be geared to enabling the ex-prisoner to find employment in order to sustain themselves, their families and to indicate positive behavioral patterns as a member of the community.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The background issues which impede the correctional facilities built form in facilitating rehabilitation programmes. Stems from the separated development of the correctional services white paper on prisoner care in relation to the correctional facilities built environment. Winston Churchill states, "*within a growing economy of a developing country crime becomes a consequence because of the rise in the gap between rich and poor the haves and the have not.*"

The high crime rate in South Africa has a direct link to the overcrowding in the prisons. There is massive overcrowding in prisons caused by the following:

- The slow rate of court proceedings to take place for prisoners awaiting trial thus resulting in prisoners remanded in prison, the prisoners serving their sentence, the large amount of juvenile prisoners awaiting trial that have had to be accommodated within adult sections;
- The lack of capacity within the physical built structure to accommodate the amount of prisoners it has too and;
- The high rate recidivism amongst the ex-prisoners that have been released.

The correctional services has introduced alternative imprisonment means to curb overcrowding in prisons. Overcrowding is still on the rise and is the most vexing issue that impedes on service delivery per prisoner (Correctional Services 2005: p. 1). This overcrowding leads to the prisoners mixing and influencing each other with negative behavior. The prison staff is unable to adequately monitor the prisoners and stop criminal and homosexual behavior. These two issues impede on the rehabilitation and reintegration of the ex-prisoner.

The prison system is not only meant to incarcerate but also to rehabilitate and reintegrate prisoners post their imprisonment (Correctional Services 2005: p. 3). This statement and in part aim of this research is to highlight the weaknesses within the built form of correctional facilities which do not adequately rehabilitate the prisoner and prepare them for reentry into society. Furthermore, the conditions of prison life contribute toward, the inability of the prisons built environment to adequately accommodate and administer reintegration and rehabilitation processes. This study intends to investigate further the view that imprisonment and reintegration cannot happen adequately within a prisons built environment. The approach to further assist ex-prisoners is to have remedial rehabilitation facility outside of the correctional facility environment which will undertake the responsibility of the reintegration processes for ex- prisoners.

This study has a community centered approach to ensure 'safe' communities. This can be achieved by alleviating pressures on the correctional facilities system through architectural interventions which impact upon the issues of prisoner rehabilitation

processes. The correctional services considers social reintegration as being central to rehabilitation and the social reintegration as a collective responsibility of the family, communities, independent voluntary associations and professional social workers (Correctional Services 2005: p. 2).

The inability of the prison environment to create a protective environment to ensure that the prisoner can reach a stage of remorse for the crimes committed, or for the prisoner to want to reach a stage of personal restoration where the prisoner is remorseful about the crimes he or she had committed. The high rate of recidivism adds to the massive overcrowding in the prisons. The resultant overcrowding makes prisons conducive to criminal activity within the prison environment because of the lack of adequate supervision. The poverty stricken population of the prisoners commit crime to have shelter and support their families through crime inside the prison and in certain instances so that their families do not have to support them. Poor rehabilitation and reintegration programmes are aggravated by the lack of spatial allocation to accommodate them. These conditions produce a stigma that prisons produce better criminals.

The prison environment makes it conducive for the prisons to be run by gangs and in itself becomes a form of survival. The prison gang's influence is far reaching and extends outside of prisons. They affect the street gangs in communities and lure people to affiliating themselves to a gang whilst outside of prison walls. The life orientation in prison has been altered whereby short-term gratification supercedes long term goals of life beyond prison (Muntingh 2001: p. 50).

The prisons are overcrowded due to the inflexible nature of the design of the built form and as a result the inability to accommodate the growing numbers of its population. There is a lack of sufficient and qualified custodians in prisons to oversee prisoners within these physical structural constraints. The estimated ratio from a guard to a prisoner is said to be 1:100 prisons (Correctional Services 2005: p. 4). The built form is domineering, directorial, oppressive in design, with dark and dull spaces that have an emphasis to control the movement of prisoners. This design in turn perpetuates the prisons violent nature and power struggle amongst the prisoners to regain the control over their immediate environment.

The urban setting and the architectural image of built form of prisons make the prison an unpleasant work environment for social workers, psychologists and educators out of fear for their safety. There are very little social spaces in the design of old generation prisons thus its inhabitants assume the character of the built structure that contains them with regards to their behavior. Prisoners are detained in small overcrowded rooms cells locked up in steel bars for more than half of the day. Thus repelling social workers, educators and the community to not want to associate themselves with the place (Gennaro 1975: p. 55). The built form does not support the facilities required where by practitioners can carry out their services, this leads to the lack of professionals involvement ie: lecturers, psychiatrists, and vocational trainer's participation which would help in reintegration processes for the prisoners.

A further contributing factor towards the anti-social behaviour of the prisoner population in South Africa is the lack of understanding or education of prisoners with regard to HIV and Aids treatment once the disease has been contracted. This makes prisoners despondent of ever living decent lives outside of prison. Thus they continue to recommit crime post their release to support their families until they die. The overcrowding contributes to this through the homosexual behavior which further spreads the disease to prisoners. *"Paroless and probationers (remanded before sentence) are often disorientated and the general public attitudes impact negatively on their confidence and their ability to sustain positive behavioral changes and to build family stability and integrity"* (Correctional Services 2005: p. 20).

Some prisoners enter prison as teenagers and come out as senior citizens and are expected to understand how the society has evolved and function within it. Most prisoners go back to the same environments and negative support structures that lead them to being in prison. This creates a cycle of bad decisions that the prisoner has no tools to help him get rid of.

1.2   MOTIVATION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The motivation for this the study is to illustrate how architecture can be solution to a social problem. To show that the built form can as a result of an architectural conceptual approach accommodate facilities that could improve the wellbeing and reform of an ex-prisoner. The research is undertaken as an initiative to promote in the

long-run better society, communities and families. To employ sustainable technologies within the built form to compliment the ideologies that are encompassed in the physical form of self sustainability.

There needs to be a holistic approach to the rehabilitation of ex-prisoners that will deal with issues affecting them directly. Which are drug and alcohol abuse, life skills, HIV and AIDS awareness programmes, wellness programmes, psychological preparation for society and how the prisoner can lead a positive life beyond the prison walls. There is a need for the ex-prisoners to find sustainable employment to be able to take care of themselves and their families.

Further, the motivation will be to demonstrate how the built form can support reintegration and rehabilitation processes through an urban setting linking to potential areas where work can be found. The built form can assist in the integrating the community, business and eradicate the conceived perceptions against ex-prisoners. This architecturally can be achieved through altering the architectural image associated with places of rehabilitation by providing transparency in design tectonics and transforming a closed community to a broader society.

It is often said that ex- prisoners do not see the need to live outside of prison hence why they continually commit crime in order to have shelter and a plate of food on a daily basis, some convicted prisoners do not see it as worthwhile to be out in society because of the lack of acceptance from their immediate communities and their inability to find employment (Correctional Services 2005: p. 2).

A facility is needed that will educate ex-prisoners and give them skills to live crime free lives. Therefore an acceptance from the prisoner of the life they should live and the community being convinced that they have been rehabilitated and to able to accept them back into the community. To create sustainable employment and work experience they will need in order to survive. The research will analyse a case study of Westville prison in Durban to illustrate how the built form can hinder rehabilitation and reintegration processes which justifies the research further.

1.3   DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM, AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.3.1   DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

The research problem arises from the design of South Africa's correctional facilities mainly the old generation prison design. The most highly populated being the Westville prison found in Durban. The built form and image of these institutions does not allow for the officials to adequately administer rehabilitation and reintegration process for the incarcerated prisoners through the built environments physical constraints and inability to allow rehabilitation processes to take place. The prisons are overcrowded because they were not designed to house as many inmates as they do, they are under staffed, they lack facilities, equipment and expertise to assist in getting incarcerated prisoners ready to be released into society. This creates a problem not only for the prisoner but for society as a whole, the community and their families that they are released into. This allows for a cycle of crime and recidivism from the released prisoner.

The contributing problem facing Correctional facilities in South Africa is in their lacking in evolving methods of rehabilitating prisoners and ensuring that the released prisoners do not re-commit crime. The short-fall has been in their inability to translate the White paper principles and retrofitting them into the existing old generation prison built structures. The correctional service has tried to address this by constructing new generation prisons which are still rare and are located in rural areas outside of the city. The prisoners that are captured opt to be incarcerated within the Durban region so that they are able to be visited by their families.

While advancements are being made in better imprisoning prisoners. The problem that stands is the need to create a built environment which is solely designed to assist a released prisoner to transition from being imprisoned to being released back into society. This is largely due because prison is a dejected environment, where societal norms and rules do not apply and a huge gap within a prisoners' personal development becomes stagnant. Once the prisoner is released they are by in large uneducated in basic literacy, unskilled to find basic jobs, do not have people skills to function in a society outside of prison confines, addicted to substances such as drugs and alcohol, unhealthy both psychologically and physically due to the abuse they

endure whilst in prison, finally because they have been subject to a continual moral degeneration in behavior and criminal activity for basic survival in prison.

There is lack of community participation within rehabilitation initiatives to help repair reparation from the victims and the offenders. The community assists in projecting an image hope for the incarcerated prisoner to being aware that there is life after prison. Part of the problem that keeps community members from being involved with the prisons is the image and stigma associated with prisons. This is projected by the architectural treatment of the buildings façades, places they are located, choice of building materials, the asylum clinical image, the composition of cage like architecture that people are confronted with upon arrival at prisons.

The challenge of this research is to identify built form design spatial allocation solutions that will create an environment which will assist in the released prisoner's ability to transition between prison and society. The research will analyse concepts relating to making a person's health, psychological state, physical comfort and environmental balance. Whilst attempting to anchor the built form within a location that can play an integral role in the released prisoner having an opportunity to find work and the community to participate in the reintegration programmes.

1.3.2   AIMS

- The aim of the research is to; understand the prisons built environment enough to have an informed position on how it affects the prisoner both psychologically and physically to understand how they have experienced physical constraint through architectural built forms,

- further the aim of the research will be to; analyse developments in reintegration processes in rehabilitation centres internationally to inform design a principles to be contextualised and implemented in within a rehabilitation centre for Durban.

1.3.3 OBJECTIVES

The objective to this research in a broader frame seeks to establish the link between basic skills development and work experience as platform for the released prisoner to being rehabilitated. As it becomes an important part of the reintegration process for released prisoners to have jobs for their own personal up-keep. Once that has been established a relationship between business owners and the rehabilitation facility so that they can have a resource pool to employ the skilled released prisoners that it produces.

- To establish a built environment where the released prisoners are removed from the surroundings which lead them to negative behavior, influences, deterrence's and circumstances that lead them into prison. Further to demonstrate how the built form can alter human behavior positively,
- To disconnect the ex-prisoner from the psychological resemblance to the prison environment they were exposed to. For Example the custodians those held them captive and resemble prison life, to create an environment conducive to the positive interaction with social workers, teachers, vocational trainers and psycho therapists as free citizens,
- In addition it is to transform the asylum image of a dark depressing clinical stigma associated with rehabilitation facilities. Where people are sent away for help only to return once healed through establishing tools of altering the architectural image of such facilities and,
- To create a conducive built environment where there is community participation to expose the ex- prisoners to a bigger society than the captive society. In order to bridge the gap that has been created during their period of incarceration (Muntingh 2001: p. 35).

Finally the research objective will be to propose a built form within an urban setting in contrast to the type that prisoners have been exposed to whilst in prison and to create spaces and places that will, allow for socialising and interaction with the community of 'good citizens'. This will be to show that by altering the image of the rehabilitation center there will be more participation from other community members.

1.4   SETTING OUT THE SCOPE

1.4.1   DELIMITING THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The research will not be responsible for rectifying the correctional services but merely analysing their shortcomings within the built forms design and the perceived image of these facilities. The built environments affect the behavior and the type of ex-prisoner being produced. The study does not consider high recidivists and those who continually commit heinous crimes and show no remorse. The research recognizes that not all the ex-prisoners will be eligible to be rehabilitated but only a selected few that have been previously screened and chosen for the intended rehabilitation programmes. The design of the facility is intended to lower the rate of repeat offenders amongst first time offenders and to ensure that the released ex-prisoners have an opportunity to redeem themselves in their communities.

The study will not deal with prisoners whilst serving their sentences and is limited to rehabilitating released prisoners within the Durban region that have been screened. The released prisoners who qualify for rehabilitation programmes within the facility are presumed to be susceptible overall reform. The research does not deal with designing new correctional facilities or stipulating how they should be run as institutions. The research does not deal with political, race and gender related criminal activity and the various reasons the persons commit crime. The research will not consider the judicial processes. The research will not consider data unrelated to altering the humans behavior within the built environment.

1.4.2   DEFINITION OF THE TERMS

- **Built form** – The combination of elements pertaining to a physical built structure that when combined together create architecture, which will include the context and urban placement,
- **Sustainable building**   – The ability for the building to not rely solely on an external energy source for it to function,

- **Genius loci** – A distinctive atmosphere within a place or built form, a 'spirit of place,'

- **Reintegration processes**-The processes that are employed by the correctional services department to integrate the prisoner back into society.

- **Rehabilitation facility** – A place where people can go in order to receive help to rid themselves of their previous bad behaviour, bad habits and their way of life: Whether drug and alcohol, crime, psychological, or life skill related.

- **Recidivism** – It is the act of repeat of bad behaviour or repeating of criminal activity.

- **Vocational training** – targeted skills training for certain work types, flexible to change within the job market.

- **Ex-prisoner** – A released former prisoner,

- **Prison environment** – The place where the prisoner is held, the lifestyle associated with the place and the behaviour.

- **Old Generation Prisons –** Detention facilities designed without rehabilitation programmes firmly associated with the built form.

- **New Generation Prisons -** Detention facilities designed with rehabilitation programmes firmly associated with the built form.

1.4.3 STATING THE ASSUMPTIONS

The purpose of a prison is meant for the imprisonment of a person with the view of rehabilitating them and reintegrating them into society (Correctional Services 2005: p. 3). The majority of the ex-prisoners are released from the old generation prisons, where the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes have not been adequately administered. A Further assumption, that those ex-prisoners who come from 'new generation prisons' also need further rehabilitation and reintegration outside of the confines of prison. There will be business participation and the community will actively be receptive to participating with the programmes being proposed. Having employment and the ability to provide for themselves is an important element for a ex-prisoner. Finally that the treatment and the awareness of addictions such as, alcohol, drugs and psycho therapy will assist the selected ex-prisoner to live a much more positive life.

1.4.4   KEY QUESTIONS

The research questions have been formulated in order to understand how the role of
the built form can be interpreted to have a positive changing influence on the
outcomes of a released prisoner.

The key questions to be asked will be the following:

- What type of built environment have the released prisoners been exposed to
  whilst in prison and how has that experience shaped their image of the built
  form in relation to rehabilitation?
- To assess whether the correctional facilities built form has evolved to meet
  rehabilitation standards for the prisoner?
- What is the appropriate schedule of accommodation for released prisoner
  rehabilitation facilities internationally and how can those inform the design for
  the South African context?
- How can an urban environment encourage a link with opportunities related to
  work for the rehabilitation of the released prisoner and?
- How do building interior finishes influence a positive psychological state of
  mind of a person to encourage positive conduct within that environment?

1.4.5   HYPOTHESIS

- The understanding of the reintegration processes of prisoners and their
  influence on rehabilitation built forms is instrumental in developing design
  generators for an appropriate rehabilitation centre for released prisoners.

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1.5   CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

The theories and concepts that underpin this research are twofold the first part deals with the built form and the users. Within the built form the theory refers to how the built form can assist in making a difference in people's lives within their different realms which includes their health, psychological state, physical comfort and environmental balance (Kerr 2006: p. 1). This theory will deal with the understanding of the built forms power within the physical structure and the context in which it is placed. The physical elements of the built form will assist in informing the physical structure in order to interpret the meaning of the spaces through the use of the colours, materials, manipulation of light and spatial allocation to create special places. The creation of meaningful spaces within the built form will assist in the interpretation of their use (Gregory & Urry 1985: p. 3). *"The relationship between the built form and human agency is mediated by meaning. People actively give their physical environments meanings, and then act upon those meanings."* (Pearson & Richards 1994: p. 5). Therefore the design and technology of the built form informs the usability of the spaces.

Secondly the architectural theories will be tested upon the following conceptual ideas;

- The main interpretation of rehabilitation facilities in relation to its built forms image and subsequent usability;
- The processes of reintegration cannot be established in the absence of a community of good citizens that represent life outside of prison. It is the inclination that the prisoner has of living life beyond the confines of the prison walls that breaks down the physical restraint over the psychological restraint. The community of good citizens accounts for the normal community members, specialized professionals, educators, vocational trainers and business owners. These are people that are within the prison confines but not for criminal purposes but to prepare prisoners for life outside of prisons. The purpose is to restore the sense of community where the breach occurred or to re-establish community where it is absent. This approach takes a normative view of the community: there must be a unifying bond, with

14

mutual concern and exploitation should be avoided (Muntingh 2001: p. 13). The reintegrative theory of punishment rest on two moral premises: firstly that it is better for people to be in community with one another than not and secondly that community should be pursued wherever it is absent thus the punishment should bring the offender back into the community of good citizens. (Muntingh 2001: p. 14).

Lastly the built form will incorporate the theory of Michal Foulcault's analysis of the Panopticon. The panopticon was a regulatory institution which allowed the detailed inspection and monitoring of bodily behavior. The difference was that it allowed inspection of individuals without them knowing that they were being watched. The achievement in this process was that observation did not depend on direct visual observation between people. This design resolution allowed surveillance to extend deeper into social relationships. *"The power control was less on direct control of the body and shifted more on techniques designed to elicit 'self regulation' thus people began to behave not knowing who is watching"* (Mckinlay & Starky1998: p. 68).

1.6   RESEARCH METHODS AND RESEARCH MATERIALS

Both primary and secondary data will be used to gather the information required to assemble this document, which will ultimately inform the design process of a rehabilitation facility.

The primary data will form part of the following;

Case Study: With the case study the research attempts to understand how the current Old Generation prisons are constructed, the facility houses the highest number of inmates within the Southern hemisphere, and is located in Durban Westville. The analysis will be to see how the built environment inhabits rehabilitation and reintegration processes for the prisoners. This study is undertaken to assess the built forms contribution to this deterioration amongst the prisoners and the subsequent released prisoners the facility produces.

Focused Interviews: The research interviews will be conducted to gain first hand information at various levels of the research. This is to solicit information from the

social workers dealing with prisoners and released prisoners on a day to day basis. The first set of interviews will be conducted inside the Westville Prison, The interviews will be addressed to the reintegration Head officer to understand the processes which the inmate undergoes before they are released. Secondly to speak to the Head of Social workers located in the prison to have an in depth understanding of the issues facing prisoners. Further to have an understanding on how the prisoners due for release would be susceptible to reform and the ability to form a part of a community.

Questionnaires: The questionnaire will assist in getting the raw data from the released prisoners to understand how they have adjusted to being released. To ascertain the challenges they face with finding employment, stigmatization and overall adjusting to being within a family source. The next set of questions is aimed at Lifeline Services officials in the Durban branch who run programmes that try to keep released prisoners from recidivism. The knowledge gained assists in assessing the success of the programmes that they employ for the betterment of the released prisoners.

Informative secondary sources of data will be consulted to identify literature associated with social sciences, place making to inform a built form related to the rehabilitation of released prisoners. The secondary data will include books, journals, and other unpublished sources of data from the internet to understand the body of knowledge available to pertaining to the reintegration processes and the built form. The researched knowledge gained will form an integral part in identifying the appropriate theoretical framework for the study. Further the research will include liaisons with the Public works Department officials who are responsible for developments in the design of Correctional rehabilitation facilities and to interrogate their planned proposals in this front.

1.7   CONCLUSION

In conclusion the research sets out to test the ideas put forward and issues inferred in this first chapter. This will be done by researching key aspects relating to rehabilitation process within correctional facilities and the reintegration techniques employed in altering human behavior within a built form.

The research will develop through the key following chapters;

Chapter Two: THE IMPACT OF INCARCERATION AND INTEGRATION

PROCESSES: A Narration

This chapter will assist in understand how the conditions of prison affects prisoners. Prisoners once released have to be able to find work in order to support themselves and the research will analyse prison labour in South Africa to see how the practice has been employed. The research will then anaylse the psychological effects of imprisonment and how long term imprisonment hinders released prisoners from functioning in society. Finally the research will look at how prisoners react to rehabilitation programmes and how reintegration processes are rolled out in prisons.

Chapter Three: THE REINTEGRATTION PROCESSES INFLUENCES ON
ARCHITECTURE

Within this chapter the research develops and to tries and understand the model of traditional prisons and how they affect prisoners. The study will draw a comparison of the old generation prison through to the subsequent development of the new generation prison design. From the examination of the above the research will analyse data related to designing a local expression for rehabilitation architecture. These will be carried into an analysis of aesthetical considerations to be taken into account when designing for rehabilitation facilities. This chapter will culminate in analysing self sustaining built forms and how places of interaction and learning are designed.

Chapter Four: PLACES OF NEW BEGININGS AND HEALING ENVIRONMENTS

The following chapter is an analysis of how people transition between prison and their respective community analysing ideas put forward internationally. Further to information the study will analyse international practice in rehabilitation centres and the importance of transparency. The research will conclude by analysing how

rehabilitation centres are designed, function and how environmentally friendly is responsive to the South African context.

Chapter Five: OLD GENERATION REHABILITATION FACILITES

This chapter will be looking at the case study of this research which is the Westville Prison located in Durban. This analysis will be looking at the historical and social context of the prison, the urban and site characteristics of the building. The study will continue with justifying the choice of the case and analyse the architectural composition of the case study. Finally the research will review information solicited from interviews conducted at Westville Prison.

Chapter Six: CONCLUSION: Design Parameters towards a Rehabilitation Facility

The conclusion to this research will be taking information gathered from the above chapters which will aid in informing design parameters towards a design for a rehabilitation facility to be located within the Durban region.

CHAPTER TWO: THE IMPACT OF IMPRISONMENT ON REINTEGRATION PROCESSES: A Narration

2.0   INTRODUCTION

The research will interrogate in-depth, the effects prison life has had on prisoners. The prison community is separate from society. It has assumed its own distinctive character and operates on a different set of rules to normal society. The research needs to understand these findings in order to recognise how an individual who has been exposed to this system can be rehabilitated and reintegrated into a community. The psychological impact of prison on the prisoner will deal with the psychological issues of incarceration and the prisoner being away from their families and communities. Further the research will analyse the effects of long term imprisonment to understand how prisoners that have been in prison for a period of more than ten (10) years can be able to re-adjust to the changes in society and community.

The rehabilitation programmes and reintegration processes play a vital role in the correctional services system as prisoners are incarcerated with the notion of them being reintegrated back into their communities (Correctional Services 2005: p. 3). The research in this chapter will analyse the reintegration processes that are administered in prison to deter the prisoner from continuing with bad behavior and how these processes could be adequately administered within a prison environment. These issues that will be dealt with in this chapter of the research are analysed to ascertain information from what happens in prisons and to understand the different type of people that come out of prisons due to their experiences there, to see whether prisoners who come out of prison have been educated both through their literacy levels and socially enough to live crime free lives.

2.1   THE CONDITIONS AND EFFECTS OF PRISON LIFE

Historically imprisonment was the common weapon of the state in dealing with criminal behavior. In earlier times prison was perceived as a phase in limbo, a place where people would stay prior to their death penalty or execution **Fig. 1**. The philosophy of enlightenment aided the belief that punishment should be fit for the crime committed by rationally assigning sentences of various lengths to the different crimes committed (Sykes, 1958: p 3). A society is created when a large number of people live, work, eat and sleep together for long periods of time (Corry 1977: p. 50).

Therefore the way in which one can understand imprisonment is to look beyond the walls, cells, locks and see that prison is a society within a society that operates under its own rules (Sykes 1958: p. 10). One of the main purposes of prison is not to avenge the crime but merely the hope that the prison experience of being deprived of freedom will deter the prisoner from criminal behavior in the future (Crow 2001: p. 15). Upon arrival in prison an inmate is stripped of all his civilian possessions and is made to feel that he/she is no longer a free civilian, he is in captivity. He is then searched and handed a prison uniform. Later on the prisoner is handed a change of uniform, cup, spoon, and a blanket that is only the bare essentials (Knafla 2003: p. 9). The prisoner is poor in material goods and has entered a custodial institution where the guards have absolute power and control over them (Sykes 1958: p. 8). The prisoner has to live in poverty as a matter of public policy and can only posses the bare minimum possessions (Sykes 1958: p. 4). He has entered a custodial institution where the guards have absolute power and control over him (Sykes 1958: p. 8).

Figure 2: *Prison in California showing one of the typical prison cells. (Source: Gennaro 1975: p. 55)*

21

Once the prisoner has been fully processed he is moved into a single cell or dormitory holding, where he/she is provided with a bed, sink, toilet and shelves **Fig. 2 & 3** (Knafla 2003: p. 12). The light and ventilation is via guard grills. The prison environment is said to be hot in the summer and cold in winter. The prisoners are let out each day to eat, attend prison school and perform the various chores of cleaning, working in hospital, kitchens and sweeping (Crow 2001: p. 38). In a fundamental sense a man is perpetually locked in a cage by his own doing, he is no longer a man at all but rather he has become semi-human, a mere object with a number. One of the main characteristics of prison is the drabness, the naked lighting and echoing corridors and stale air from rooms that have been shut for too long (Sykes 1958: p. 6).

Figure 3: Prison cell in California State showing the toilet provided for in the prison cell. (Source: Gennaro 1975: p. 58)

The Correctional Services Identifies three critical levels of intervention namely:

1. The management of offending behaviour by the family;
2. The role of the social agencies, social workers and;
3. The tertiary level being criminal justice system.

The tertiary level is aimed at identifying offending behavior of the prisoner, administering appropriate interventions and measures, facilitating restoration between the offender and victim, contributing towards public safety, promoting social

responsibility and enhancing successful re-entry into society **Fig. 4** (Correctional Services 2005: p. 3) The prison system is intended to offer rehabilitation for the offender then the aim should be to eradicate those causes of criminality within the offender thus prison society. In prisons that are overcrowded and under staffed there is inadequate supervision (Correctional Services 2005: p. 4).

The overcrowding makes the prison vulnerable to being run by gangs and gang rules. Muntingh: states that the prisons in South Africa are inhuman and it is often difficult for a person to think of themselves as anything more post release. This would mean eradicating the gangs and the underground prison fraternities that rule the prison as they stand at present, where the prison guards are merely there to prevent blatant law breaking but are still very much aware of all other criminal activity within the prison. It has been indicated that the prison is the instrument of the state an organisation designed to accomplish the desires of the society with regards to the convicted criminal (Sykes 1958: p. 13).
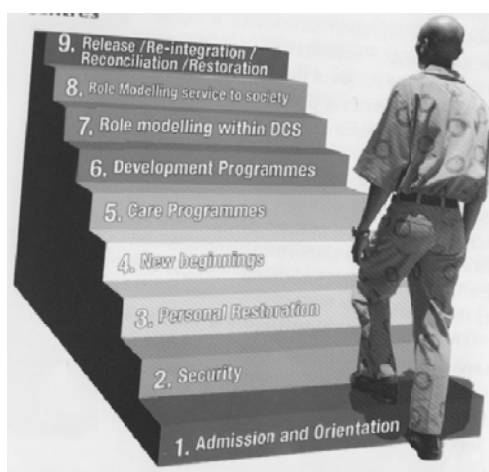
Figure 4: *The South African model of the 9 steps toward o prisoner reintegration. (Source: Correctional Services 2005: p. 9).*

The role of the custodians within the prison is to make sure theft, murder, and sodomy do not occur under their watchful eye and generally to maintain order. Imprisonment to a prisoner is all about deprivation, of liberty, of security, of heterosexual relationships. The removal of basic goods, services and autonomy produces feelings of frustration amongst prisoners **Fig. 5** (Wortley 2002: p. 15).

Figure 5*: Showing one of the typical prison cells with inmates in America. (Source: Gennaro 1975: p. 24)*

2.2   PRISON LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Historically prisons internationally and regionally were meant to be self supporting, the inmates were meant to be generating goods that can be used within state departments that are equal to the operational costs of the institution (Soothill 1974: p. 20). In South Africa prison labour was abused during the apartheid era. The prisoners were exposed to inhuman working conditions on the farms and they were treated like slave labour. Hence when the human rights act came into effect the practice was legislated under the act. The economy plays an integral part with regards to the potential for the offender to find work once released from prison (Soothill 1974: p. 18). The profound state of the economy preempts how the offender will live post incarceration as the prisoner needs to find work in order to sustain their livelihoods. Within a suppressed or slow growing economy this can create problems as they would be competing with normal citizens that do not have any convictions against them thus leaving the offender as a last choice for employment if at all (Mcguire 2002: p. 18). Historically prison labour was a system rolled out by the administrators and mainly because the public insisted on prisoners working in to defray the expenses of their incarceration. The state and private institutions started forming business relationships which saw the use of prisoners working for business institutions (Corry 1977: p. 26).

There were three systems that were utilised to roll out this relationship, the lease system where prisoners were hired out to private employers by the prison department where the money was paid to the state.

24

- The lease systems advantage was that the state received money for the upkeep of the prisoner and could save money to build more prisons and for prison infrastructure. The disadvantage was that the there was a high level of exploitation of the prisoner;

- The second system was the contract system where the state maintains and guards the prisoner in prison institutions thus the contractor purchases the machines and materials needed for the production to be used within the prisons. The disadvantage was that this lead to an outcry from society at large over unfair labour practices because this saw a decline in the employment of free citizens;

- The third system to be employed was the piece by piece system which was said to be the contract system under a different name. The main disadvantages of all three systems was that the level of input each prisoner had to the product was so minimal that they could not use that experience to find work post imprisonment (Corry 1977: p. 29)

There have often been mixed feelings about the handing out of work to prisoners, where on the one hand prisoners desperately seek work to keep themselves busy but when the work is enforced upon them this does not lead to prisoner reform. Therefore the state gets stuck with a dilemma of gauging how much work to give to the prisoner. In prisons the sole aim is towards prisoner imprisonment and rehabilitation. The aim of providing work for prisoners is to prepare the prisoner for employment post their release. This is done so that the prisoner can become used to a work habit where very little aptitude (level of comprehension) may be needed in order to practice the skills they have been taught. Prison labour is also designed to prevent tensions and unrest among the prisoners which could lead to fighting and rioting (Corry 1977: p. 40).

The few basic rules of prison labour noted by Corry were that;
- All prisoners under sentence shall be required to work, subject to their physical and mental fitness as determined by the medical officer;

- Sufficient work of a useful nature shall be provided to keep prisoners actively employed for a normal working day;

- So far as possible the work provided shall be such as will maintain or increase the prisoner's ability to earn an honest living after release;

- Vocational training in useful trades shall be provided for prisoners able to profit thereby and especially young prisoners;
- The prisoners should have the ability within limits to choose proper vocational selection and with the requirements of institutional administration and discipline the prisoners shall be able to choose the type of work they wish to perform; (Corry 1977: p. 38).
- Studying by correspondence is often encouraged but can only be catered for those who can afford to pay their own tuition or be granted scholarships.

2.3 THE PYSCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT AND TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER

The psychological research done in prisons is substantiated by evidence based practice, this allows for the psychologists and researchers to keep abreast with the latest development in prison life and the mind of the criminal offender (Twol 2006: p. 3). Treatment is usually a term linked with the sick, mentally or physically disabled person whereas in the case of offenders the treatment is a preposition or attempt at treatment for a person from continuing with criminal behavior (Mcguire 2002: p. 35). In prison treatment is more aligned with the terms, reform, rehabilitation and resettlement these have a commonality is the notion of change (Crow 2001: p. 4). It is important in order to understand the treatment paradigm in criminology and necessary to refer to its basis in sociology, where it's linked to positivism and in particular the organic view of society (Twol 2006: p. 5). This is linked to the notion of the survival of the fittest to the social and economic sphere (Crow 2001: p. 5). There is a functionalist approach which suggests firstly the understanding of the social structures comparing them to biological organisms which need to work together. This means that all parts are essential, they are interdependent, they perform a function for the integrated whole thus the part that does not fit is said to be dysfunctional and therefore in need of treatment (Twol 2006: p. 8). This idea leads to the view of criminals as being a dysfunctional part of society's health and why they need treatment. The treatment programmes analyse the offender's behavioral patterns and aims at treatment of the cause of the behavior as well as the individual. There are various types of treatment methods for the offender (Crow 2001: p. 10). Medical initiatives, dealing with drug abuse treatment, chemical castration for sex offenders and the most common psychiatric treatment.

There are many psychological approaches to the treatment prisoners from casework to the counseling on a one on one basis. The treatment of offenders in a group is seen more as a therapeutic role playing towards socialising. This sort of therapy is seen as a social re- integration technique that deals with issues of accommodation, education, training and employment (Crow 2001: p. 8).

The prisoner faces five major handicaps which Crow refers to as namely;

- Character disorder where he shows off anti social defect resulting from under socializing or being confined to the prison community alone,
- Institutional dependency, lacking the capability to take responsibility for ones behaviour and the inability to make decisions as a result of the structured and regimented prison system,
- The social stigma, being labelled a convicted felon,
- Un-employability, lacking marketable skills and,
- Relationship hang-ups, lacking interpersonal ties with family and friends.

2.4   THE EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM IMPRISONMENT

Long term imprisonment effects on the mental state of the prisoner as they become institutionalised (Bottoms 1987: p. 70). Amongst many effects the prisoner becomes too accustomed to prison and begins to make prison their home and lose all hope in ever leaving thus relinquishing themselves of the free world. This type of prisoner becomes a tough candidate for rehabilitation and reintegration back into normal society as they do not see themselves part of it. The manner of prison life becomes entrenched deeply into their way of life that it might seem pointless to attempt to rehabilitate the prisoner (Bottoms 1987: p. 188). Recidivism has an integral role in the overcrowding in South African prisons. Prisons have a history of having gang affiliations amongst the inmates. The prisoners involved in the gangs become respected in prison and hold positions of authority within the gangs therefore they fear that once released they would be nothing more than convicted criminals. They would have to return in most cases to a life of poverty and would have to start at the bottom of the ladder of society. Some of the effects of the long term imprisonment are irreversible and the inmate deteriorates mentally (Bottoms 1987: p. 190).

Long term imprisonment is meant to incarcerate and keep society safe from offender having another opportunity at recommitting another crime. This is the one outcome of long term imprisonment. It is therefore important in this study to understand the conditions that these prisoners come from in order to fully grasp how they could fit into the society at large upon their release. Older prisoners in prison constitute two percent of the prison population and they do not have programmes aimed at detecting and addressing their different health and social needs (Pritchard, 2008: p 138). Older prisoners are vulnerable to various abuses (psychological, physical and sexual abuse) in the prison system while they are in the last stages of confinement and should be in programmes aimed at preparing them for their release.

2.5   THE IMPACT OF REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES ON PRISONERS

Rehabilitation in this research is investigated to understand and to help return an ex-prisoner to normal and purposeful life outside of the prison environment. The literature reviewed in this study provides information on how to go about rehabilitating a prisoner and to prepare them for their re-entry into society. There are a number of factors that have been discussed in the literature above that hinder the reintegration processes. The effectiveness of rehabilitation programs has a direct impact on recidivism and the ratio in which it is controlled. The correctional services white paper states that the prisoner walks themselves through his or her own rehabilitation.

The steps toward rehabilitation and reintegration begin with:

1. The admission and orientation of the prisoner into the prison;
2. The security of the prisoner. The failure within the correctional
    services to adequately secure the prisoner so that they do not fall into gangsterism and instead continue with bad behaviour inside prison for survival cause many inmates not to get past this step;
3. The personal restoration that the prisoner seeks after realising that they wish to get their lives back on track;
4. The new beginnings, where the prisoner wishes to make a new start in life going forward;

5. Care programmes, where the prisoner seeks to heal themselves of troubles, whether psychological or health related;

6. Development programmes, where the prisoner would be educated, receive skills training and social skills

7. Role modelling within the Department of Correctional Services, where the prisoner plays mentorship role to encourage others to follow the same steps they have;

8. Role modelling service to society, where the prisoner gives talks to serve as deterrence to youngsters and also to bring awareness on prison life and;

9. Release/ reintegration/ reconciliation/ restoration, where the prisoner begins the reintegration processes (Correctional Services 2005: p. 8).

The sentencing of criminals has a direct impact on the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes as it can undermine the ability for the prisoner to be receptive to reform (Mcguire 2002: p. 50). Overcrowding in prison also contributes as a deterrent to successful rehabilitation programmes. The gains made from personal restoration during each day are reversible when the offender has to return back into a crime ridden society in which he has to live and survive. The society in which the prisoner is accommodated is an indicative role in how their rehabilitation will result (Mcguire 2002: p. 53). Rehabilitation of the prisoner is the highest priority and the vocational rehabilitation has the capacity to actively participate in this process of returning the offender back into society. Vocational rehabilitation provides the offender with skills and the understanding of what it is like to earn a living, it keeps the offender busy and provides them with skills that they can use post imprisonment (Mcguire 2002: p. 55). In order to have a successful vocational programme there are several programme guidelines which must be kept in mind that Mcguire lists below namely:

- Training can begin only after a complete and comprehensive pre-vocational programme has been completed, including psychological testing, personal adjustment training, social education, work adjustment training vocational evaluation and counselling;

- Training must meet the offenders needs interests level of achievements and aptitude;

- A wide variety of training must be available for offenders because of different aptitudes and backgrounds. This is done to motivate the prisoners into entering a workforce;

- Training programmes are to include marketable skills;

- The training programmes must be flexible and geared toward to meet the current employment requirements or trends and;

- Highly qualified vocational trainers should be employed in order to provide quality training.

2.6   THE PRISON REINTEGRATION PROCESSES

The reintegration and preparation should begin in correctional facilities. It has been found that 95% of all offenders will be released back into the community to continue with their lives at some point. They are expected to fit in and continue to be constructive citizens contributing to the common good. It is expected that they will not commit crime, because they've been punished through incarceration for their previous crimes and society expects them to have learnt their lessons. The effects of imprisonment are numerous and research literature increasingly indicates that imprisonment causes psychological damage. Offenders often find it hard to be accepted and to cope with demands of an ordinary balanced life (Correctional Services 2005: p. 21).   There has always been a question of what works? Imprisonment does not rehabilitate people because of the type of environment, nor does it adequately facilitate the ultimate goal of reintegration. For the 95% of the offenders released reintegration is a prerequisite.

The correctional services paper on correctional services adopts an integrated support system for the released prisoners which states that the following **Fig. 6** (Correctional Services 2005: p. 21).

- The offenders will be referred by community corrections officials to various support services for their rehabilitation process within their residential areas;

- The provision of suitable accommodation for destitute offenders will be explored in consultation with other role players;

- Community based, non profit organizations will be involved in the reintegration process of offenders and;

- There will be joint venture between the integrated systems for the development of the offender and the vocational skills training educators.

The purpose of the initiatives listed above are to ensure that offenders receive development programme within their own residential areas, allow for the offenders to be counseled by social workers, religious leaders within their own residential environments, establish satellite or sub offices for the probationers, paroles and awaiting trial person, assist offenders to secure employment/ accommodation with the assistance of other role players before they are released, where necessary refer offenders to other agencies for further assistance or support within the community during their reintegration processes.
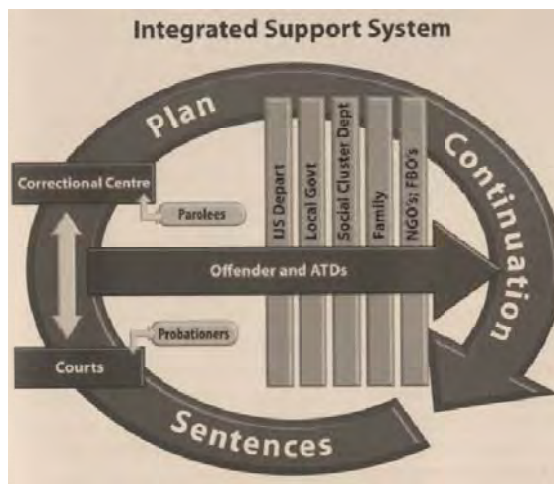
Figure 6: *Showing the South African diagram of the Integrated Support System approach. (Source: Correctional Services 2005: p. 21).*

2.7   CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the literature reviewed has unveiled that the process of imprisonment ensures that the prisoner is punished for the crime they have committed according to their sentence and according to the law. The admission process into the prison leads the prisoner to abandon the accepted societal behavior and assume a new character within the prison in order to survive. The overcrowding and lack of adequate supervision of the prisoner makes prisons unmanageable for the custodians therefore the formulation of gangs in turn assumes authority secondary to the prison warders. The gang life and affiliations gives some prisoners a false sense of security, belonging, power, authority and family values become distorted. The principles learnt inside prison cannot exist in the outside world. This leads to the prisoners not

reaching a stage of rehabilitation to enable them living a meaningful life outside of prisons. To some prisoners it is their exposure to the prison environment that helps them realise their wrong doing. The necessary security is needed for the prisoner to have the ability to find personal retribution for the crimes they have committed in order to begin the road to rehabilitation.

In society people have to work in order to sustain themselves and support their families these core fundamental societal values are often lost amongst prisoners. The amount of hard work put in often results in the recognition at the workplace and after a while a much higher payoff. The type of work the prisoner receives can play a vital role to prepare the prisoner for work post imprisonment, contributing to the skills and an overall work ethic. There is no single system of prison labour that is suitable for all countries as different countries have different economic and social structures. In South Africa there is considerable underemployment linked to a shortage of skilled labour.

The lease system is reliant on a group of developer's who have the funds to build a prison which is run by prison officials and the return is having all of the detainees as their labour source. These types of prisons are found in rural areas in South Africa. Both short term and long term prisoners are eligible for employment within prison which eases the financial burden of the state. The pre release programme states that prisoners with good behavior will be eligible to work outside the confines of prison during the day and return at night. At their places of employment they are treated like normal employees and receive their wages. Their travel is unsupervised and parts of their wages are paid to the prison and the other is saved for them pending their release from prison. This system is provided so that the prisoner can partially be reintroduced to society. When the time comes for their release they have become accustomed to society. This relieves the gulf separating prison and normal life and reduces the cost of imprisonment while still depriving the prisoner of their full freedom. Weekend imprisonment is where the prisoner lives with their families during the week and continues with normal day to day routines such as work but returns to prison on weekends. This is done so that the prisoner can preserve their normal occupation employment upon release and to maintain family relations. The labour supply in prisons is aggravated by the fact that most of the prisoners have not been convicted. This is due to the slow judiciary process.

By preserving the work ethic and the link with normal free society norms, it allows the prisoners psychological state of mind to not be lost with despair of being in prison. As a solution to the five handicaps, prisoners are treated humanely by being given opportunities to make good decisions. The opportunity to keep in touch with the outside community should inspire the prisoner to see a life outside of prison. There has been great debate whether to treat offender or to punish via the correctional services route. It has been found that women are more receptive to treatment than men because of the role that woman play in society and also because female offenders feel more responsible for their actions than men and women pose less of a threat. It is important to restore the family and community ties for the prisoner in order create a receptive environment. This support system will allow the prisoner to grow in confidence in order to sustain positive behavioral changes. The longer prisoners are in prison their psychological states relinquish any ties with life outside of prison. They become accustomed to prison life and to their minds that is their life.

When an individual is imprisoned, in a traditional prison he is stripped of his freedom to exercise choice and to make responsible decisions yet when he is released, society expects him to be totally independent; getting a job, undertaking responsibilities, caring for his own needs and becoming a productive member of the community. The effect of long term imprisonment creates a hole with regards to the integration. The offender has gone through many generations within a captive society which makes it difficult to train, educate and find work. The nine (9) steps of care in the Department of Correctional Services cannot be fully rolled out in the prisons because of overcrowding. The inability for the steps to be rolled out makes the rehabilitation process much harder for the prisoner. Vocational rehabilitation in correctional institutions is vital towards preparing an offender for a meaningful life. Vocational training allows the opportunity for all prisoners and ex-prisoners to learn a skill despite their literacy levels. The role of the community participation in prison reform plays an important part as well as it's a preparation of where the prisoner would have to live. The ability to be able to be trained and allied to work once released is part of the greater idea toward the preparation of reintegration processes.

The integrated support system negates factors that may affect the prisoner from returning to the community. The one being that the offender could not be accepted by

the community and their families for the crimes they could have committed against them. The programme outlined does not give specific infrastructure for the reintegration processes to take place. The integrated system approach also ignores the number of ex-prisoners per area thus in some communities the satellite offices are not available. There needs to be a single main hub centre that will accommodate the reintegration processes that would be central to the largest prison population setting. This will ensure the accessibility for the prisoners and professional social workers to use a resource base for those ex-prisoners that are educated and already have skills. The reality is that reintegration is key to lowering the rate of recidivism for the ex-prisoner. The above mentioned conclusions will be tested on how rehabilitation and reintegration influences that built form. The analysis is undertaken to establish what type evolution of prisons.

CHAPTER THREE: THE REINTEGRATION PROCESSES INFLUENCES ON ARCHITECTURE

3.0   INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the research will be dealing with issues pertaining to the built form. The analysis on the built form will identify practices that impact upon a human's physical and psychological state.   Further the research will be conducted to distinguish how the built form can have a positive impact on the ex-prisoner who has been contained within a built structure for most of their imprisonment.

The investigation will be done through literature reviewed in the following manner:

- The research will deal with issues related to the effect the built form has on the prisoner.   The section will be important to understand how the prisoner behavioural patterns are dictated by the built form;
- Analysing the New Generation Prisons of from the USA and England versus a South African version;
- The next part of the research will be dealing with the genius loci to identify processes of creating a meaningful place. This part of the research is undertaken to understand how a place can in-still spiritual values that could have been lost within a person through the built form. The research will be done to understand the meaning of place and;
- In addition will move into analysing the interior effects of colour, light and textures can have on the human being. The literature analysis will be carried out to ascertain how the building technologies affecting a person's interaction with a space and the type of meaning people give to places in relation to their spatial allocation.

Further the research will investigate through literature review, methods of creating environments where a building can be placed. The building therapy will play an important role within an environment where people that have been exposed to architecture constantly. The research will culminate with the following two research points namely, designing a sustainable building which will investigate technologies within the built structure to sustain the day to day use of a building. The research will finally analyse spaces of interaction and learning to understand how spatial creation can bring about interaction for people within separate sectors of society.

3.1   THE EFFECTS OF TRADITIONAL PRISONS ON PRISONERS

The following sub section will focus on how the architectural built form affects prisoners. This section will analyze the architectural elements within the prison's built form such as the building design, materials, colours, space and meaning of spaces within the prisons built form. The design of a correctional facility determines its adequacy in function and convenience. There is a close connection between the architecture of the correctional institution and inmate. This is determined by the correctional facilities ability to carry out the fundamental responsibility of inmate rehabilitation. The investigation will be conducted to understand the theory of Pearson and Richards which states, *"The relationship between the built form and human agency is mediated by meaning. People actively give their physical environments meanings, and then act upon those meanings"* (Pearson & Richards 1994: p. 5).

The prisoner's interaction with the built form is a constant one. They are contained in spaces and rooms constantly. The architectural setting determines the assumed character of the place within the people that inhabit it. If the design of the correctional institution is repressive and forbidding, the inmates become less responsive to reformative policies with thorough understanding (Koller 1954: p. 2). Gennaro explains further about the feel of prison, *"Prison is an un-natural institution removed from the social context. It is where two societies face each other more or less openly, that of the prisoner and that which imprisons him"* (Gennaro 1975: p. 7). The current design of prisons is one that excludes the community interaction for security. The mental atmosphere in which the rehabilitative programmes are run depends for both the inmates and administrators on the physical plant of the institution, its location, structure and the facilities provided (Koller 1954: p. 2). One of the major shortcomings within the rehabilitative programmes of the correctional facilities is the lag behind in correctional architecture, and its inability to keep up with the correctional facilities philosophies and practices (Koller 1954: p. 3). This design resolution is determined by the violent nature of prisons and the need to have constant supervision and physical restriction. The prison architecture can be described as the predominance of physical over psychological custody. The prisons planning is a complex system of enclosures which start from the perimeter fence and proceeds through internal subdivision to the cellular monad design **Fig. 7 & 8.** Prisons have been designed so the prisoner is in a vulnerable position from the prison guards, their

movements restricted and their individualism and privacy is stripped away allowing the guards to constantly supervise the prisoner. The high walls a clear division between liberty and freedom.

Figure 7: *Showing the high perimeter wall of the California prison, with guard posts to contain prisoners from escaping (Source: Gennaro1975: p. 55).*

Figure 8: *Showing in Sacramento the cells behind the guards and the prisoners at the bottom under supervision reading and socializing (Source: Gennaro 1975: p. 24).*

A centralised system of surveillance and control determines crammed of living quarters into minimal space based on the demands of surveillance, rather than the requirements of an integrated social life **Fig. 9**. The emphasis on the design is the minimisation of the area dedicated to activities beyond the basic necessities of life. The conception of prison as the institution which is a self- contained environment totally closed to its surrounding even visually (Gennaro 1975: p. 9).

Figure 9: *Showing the Panopticon central observation point and the prison cells in a radial form surrounding the point (Source: Gennaro 1975: p. 59).*

The prison built form creates a place that is an in- penetrable enclosure. The prison environment is artificial, cohabited by inmates and dictates the prisoner's life. This environment presents a scenario where a prisoner has to survive over another prisoner for an extended time. The ability for the prisoner to survive these circumstances they face correlates negatively on the success in relating to the outside world. The prison built form is designed to control the inmates through the use of high walls, barbed wire and electric fences used in prison creates distance between the prisoner and society. The layer upon layer of security barriers and devices perpetuates the separation between the prisoner and the community **Fig. 10**. The bare materials are erected to deter the prisoner from escaping but also create an adverse psychological effect on the prisoner as a reminder that they are in captivity.

Figure 10: *Showing a prison in America the razor wire on top of the walls and along the steel framed windows (Source; Gennaro 1975: p. 57).*

The materials used in prisons such as steel bar gratings are cold and bare resonate animalist instincts, the feeling of containment and capture, bare concrete floors, harsh reverberating surfaces and multiple occupancy accommodation leaves no sense of ownership and definition of spaces where prisoners are confined in **Fig. 11**(Gennaro 1975: p. 55).

Figure 11: *Showing the bare steel gates of Californian prison cell looking outward (Source; Gennaro 1975: p. 57).*

The steel gates are installed to maintain constant supervision of what the prisoner is doing even within their prison cells. This allows the prison guard to maintain constant authority over the actions of the prisoner is in order to deter criminal behavior. The colors inside prison are dull and are at their minimal raw state of material, there is very little or no lighting within the cells **Fig. 12** (Gennaro 1975: p. 56). The toilet facilities are within the living and space open for people to see creating an unsavory environment.

3.2   THE RESPONSE TO OLD GENERATION PRISONS

The new generation prisons are founded on a basis of providing safe, humane institutions which provide the inmate an opportunity to change their criminal behaviour. The institutions provide services to assist the inmate achieve their goals towards rehabilitation. The new approach steers away from the therapeutic concept of imprisonment which treated criminal behaviour as a disease which the criminal could be cured from **Fig. 13, 14.**

Figure 13, 14: *Showing the treatment of the façade of the prison in North Carolina. The elevations with the colonnade detaches from the image of a detention facility (Source: New Directions in Prison Design 1985: p. 39).*

In 1984 the England department of correctional services began reviewing their correctional services in relation to the USA correctional penal system. England's prison design had adopted the corridor planning system, based on a series of cell spurs on a number of floors. The planning was attached to separate communal areas for social interaction and recreation. The blocks created accommodated 90 – 120 inmates which made it difficult for the staff to supervise effectively. The design gave an institutionalised atmosphere towards constructive contact between staff and inmates (New Directions In Prison Design 1985: p. 1).

The USA adopted a new approach towards the correctional penal services. The New Generation approach developed a variety of designs toward the management of prisons. The New Generation approach shows the advantages of a lower number of

41

prisoners accommodated in a unit 50 – 100. The prisoners were assigned to multi disciplinary teams of staff from, psychologists, social workers, religious leaders and prison officials. A decentralised system was developed to allow more interaction between the inmates and staffs to encourage much better inter- personal relationships to develop to encourage more knowledgeable decision making as a direct result of staff dealing with smaller permanent groups of inmates (New Directions In Prison Design 1985: p. 2) **Fig. 15.**
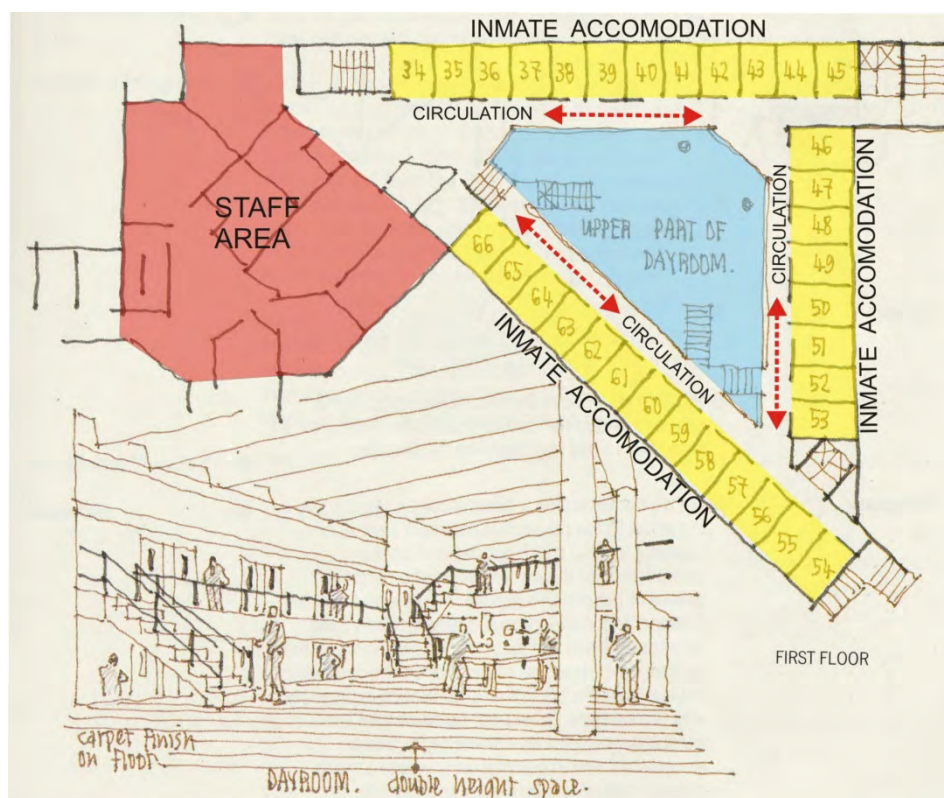
Figure 15: *Showing the relationship between the inmate accommodation, dayroom and the co-relation with the staff offices within a single unit in New York (Source: New Directions In Prison Design 1985: p. 83).*

The planning of the new generation prisons design has done away with cell corridors and arranges cells around a multi use area unit. All the cells open up directly onto the central area the prison staff is able to monitor each cell without having to patrol around **Fig. 15, 16, 17.**

Figure 16, 17: *Showing the light relationship with the dayroom in New York (Source: New directions In Prison Design 1985:31, p. 50).*

There are management teams for each unit which comprise of 5 -6 staff who are trained to mix and communicate with the aim of breaking down psychological barriers in order to become familiar with the inmates worries and their problems. The management team consists of 1 unit manger, 1 case manager, 2 counselors, 1 secretary and 1 shift correctional officer. The unit staffs are co located within the unit to create a sense of cohesions and togetherness. This brings the staff and inmates together.

Fig 18, 19: *Showing the administrative staffs offices within the units in New York (New Directions In Prison Design 1985: p. 43).*

3.3 A REGIONAL RESPONSE TO OLD GENERATION PRISONS

The following analysis will be investigating a South African New Generation Design approach of the Qalakabusha Prison in Empangeni northern Kwa-Zulu Natal. This analysis will allow the research to form a comparative analysis between the two KZN

based institutions as rehabilitation facilities. The investigations carried will be on the architecture, planning, rehabilitation facilities, accommodation and flexibility of the design to cater the demand for imprisonment, the building technology and the educational facilities.

The emphasis on the new generation accommodation schedule is the limiting the number of prisoners in each cell. The cells accommodate 10 inmates sharing wardrobes, social area, study facility and toilet and wash hand basin. The rooms have access to natural light via the windows and artificial light is constantly lit **Fig. 20.**

TEN BED COMMUNAL CELL
WITH SUB-DAYROOM

INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE OF COMMUNAL CELL
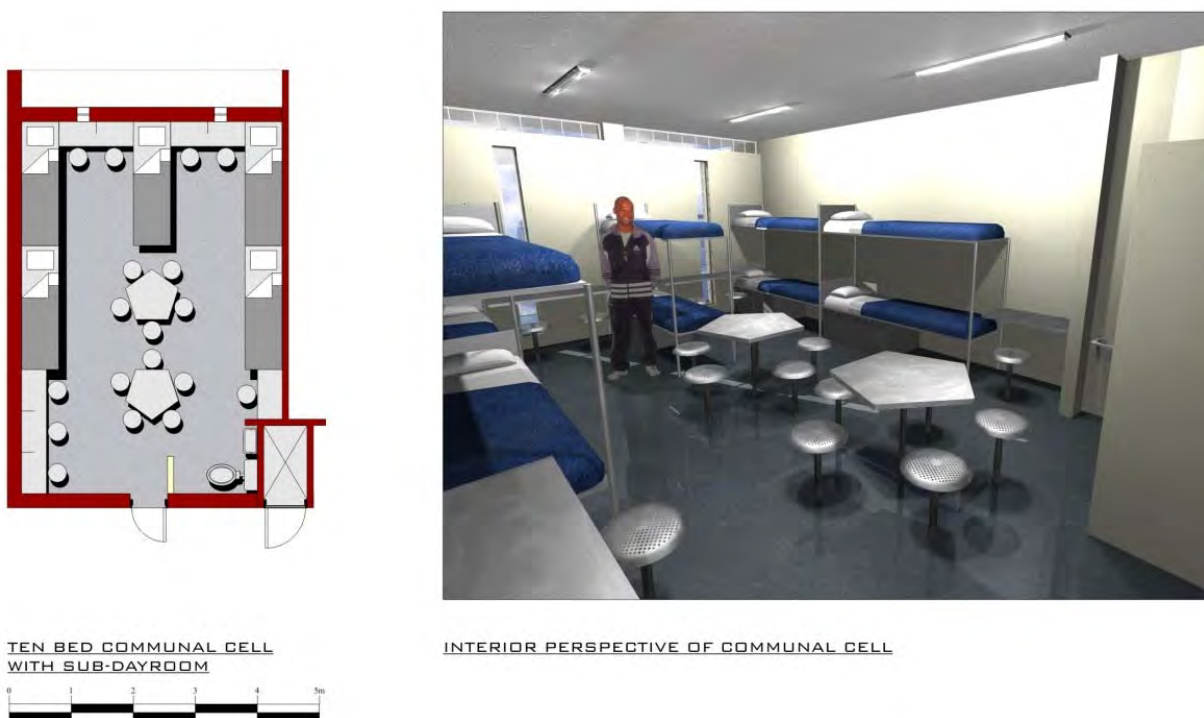
Figure 20: *Showing the prison cell plan and interior perspective in Qalakabusha. The beds are double bunked to accommodate more prisoners (Source: Department of Public Works) [Email] (Personal Communication 01 July 2010).*

The prison design principles are socially orientated to encourage controlled interaction between the prisoners. The design of the cells is to place them alongside each other to allow for ventilation and access to natural lighting. The cells open up to a central communal area which has a skylight, giving prisoners access to the showering facilities, the dayroom, laundry and the control room. This allows for the prison officials to monitor smaller number prisoners **Fig. 21.** This configuration encourages natural light and ventilation through the units.
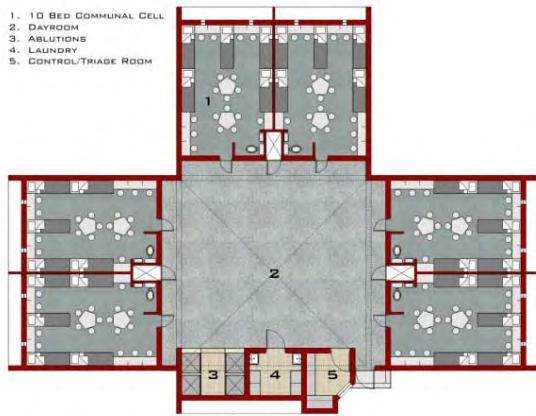
Figure 21: *Showing the cell configuration and the communal area in the middle in Qalakabusha. The perspective shows the 3dimensional view of the cluster of cells (Source: Department of Public Work) [Email] (Personal Communication 01 July 2010).*

The units are grouped to form a cluster which opens up to a central sports field. This encourages the recreational element within the prison to form an integral role in rehabilitation. Each unit has its own management allowing for better staff of the cluster **Fig. 22.** The clusters are further combined to form a bigger cluster zone with a much bigger field area separating the clusters**Fig 23.**
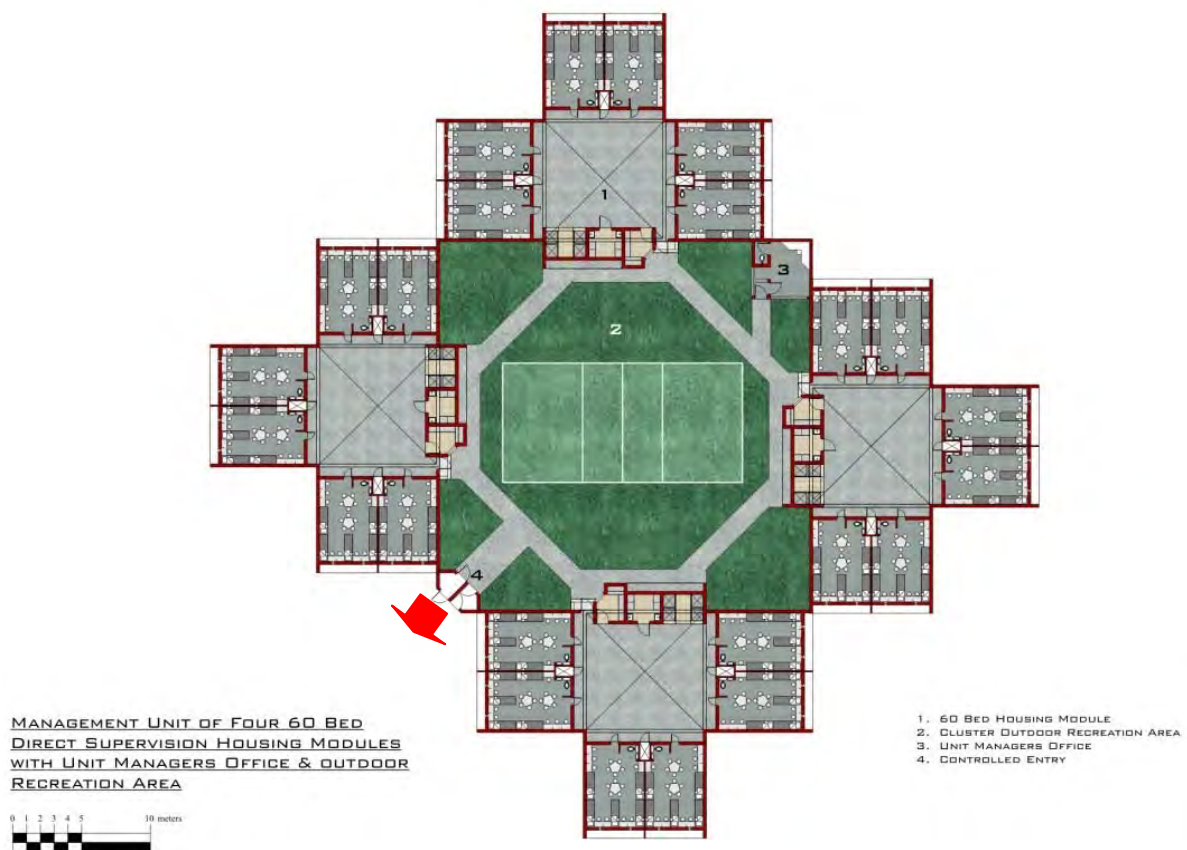
Figure 22: *Showing the cluster unit with the central sports field within the cluster in Qalakabusha (Source: Department of Public Works) [Email] (Personal Communication 01 July 2010).*
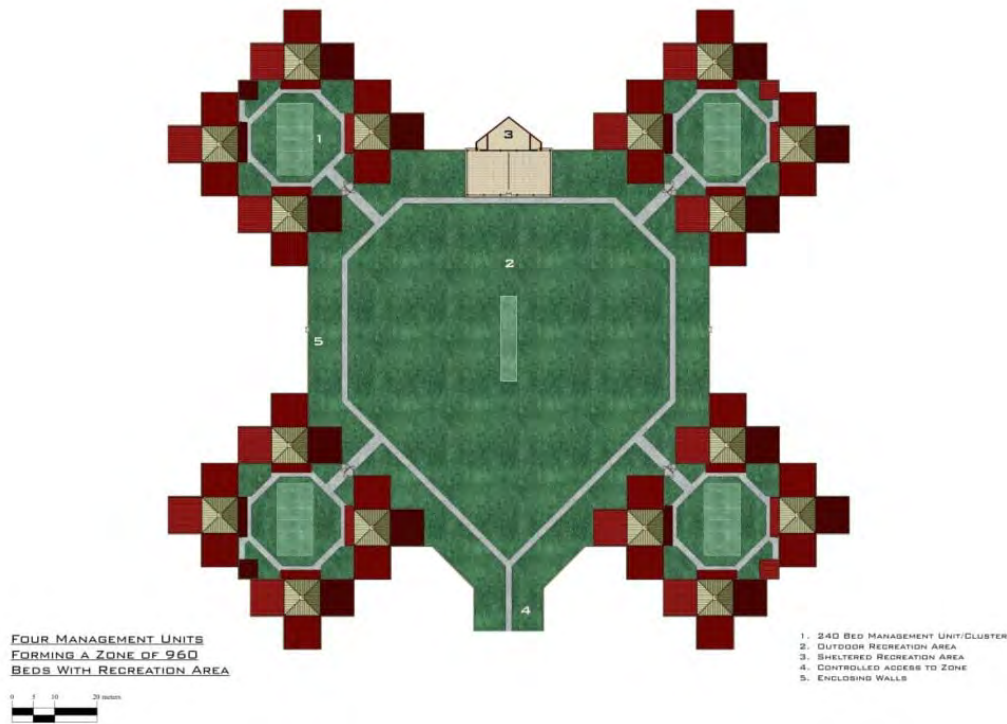
Figure 23: *Showing the configuration of the unit cluster of Qalakabusha prison (Department of Public Works) [Email] (Personal Communication 01 July 2010).*

The accommodation cells and unit clusters are all linked to a central functional core. The core is connected by a street where all the rehabilitation functions stem from. The functional core has a educational division, dining hall, medical facility, vocational training workshop areas, religious places for worship, visitors area, the general intake and administration of prisoners area. This type of design strategy allows for the prison design to be replicated should the prison population grow. The rooms allocated to the rehabilitation of the prisoner have been better designed, encompassing natural elements such as light and ventilation. The religious facility is a separate element **Fig 24.** The new generation design requires vast amounts of land in order to allow the prison to grow **Fig 25.**
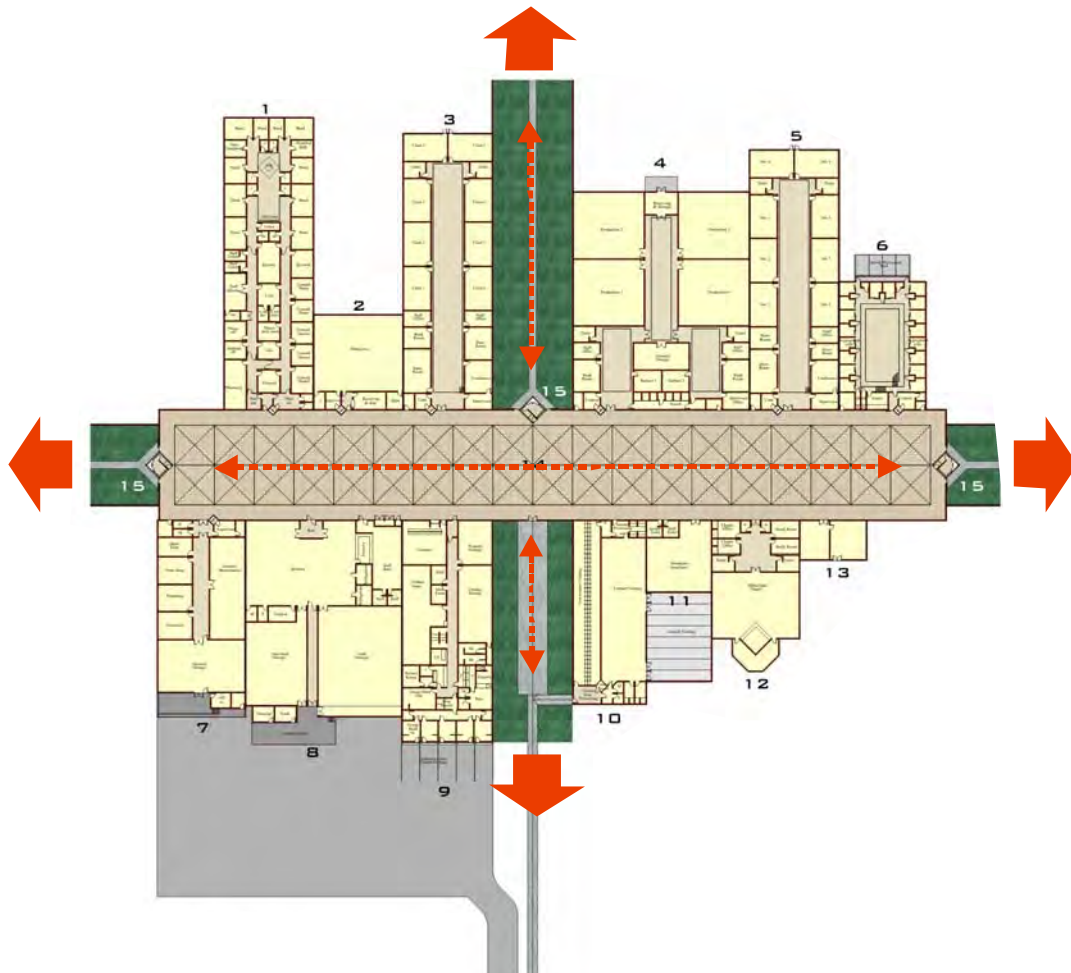
Figure 24: *Showing the planning of the functional core, connected by the street. The arrows depict the connections to the unit clusters and core cell units of the Qalakabusha prison (Source: Department of Public works) [Email] (Personal Communication 01 July 2010).*

Figure 25: S*howing the prison within the landscape. The functional core plays vital central role within the design of the Qalakabusha new generation prison (Source: Department of Public Works) [Email] (Personal Communication 01 July 2010).*

3.4 DESIGNING FOR LOCAL EXPRESSION WITHIN COMTEMPORY ARCHITECTURE

The following section will be dealing with the literature of the built form and how it influences a person. This section will not only look at practical aspect of the built environment but its psychic abilities it can impose upon a user.

Research shows that people identify with their environment when they give it meaning. The type of environment a person is exposed to influences them within that space (Schulz 1980: p. 2). The space which has a distinct character gives that place a spirit of place (Schulz, 1980: p 5). Schulz further explains the theory, *"The creation of the architectural built form is understood as the concretization of an existential space, therefore a phenomenology in architecture is a theory that understands architecture in concrete, in existential terms"* (Schulz 1980: p. 5).

The structure of the place is determined by the landscape and the type of settlement intended. The place is therefore characterized by the space produced, the character and the atmosphere that the three elements produce **Fig. 26.** The character of the place is determined by the material and formal constitution of the place and their technical realisations (Schulz 1980: p. 14). Therefore the character of a place is for ever changing with time, and seasons which influence the light. There the phenomenology of a place is based on the relationship of the construction methods and their articulation.
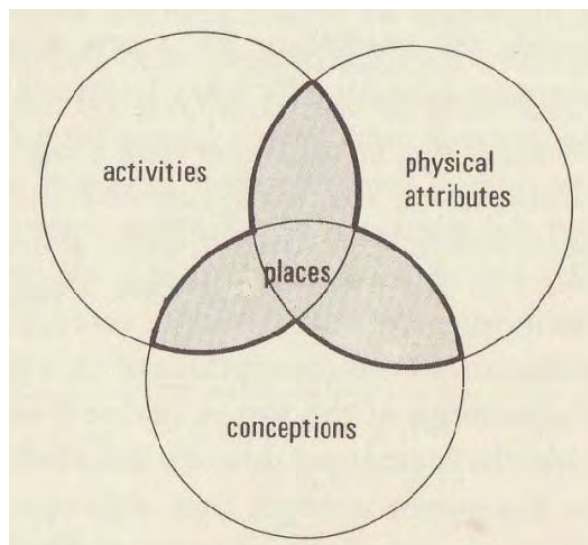
Figure 26: *A diagram showing the three pronged approach to how places are created (Source: Canter 1977: p. 158).*

Schulz explains the relationship between human, technology and nature. The concrete human interaction with space is not the same but is different to determine each space as unique **Fig. 27.** Therefore the built form constantly has to take cognisance of its environment. The constant indoor and outdoor experience with space allows for the interaction between enclosed spaces and exterior extensions.

Figure 27: *A sculpture showing a spiritual sanctuary within a landscape in Italy. A centre piece within a nature creates meanings   (Source: Schulz 1980: p. 9).*

The historical origins of the genius loci come from the ancient roman beliefs that, *"every independent being has its genius, its guardian spirit. This spirit gives life to people and places accompanying them through life and determines their character"* *(Schulz 1980: p. 18).*

The understanding of the genius loci is underpinned by the meaning and structure. The psychic function of person depends on their identification with a place, which implies a sense of belonging **Fig. 28.** The space in which a person lives is a man made built environment with its distinct character. In order for a person to belong to place where they live, they need to know where they are and be able to identify with being in that type of environment. It is only when person has a good environmental image that they have sense of emotional security. The character of the natural environment plays an important supporting structure to the built form. The natural environment adds a form of relief through their textures, colours, and type of vegetation found in

the ground. The man made place's main distinctive quality depends on the type of enclosure and its embellishments.

Figure 28: *Image showing a tranquil place in England. The interactions with the landscape and the built form create a place   (Source; Schulz 1980: p. 9).*

3.5   AESTHETICAL CONSIDERATION IN CONTEMPORARY REHABILITATION ARCHITECTURE

This section of the research will be dealing with the effects light, colour and texture have on the on the people using the spaces.   *"Light and colour are major factors in man- made built environments. Their impact influences mans psychological reactions and physiological well being, research has proven that light and colour affect the human organism on both visual and non-visual basis" (Mahnke, F & Mahnke, R 1987:* p. 1).

Light and colour influence each other to create a form of energy. The energy created affects the bodies function and influences the mind and emotion of the person. The manner in which people respond to light colour directly influences both their psychological and physiological state (Mahnke 1996: p. 97). The wavelength of a colour enriches its effect on people. The colours within a built form can lead to under

stimulation or overstimulation depending on the combination (Mahnke 1996: p. 27). This effect can lead to a rapid impulse in medical condition of a person and psychiatric reactions. Under stimulation can lead to symptoms of restlessness, irritation and difficulty in concentration (Mahnke, F & Mahnke, R 1987: p. 5). When colour is used excessively it can cause over excitation which leads to distractions and fatiguing (Mahnke 1996: p. 23). Therefore the variation of colours can have psychological benefits. Though having major variations can be confusing, unpleasant and monotonous. Colours conjure up a reaction and stimulation on a person's personality. Introverted people are more easily stimulated and an extroverted person would require more intensive measures to stimulate them.

The basic colour hues narrate people's characters. The colours such as red, orange, yellow, green, blue and purple have shown reactions in peoples moods (Mahnke, F & Mahnke, R, 1987: p. 10).

- Red is seen to be more exciting, stimulating and the more dominant character as it grabs the attention and overrules the other hues;
- Orange the more cheering agent within a space and inspires energy mellower than red and does not have emotional associations;
- Green a more relaxing and has a psychological withdrawal symptoms from stimulus. This colour offers tranquillity and natural feel;
- Blue gives a feeling of calm and comfort to satisfy a character and psychologically represents a relaxing feeling;
- Purple is more regal and exclusive and it is physically and psychologically most opposed.

The main intention of colour and colour combination is to enhance the beauty of a space. Beauty is an important aspect for the mental well being of a person. People are conscious of colour and texture within the built environment. The buildings that are left unadorned and lifeless are compared to prisons and similar institutions. The drabness of these institutions and colourless interiors do not encourage people to live within those places therefore these places experience vandalism and graffiti (Mahnke, F & Mahnke, R 1987: p. 64). Mahnke makes a reference to the ability of light, *"It has been found that sunlight or the natural global solar radiation has a profound effect on*

the human organism" (Mahnke, F & Mahnke, 1987: p. 43). The presence of colour on exteriors inspires people to give positive evaluations on the buildings functions.

This phenomenon is linked to the light effect on life. Light affects the eyes response and the skin tissue of a person and therefore the amount of light exposure and variation for human being is closely tied to the origins of mankind (Mahnke 1996: p. 102). Artificial light is not an adequate substitute for natural light for physiological reasons. Sunlight is natural and has direct correlation to the growth of humans and living things. Exposure to constant artificial light is unnatural (Mahnke, F 1996: p. 117). The excessive amount of artificial light has been found to cause light stress amongst people. Light is one of the most important environmental demands in controlling the bodies function (Mahnke, F & Mahnke, R 1987: p. 52).

3.6   SELF SUSTAINING BUILT FORMS

Global warming has prompted the change in which buildings are constructed. The new methods of sustainable buildings are driven by lowering the carbon foot print of each building (Smith 2001: p. 100). *"Carbon is the key element for life on earth. Compounds of the element form the basis of plants, animals and micro organisms. The carbon compounds in the atmosphere ensure and play a major role in ensuring the earth is warm enough to support the diversity of life"* (Smith 2001: p . 1).

Under natural conditions the release of carbon into the atmosphere is offset by the absorption CO_2 by plants. Human interference adds a further 6 billion of carbon into the atmosphere through the burning of fossil fuels. *"The use of energy in conventional buildings impacts on the environment through the consumption of non – renewable resources and by contributing to global pollution through CO_2, NOx and SO_2 emissions"* (ACE 1999: p. 40).

Sustainable design means the design objectives are meant to minimise the effect of pollution from energy use in buildings. These objectives can be derived by the following ways **Fig. 29**;
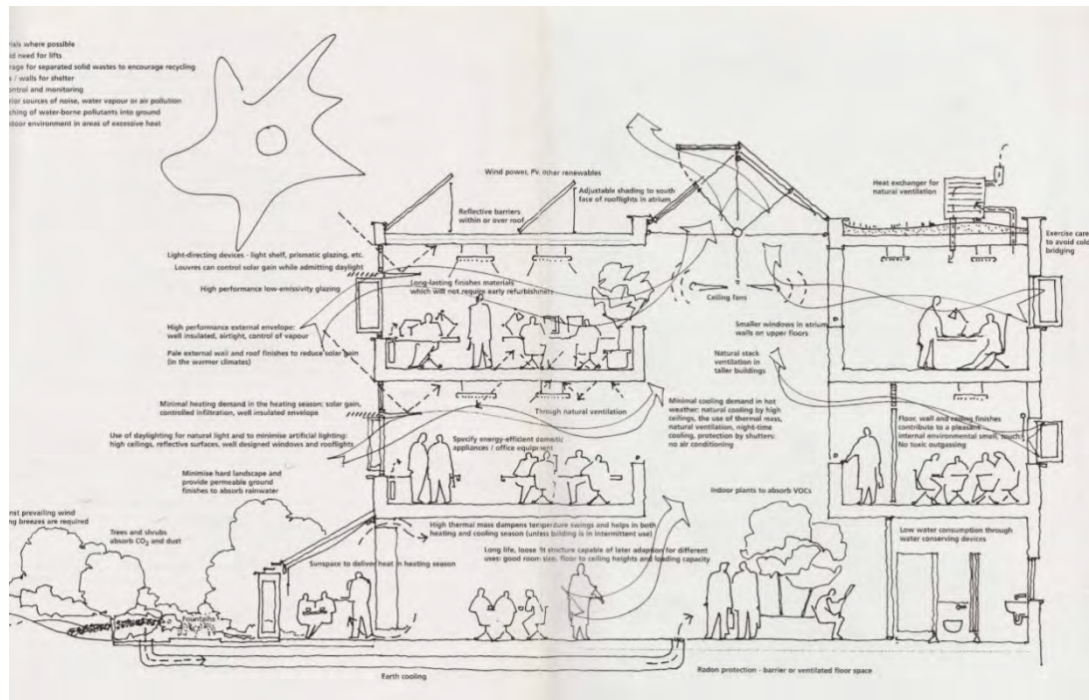
Figure 29*: Showing a typical illustration of the sustainable technologies that can be employed in the construction of a built form (Source: ACE 1999: p. 3).*

- Passive solar energy principles to ensure that the building uses less energy. The building should supplement conventional energy sources with renewable ones such as solar. In the event where conventional systems have been used they should have a low polluting impact (ACE 1999: p. 40).

- Operational energy should be kept at a minimal. The high insulations, thermal mass, passive and solar optimisation, natural light, natural ventilation and seasonal energy storage should be utilised,

- Natural ventilation and cooling strategies should be exploited in buildings by planning a cross ventilation system. This feature can be improved by low energy controlled lighting therefore reducing internal heat gain.

- Water harvesting by collecting water from the roof to be used within the buildings water reticulation system. Further to minimize the water waste during the construction.

- Materials used should be carefully selected with regard to their embodied energy in their manufacture and construction stages (Smith 2001: p. 99). A criteria should be used where the materials are sourced locally with a high performance rating (ACE 1999: p. 40).

- Waste minimizing is important during construction. The recycling of waste materials and off site pre fabrication of modular planning to minimize waste (Smith 2001: p. 100). Further waste can be managed by reducing the waste at the source and disposing of waste safely.

3.7 PLACES OF INTERACTION AND LEARNING

The following section of the literature review will be dealing with the creating of a place within the built form. This section will be dealing with issues of how people interact with a place, how people make a connection between their memories, feelings and the place and how these places are interpreted by their users. This part of the research is covered to investigate how the places affect people and places affect them. To understand what makes people makes people feel good in a place. Further the literature review will deal with issues relating to the psychology of the place pertaining to how to create a places, the type of receptors needed for a place to resonate certain feelings for a person within a place and peoples perspectives on places. This information is important to understand how to design a rehabilitative environment for a person

The way in which people experience and interact with the built environment is likened to their memories, their history and experiences of other places and the manner in which people interact with each other in society influences the way in which they understand the use of places (Farbstein & Kantrowits 1978: p. 2). People interact within places using their five senses, they touch, see, smell, taste and hear the place. They see and react to light and dark and experience colours, shapes, material textures and are able to orientate themselves within a space. They touch a surface to give sensations toward the texture and the skin receptors confirm what people see. People smell places influenced by places ventilation system whether the place is dry, fresh, old or stuffy predetermines how they react to that place. The places that are created contain activities which define the type of movement and invite a feeling therefore creating experiences (Farbstein & Kantrowits 1978: p. 180). Canter reinforces this point, *"The way in which we conceptualise places forms plays an integral part of our interactions with them" (Canter 1977: p. 13).*

The goal of creating a new environment is the creation of a place. The place narrates the questions of definition of the place, the recognition, structure and the location of the place so as to define the identification and clarification of the conceptions of that place. *"A place is the result of relationships between actions, conceptions and physical attributes. It follows that we have not fully identified the place we know or behaviour is associated with or which people hold of that behaviour in that physical environment"* (Canter 1977: p. 158).

In order to describe the places in a given place it is important to understand the people using that place, their conceptions and activities. The places created should elaborate the nature of the places and relate to each other showing how their qualities lead them to be combined in a hierarchical structure. The goal when creating a place within the built form is how they relate appropriately to the conceptions of places which the various people may have (Canter 1977: p. 167). Augustin reinforces this point *"The design of a physical place influences the mental state of the people in that space, shaping their attitudes and behaviour"* (Augustin 2009: p. 1).

This section of the literature is to have an in depth insight in creating positive places to influence the people that use the space. This section will further be looking into the basic human needs that a place can satisfy. The way in which a place smells, the colours, and textures can has a profound impact on person's behaviour in a space (Farbstein & Kantrowits 1978: p. 8). People react to a place through their sensory organs. These senses spark places created influences those emotions (Augustin 2009: p. 15). People's emotions control their experience and the space can through curiosity help a person to grow and develop (Augustin 2009: p. 12).

The space created within a physical built environment can improve the persons state of mind through social contact with others and tranquillity of that place.

There are general rules to place making mainly:

- Creating a place that is complying to the correct activity for that space;
- A place that encourages communication between the users of that place;
- A place where people feel comfortable because they give a psychological sense of perceived security or a controlled environment;

- A interchangeable place which will be flexible for its users to change to accommodate their needs (Augustin 2009: p. 15) and;
- People draw energy from their physical environments to encourage them to do or participate in an activity, within that space (Augustin 2009: p. 135).

3.8   CONCLUSION

The literature reviewed in this chapter underpins the impact that the built form has on a person within their physical and psychological state. The majority of the prisons within South Africa that accommodate the biggest prison population are of the design and construction of the old generation prison thus most of the ex-prisoners released and paroled have been subjected to them. The effect of the built form on the prisoner has a far exceeding influence than its containment. The way in which prisoners inhabit their spaces determines their behaviour in them and their ability to socialise post imprisonment. The restriction of movement and constant supervision impede on the prisoners' ability towards decision making by not giving them the opportunity to make the right choice in situations. Success with philosophy of rehabilitation can be achieved when the correctional administrators and prisoners are in harmony with the physical setting of the correctional institution. Whilst the New Generation Prison has been in effect international since 1984, they have just been recently constructed in South Africa and are still remote in comparison to the Old Generation Prisons.

Even with the new generation prison approach there has been a high number of recidivists within the correctional services. Recidivism is not only regarded as a failure on the prisons built form but the individual to use the opportunities to reform whilst in prison, through their response to them, in order to become better citizens. The South African Prison system has taken precedent from the USA Penal system and England's Prison system design. Their developments have set precedent for the design of the South African Correctional Services which has built new generation prisons similar to those in the USA and England. The New Generation prisons are found along the peripheries outside of the major cities. This makes the prisoners opt to be imprisoned in the old generation prisons in the urban areas for better access for their families. It is important to note that whilst there is the New Generation prisons approach within the correctional system. The difference in economies between South

Africa, USA and England produce a varying level of criminals. The literacy levels in England and USA are higher and there is a greater opportunity for a prisoner to come out with a higher level of skills, a higher education level and with a greater ability to find work than in South Africa. The crimes that are committed in USA and England differ from that of South Africa. South Africa because of its inherited past, the crimes are much more violent and there is a larger percentage of heinous crimes thus a tougher prisoner and ex-prisoner. The literacy levels are low amongst the big population groups of prisoners in prison. It is often harder to find work in South Africa amongst free citizens thus making it harder for ex-prisoners to be able to find work. The built form of the three (3) countries differs though similar in function and general principles of design.

The design of the new generation prison is an ideal resolution to the old generation prison design. The department of correctional services published a white paper in 2005 on the new direction in which the correctional services would function to accompany the new design. The issues that face the correctional services are not only based within the built form of the prison environment but outside of it. The gangs still manage to infiltrate their influence within the new generation prisons which continues to cause a deterrent amongst rehabilitation process. The prison environment is closed to the community for security purposes thus still having it be separate institution. Once the prisoner is released they are still faced with the challenges of fulfilling their role in the community, family and struggle to find work.

The genius loci allows for an architectural built form to be interpreted positively by its users. The place where the built form is constructed has a direct correlation with how its users will interpret the space and their use. Nature plays an important role in the genius loci as it is the balance between natural elements and physical built form that interprets the meaning. Thus having a rehabilitation facility that is in tune with its setting promotes better usability and intern yields a positive result with the people occupying that place.

The psychological effect colour, light and texture has on a built form plays an integral part on the user within that space. Without these elements the building or space conjures up images of an institution which impede on rehabilitation facilities. Flexibility of within the built form allows the structure to accommodate the ex

changing methods of rehabilitating a person. Through careful planning and designing the literature has shown that buildings can be self sustainable. The sustainable building determines its usability and flexibility of use in the future. An investigation has yielded methods in which technologies can be employed to create sustainable and meaningful architectural built forms. The analysis indicates how the elements within the built form can be used simultaneously to have a positive impact on the buildings functions, usability and play a positive psychological impact on the user.

The research has revealed that the spatial allocation, interaction and usability can be impeded by inadequate natural light and selection of colors and textures to support the functions. Living on earth where there are environmental issues that affect the way of life, the manner in which buildings are constructed is important for their future sustainability. The next chapter of the research will analyse rehabilitation facilities that have been built internationally to gauge their advancement in rehabilitation. Further to gauge see how they have incorporated the principles that have been discussed in this chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR: PLACES OF NEW BEGININGS AND HEALING ENVIRONMENTS

4.0   INTRODUCTION

The precedent studies to be reviewed in the research will be encompassing theoretical and technological elements of the built form that are directly linked to the re-entry of a ex- prisoner and new age correctional facility . The design of these facilities will demonstrate the modern international approach to correctional facility and rehabilitation centers have evolved to accommodate new rehabilitation techniques.

4.1   A TRASITIONAL FACILITY BETWEEN PRISON AND COMMUNITY

The California Department of Correctional Services and Rehabilitation designed a facility for the Secure Reentry of inmates into society. The Secure Community Reentry Facility would provide rehabilitative treatment, through vocational training and psychological treatment, substance abuse awareness and financial education based support services for inmates during their final year of incarceration. The focus of the reentry facility is designed to create a transition from the jail to the community for the inmate, linking and monitoring parolees to jobs, and implementing long-term and short-term goals of reducing recidivism. The idea was conceived after indentifying that prisoners are often ill prepared for the return back into their communities. The released prisoners often lacked skills to find jobs, acceptance from their communities, education and psychological treatment and preparation for society (http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reentry) *[accessed 5 May 2010]*

The facility was a conceptual development designed to ensure the safety of the communities by reducing the number of repeat crime offenders against them. The facility would provide inmates with the opportunity to become productive members of the community. The California statistics found that 70% of the former inmates were likely to commit new crimes within three years of release. The secure reentry facility would provide training and facilitate a search for jobs and housing and support for an increased chance at integration for the inmate. The state of California estimated 628 inmates would qualify for the facility annually (http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reentry) *[accessed 5 May 2010]*

The construction of the reentry facility has been further intended to reduce the amount of overcrowding within the prisons. The state found that the overcrowding in prison

limited the rehabilitation chances of the offender, increase the gang numbers and had a negative impact on the safety of the inmate and the jail staff and the community at large.

The design of the facilities was developed to be constructed within the different communities. There were three population prototypes conceived were the 500, 200, and 100 intake facilities **Fig. 30**.

ELEMENTS	500	200	100
Intake Housing	20	8	4
Single Cell	48	48	24 (1/2 unit)
Quads	384	96	48
Transitional	48	48	24 (1/2 unit)

Figure 30: Table showing the mix of cells for the different populations they accommodate (Source: http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reentry) [accessed 5 May 2010]

Each of the facilities would be based on the following concepts;

The architecture of the re-entry facility would fit into the context of the community where it is situated and wouldn't project the image of a prison. The building materials and the built form fenestration would be selected to enhance or blend into the surrounding context, projecting a secure facility **Fig. 31 & 32**.

Figure: 31 The California re-entry facility, showing a typical rendering of what the institution should look like once constructed (Source: http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reentry) [accessed 5 May 2010]

Figure: 32 The California re-entry facility, showing a rendering of a low to medium rise facility (Source: http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/News/Prototype_Concepts) [accessed 5 May 2010

The planning of the facility should reflect a Therapeutic Mall Environment of programmes and services organized horizontally or vertically with natural light and connectivity to outdoors. The perimeter should be the building, negating the need for fencing. The dining area would be decentralized to each housing unit for smaller groups in order to promote a therapeutic community (http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reentry) *[accessed 5 May 2010].*

There were three concepts to be developed within the different counties and to meet the different amount of released or paroled prisoner's population requirements. The accommodation for the inmates were derived from the concept of a transitioning the inmate from the cell into a community. The idea was to plan the accommodation to resemble a community setting to familiarize the inmate to living with the people within a free environment.

The accommodation housing units varied to accommodate low to high rise populations namely **Fig. 33**;

- There was a big emphasis on outdoor recreational spaces to give a sense freedom which an inmate would've been limited to during incarceration,
- A mix of housing typologies, the single housing units to shared support spaces housing units then moving into quad housing unit, which was similar to dormitory,
- Each of the housing units promotes privacy with common shared spaces.
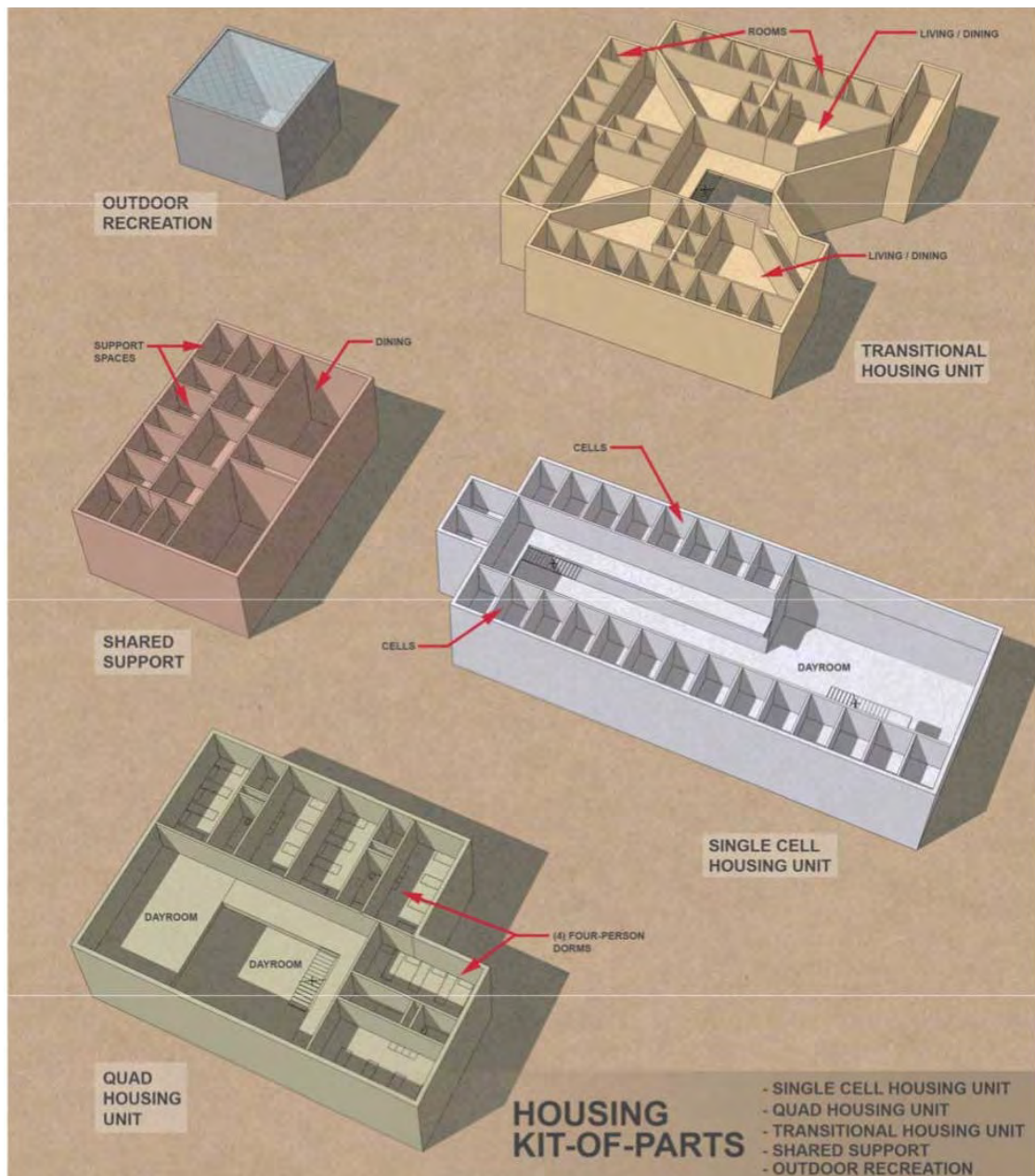
Figure: 33 *The California re-entry facility , showing the different 3 D models of the housing typologies proposed by the state for the reentry facilities (Source: http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reentry) [accessed 5 May 2010]*

The State developed smaller scale reentry facilities that accommodated a smaller group of inmates with each having a mix of the housing unit plans and basic rehabilitation facilities **Fig. 34 & 35**. The reentry facility is characterised in two parts, the front of house with the public facilities and the back of house being the residential facilities where the housing units and resident recreational facilities can be located. The other facility would be the low rise single storey facility designed to utilize the majority of the site and incorporate the indoor outdoor linkage on the ground level **Fig. 36.**
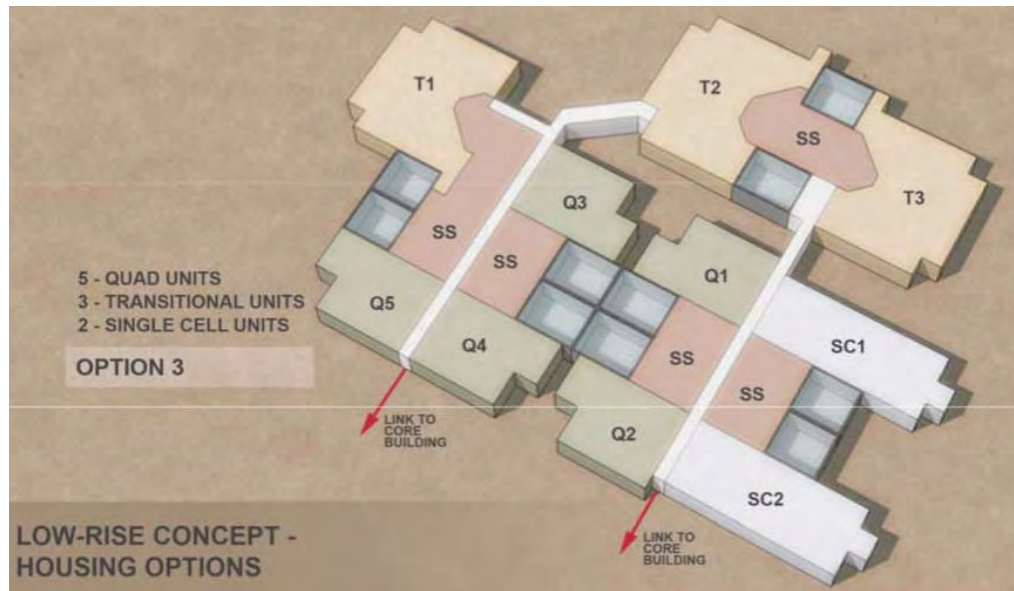
Figure: 34 *The California re-entry facility, showing the mix of the accommodation housing units with the communal shared and recreational spaces within the housing complex and how they are intended to link to the core rehabilitation facility. The model shows the ability for the reentry facility to be modified to suite the community its placed (Source: http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reentry) [accessed 5 May 2010]*
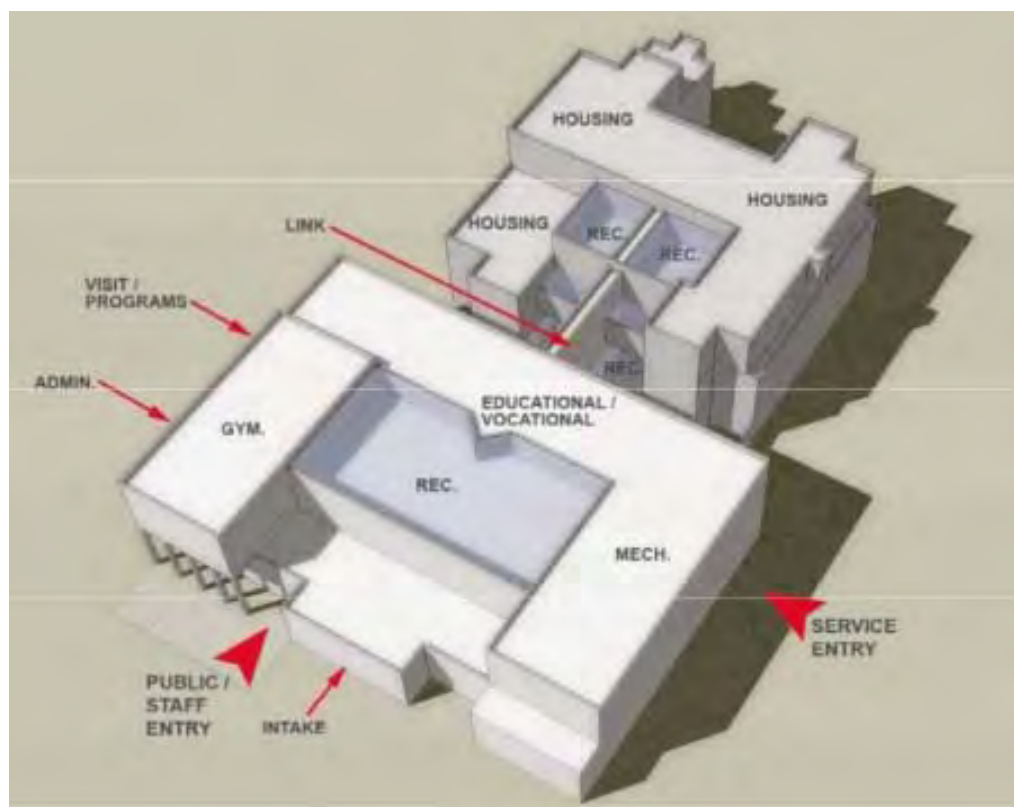
Figure: 35 *The California re-entry facility, showing a typical 3 D configuration of a small scale multi storey reentry facility (Source: http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reentry) [accessed 5 May 2010]*
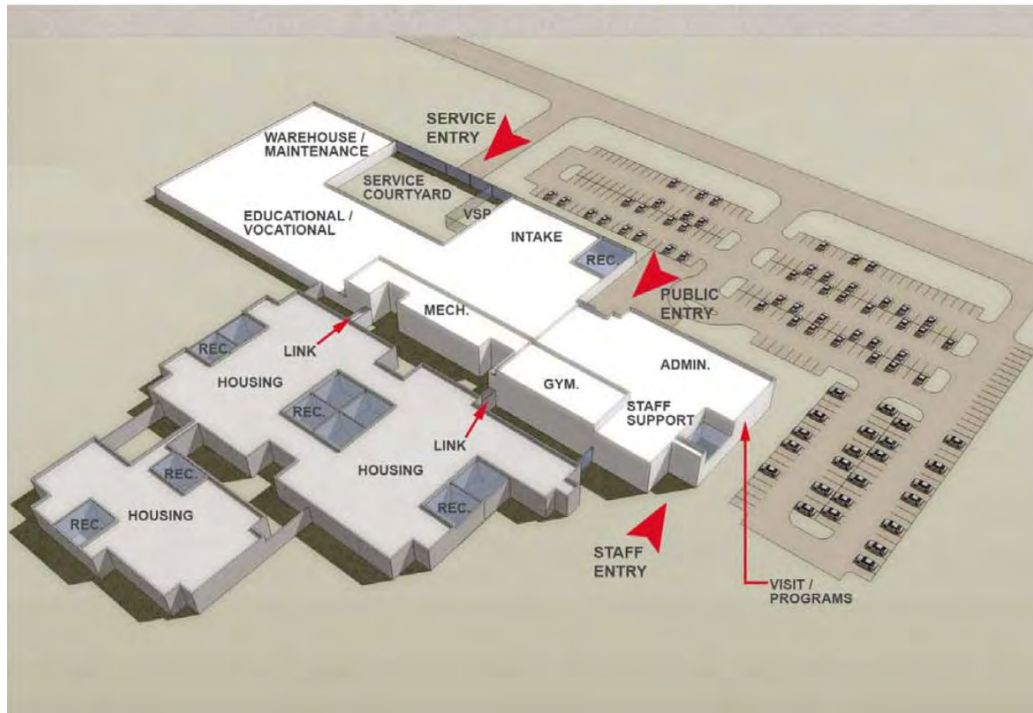
Figure: 36 The California re-entry facility, showing the low rise, high density accommodation reentry facility. The housing units located along the back and the rehabilitation facilities along the front of house (Source: http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reentry) [accessed 5 May 2010]

The high rise reentry facility planning indicates all of the functions to be accommodated within a typical the reentry facility. There are basic principles of separation applied to the design where the public areas a clearly defined by the red line and the rest are private intuitions area to maintain a sense of order. The accommodation schedule below illustrates the composition of the spaces.

The lower ground floor accommodation;

- Mechanical trade training room
- Warehouse and storage
- Maintenance room
- Food storage and laundry room

The ground floor front of house accommodation;

- Medical Wards
- Medical consultation rooms
- Visitation facility
- Place of worship
- Service area

The ground floor back of house accommodation;

- The mixed housing units

- Exercise area and;
- Shared support communal facilities.

The first floor front of house accommodation

- Administration
- Programme management
- Meeting rooms
- Class rooms
- Small shop

The first floor back of house accommodation

- Mixed housing units
- Skylights and
- Courtyards.

The fourth floor front of house accommodation

- Gym or wellness centre
- Outdoor recreation
- Classrooms
- Library and
- Education administration
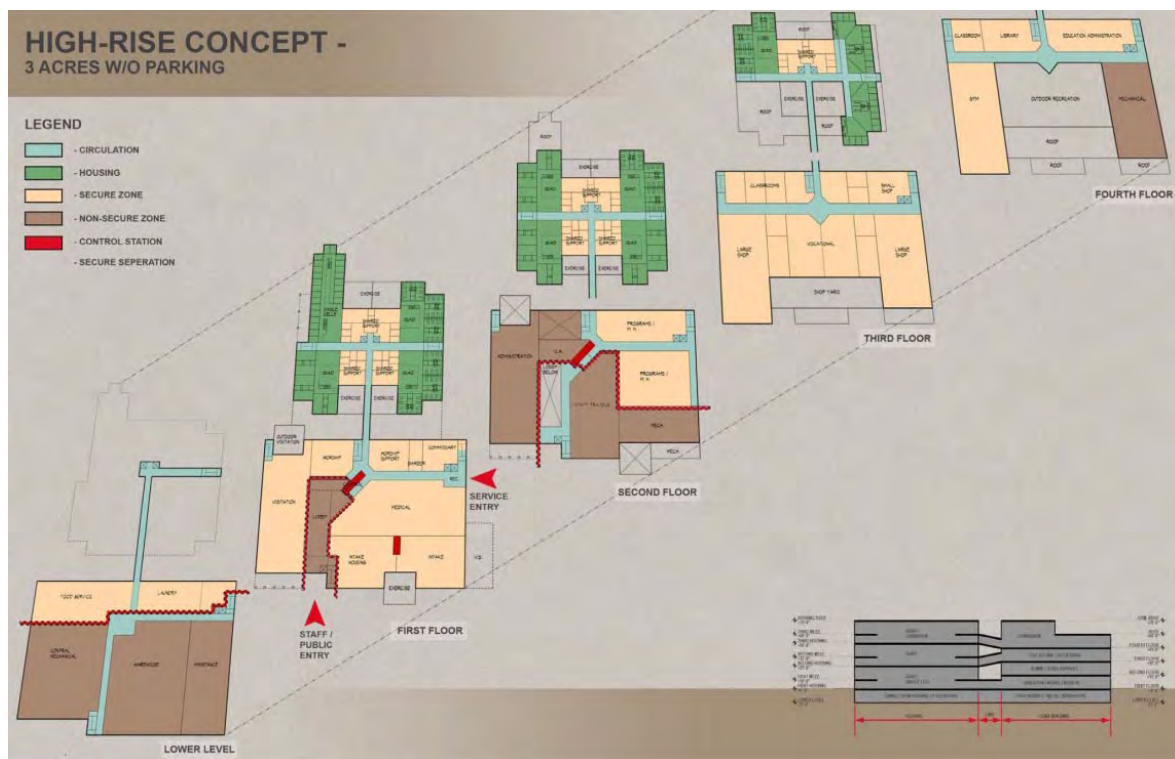
Figure: 36 *The California re-entry facility, showing the accommodation and basic planning of the facility and how the different levels connect with each other (Source: http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reentry) [accessed 5 May 2010]*

4.2 TRANSPARENCY WITHIN THE REHABILITATION OF THE PRISONER

The Justizzentrum Leoben is a facility located in Austria. The facility is a prison, remedial facility for prisoners awaiting release and a rehabilitation facility for prisoners. There are inscriptions on the prison wall written, *"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights,"* and the other *"Each of the persons deprived of their liberty must be humanely and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human being treated"* Taken from the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_Center_Leoben) *) [accessed 10 June 2010]*. The architectural fenestration of the facility can be mistaken for a five star hotel facility or office building. The Austrian government decided that the deprivation of liberty leads to problems with re- socialization. The architect Joeh Hohensinn interpreted the idea of depriving a person of their liberty without compromising security through a detention, rehabilitation centre that mimics outside life **Fig. 37, 38, 39.**

Figure 37: *The main entrance of the Justizzentrum Leoben detention facility. (Source: http://flatrock.org.nz/topics/prisons/justizzentrum_leobeni.htm) [accessed 10 June 2010]*

Each resident of the facility is accommodated in a single room which has comfortable furniture with beds and TV screens **Fig. 40** all the rooms receive natural light and ventilation. The rooms have access to outdoor patios. The facility has no restriction to movement. Each resident has access to all the communal facilities at all times. The technological approach to the building's design has a strong emphasis on the use of light. The materials used consist of colored wood in combination with metal and glass, designed with minimal, sleek lines. These contribute to a clean straightforward feeling. The natural light that enters through the vast glass walls travels inside the buildings as they use glass also for interior walls **Fig 41**. The use of glass is seen as a direct projection of the outside world so that the inmates do not lose sight of the world beyond imprisonment. The use of exposed concrete and the color accentuation is left up to the furniture to brighten up the spaces **Fig 42**.
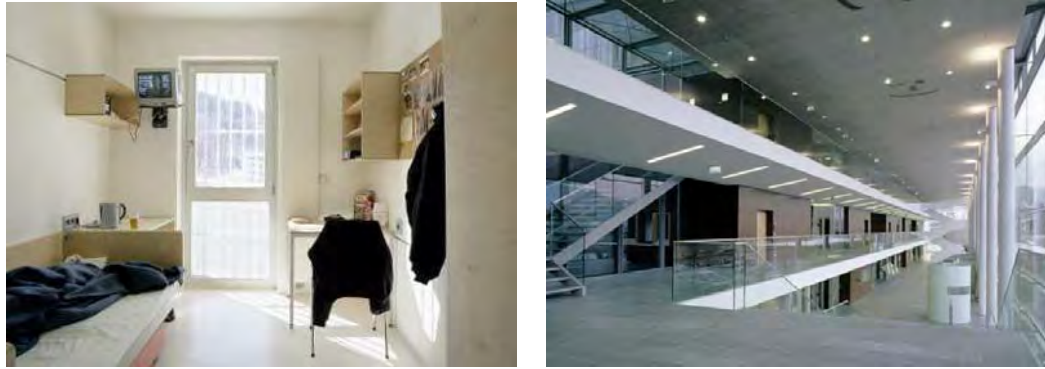
Figure: 40& 41 *The Justizzentrum Leoben accommodation facility. The interior space area looking down the hallway (Source: hohensinn-architektur.at) [accessed 10 June 2010]*
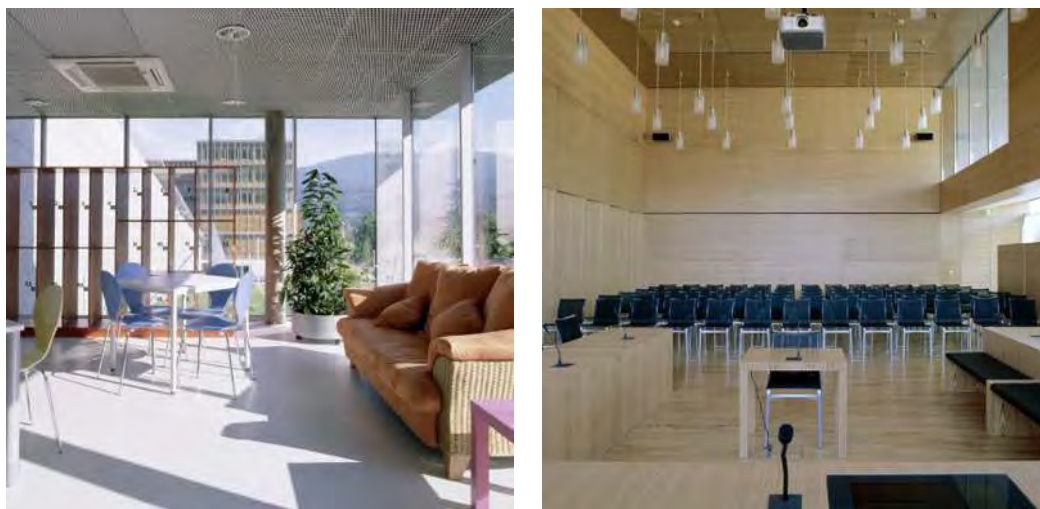
Figure: 42 & 43 *The Justizzentrum Leoben internal communal space showing the furniture and the glass façade. The seminar room and the speech hall. (Source: hohensinn-architektur.at) [accessed 10 June 2010]*

The indoor outdoor relationship is interpreted through glass and emphasized with the outdoor facilities provided **Fig 43, 44.** The facility has emphasizes physical and psychological wellness through a gym and group activities to maintain a social prevalence within people due for release **Fig. 45, 46**. There are group therapy designated areas and where the residents are counseled **Fig. 47**.

Figure: 44& 45 *Showing indoor sitting area and the outdoor area of the Justizzentrum Leoben*
(Source: http://blog.2modern.com/2008/10/justizzentrum-l.html) *[accessed 10 June 2010]*
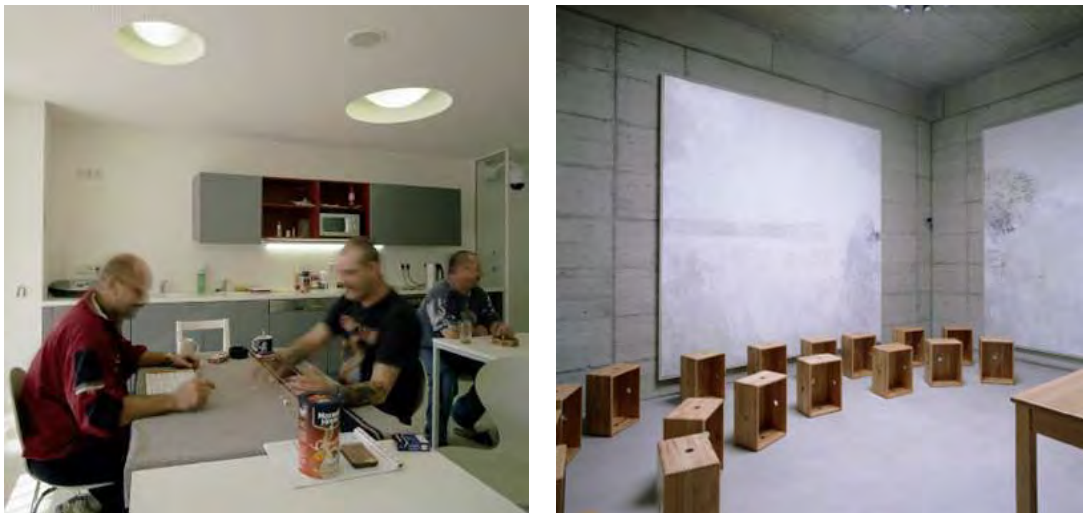
Figure: 46 & 47 *Showing the communal area with skylight bringing in natural lighting.*
Showing the group therapy facilities and learning centre from the Justizzentrum Leoben
(Source: http://blog.2modern.com/2008/10/justizzentrum-l.html) *[accessed 10 June 2010]*

4.3   THERAPUTIC CENTERS OF WELLBEING

The research will analyse a rehabilitation facility that is not deal with prisoner rehabilitation to investigate rehabilitation environments that free citizens are pre disposed to. The rehabilitation centre is located in Switzerland in a low density area along the outskirts of the city. The concept that drove the construction was to incorporate the nature and the site context within the building fabric. The built form response was to have seamless transitions between indoor and outdoor spaces to eliminate the institutional feel. The entire facility continues the concept between communal spaces, circulation to create a varied environment **Fig. 48.**

Figure: 48 *The REHAB Recuperation centre showing the perspective of the rehabilitation facility in Spain. The emphasis of the picture is on how the building sits within its site (Source: Phaidon Atlas 2008: p 452).*

Figure: 49& 50 *The REHAB Recuperation centre showing the courtyard series of courtyards and the central therapy room below (Source: Phaidon Atlas 2008: p 452).*

The planning of the rehabilitation has a strong emphasis on natural lighting and ventilation and this is achieved by a series of courtyards throughout the space to bring light into deep spaces and provides a sense of orientation for the user **Fig. 49, 50.**
The entire building was kept to a minimal two stories, to blend in with the context. Each of the courtyards are unique and gives a sense of incident relief to its inhabitants **Fig. 51, 52.**

Figure: 51 *The REHAB Recuperation centre showing the volumes of the building and the main therapy area (Source: Phaidon Atlas 2008: p 452).*
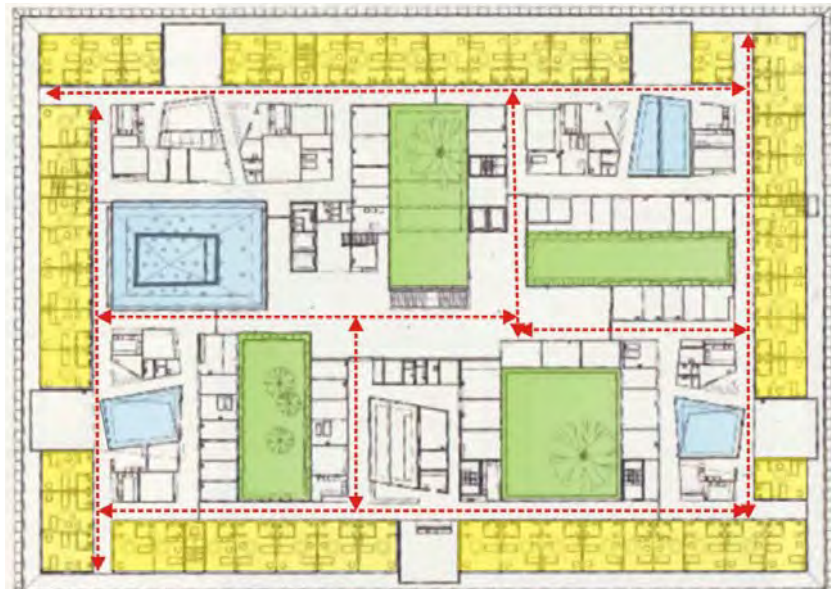
Figure: 52 *The REHAB Recuperation centers planning of the building. The accommodation is along the perimeter to achieve natural lighting and the courtyards in the middle (Source: Phaidon Atlas 2008: p 452).*

   	The accommodation for the residents
   	The opening skylights
   	The courtyard spaces
◀- - - - -▶	The circulation movement between the spaces
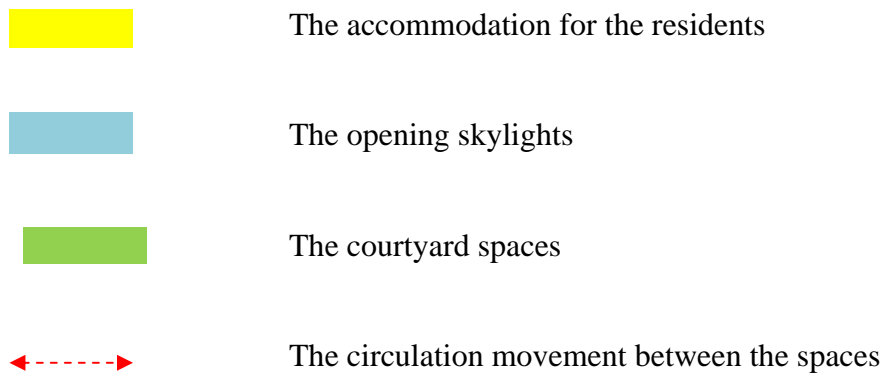
The materials used were designed to create a warm environment that blended with the landscape. Light into the main therapy room is achieved through floor to ceiling windows and sky lights in each of the resident's rooms. The color palette is achieved through the play of the different textures of materials.

4.4 ENVRIONMENTALY FRIENDLY ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The following precedent study to be analysed looks at how natural elements such as light are incorporated into the building to have built environment encompassing nature. The South Africa BP head office has been one of the major design breaks through within the corporate industry building design in South Africa. Corporate architecture in South Africa is conditioned entirely by the hunger for maximum

financial return over short periods in a high interest environment. Operational costs are passed to tenants and there is never been incentive to those who wish to address the environmental cost of buildings (Deckeler, T Graupner, Rasmuss, 2006: p. 121).The BP building has steered away from the contemporary corporate architectural design approach towards the environmentally responsible design approach. The BP building is located in the heart of Cape Town major V&A Waterfront which is the major tourist attraction. The building illustrates an energy efficient design from construction to the functioning of the building (Joubert 2009: p. 280). The design of the building was guided by the resource efficiency, site management and sustainable energy consumption. The building adhered to the urban planning principles it is almost unobtrusive in the urban setting. The energy consumption has been anticipated to be set at 115 kWh/m2 per annum. This feature has been achieved through careful facade design of active light- control system **Fig. 53 & 54** (Joubert 2009: p. 121).

*Figure: 53*The Bp Headquarters in Cape Town showing the aesthetics of the building with the environmentally friendly light wells and light shelves along the façade (Source: Joubert 2009: p. 282).

Figure: 54 The Bp Headquarters in Cape Town showing a closer look at the façade with the light shelves and steel flutes extracting warm air from within the structure Source (Joubert 2009: p. 283)

73

The municipal water consumption has been designed to 75% better than similar buildings typologies of the same function. This has been achieved through rainwater harvesting and grey water recycling. The building is constructed along a north- south orientation which optimizes the building thermal functions. The construction technique is of deeply recessed cavity walls for the Cape Town winds and driving rains with scientifically determined sunscreens. There are prominent roof lights covering the atria which serve a dual function of admitting natural lighting deep into the spaces and serve as passive ventilation **Fig. 55 & 56**. The electricity is supplemented by the solar panels and the hot water is produced by the photovoltaic cells on the roof (Joubert 2009: p. 280 - 282).

roof plan
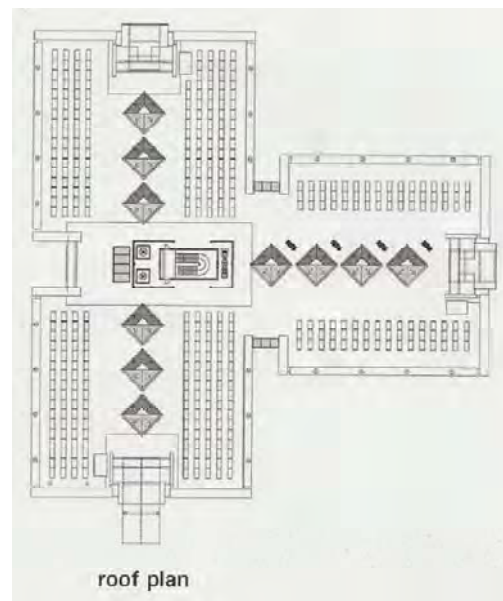
Figure: 55 & 56 *The Bp Headquarters in Cape Town showing the atrium space with the skylights on the roof allowing natural light into the spaces and the open plan offices along the corridor. The idea was to cross ventilate the spaces using the stack effect Source: (Joubert 2009: 281 & 283).*

The reticulation diagram below illustrates the intended energy efficient function of the building. The warm air is designed to go through water chillers located on at the bottom and is filtered through the offices via flutes and ducts. The warm air will rise and ventilate through the sky lights **Fig. 57**.

reticulation diagramme
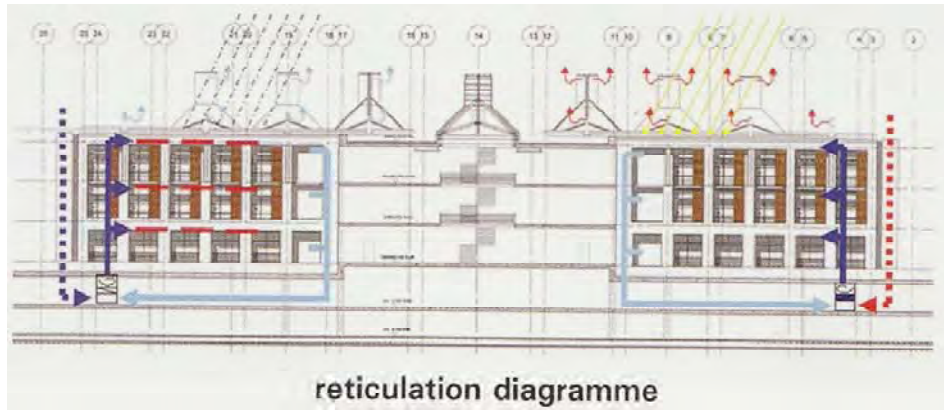
Figure: 57 *The Bp Headquarters in Cape Town showing the reticulation of the buildings thermal control and ventilation methods for cooling and the release of warm air Source: (Joubert 2009: p. 281).*

4.5 CONCLUSION

The success of a facility such as the re-entry facility relies on the programmes being administered, the community, the family of the prisoner and business participation. The built form of the facility should blend in within the community in which it is constructed and be viewed as a therapeutic center that assists prisoners and the community at large. The construction and accommodation of the rehabilitation functions should be flexible to change in order to keep the programmes interesting and flexible. The California conceptual model encompasses the basic design traits of natural lighting and ventilation. There is an interaction with nature between the indoor, outdoor relationship between the spaces. The approach to the design has been conceived to provide the tools for a prisoner looking to be assisted in living a positive life outside of prison.

The Justizzentrum Leoben is not designed as a holiday resort for criminals but a facility that demonstrates the built forms ability to transform human behavior through technological architectural methods of light, color and textures within spaces. The use of natural elements incorporated into the building transform the buildings meaning and function. The transparency serves as a constant conscious reminder to the residents that someone is always watching and encourages them to make the right decisions within their behavior. The facility encourages family and community participation within the programmes that are administered within the facility.

The placement of the built form along the outskirts of the main city designates the therapeutic elements of the buildings setting. The use of courtyards to incorporate natural light and ventilation is an integral element in the built forms therapeutic functions. The seamless transition between spaces creates a boundary- less environment where one can meander through spaces without restriction.

The BP head office illustrates a good precedent that a corporate building can be an environmentally sound design solution without compromising on the aesthetics. The play between the raw concrete, receded walls and flutes create and architectural pattern along the façade which to the depth of the design. The buildings logical foot-print and articulated facades show the synthesis between sustainable design and holistic design determinants (Joubert 2009: p. 280). The building illustrates how a built form can become one with its environment and landscape. The precedent studies analysed allow this research to critically analyse how the case study to be reviewed in the next chapter has short comings to become correctional rehabilitation facility.

CHAPTER FIVE: OLD GENERATION REHABILITATION FACILITES

5.0   INTRODUCTION

In South Africa the only means of rehabilitating a prisoner has been through the correctional services institutions or imprisonment. There has been progress with the designing of prisons in South Africa splitting them into two groups mainly the Old Generation Prisons and the New Generation Prisons. The Old Generation Prisons were the prisons inherited from the apartheid government their design was not equipped to accommodate the number of prisoners they currently house. Their method of incarceration was based on the communal cell system for the black inmates and single cells for the white inmates. The New Generation Prison is a model taken from the English and American Prison system and designed to cater for more prisoners with the emphasis of incarceration being on the rehabilitation.

The beginning of the rehabilitation process starts with the prisoner's willingness to change their ways and become better people. The role that correctional services play is a supportive role within the prisoner's rehabilitation. The case study to be analysed will be the Westville Prison which is an old generation prison. The research will be investigating the institutions inability to provide the platform for prisoner rehabilitation. The investigation will analyse the architecture of the building through the planning of the physical structure, the accommodation versus the demand for the incarcerated prisoners, the building technology for a rehabilitation centre, the accommodation of rehabilitation facilities ie: Educational facilities, Churches, Vocational Training rooms, Counseling Rooms. Further the investigation will analyse the impact of overcrowding in the Westville prison and how this affects the built forms ability to adminster and the rehabilitation process. The purpose of the investigation will be to illustrate the lag within the institutions ability to serve adequate rehabilitation facility of Durban's main correctional institution.

5.1   HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT

At its completion in 1984 the Westville Prison was the largest prison in South Africa estimated to have cost R67 million. The prison was designed to accommodate 5000 prison inmates split into 4200 men sentenced and un-sentenced with 630 female prisoners. The building structure consisted of a basic structure featuring concrete frames with brick infill and off shutter concrete ceilings **Fig. 58**.

*Figure: 58*The Durban Westville Prison showing the typical red brick infill construction. The high level windows to bring in sunlight in each of the cells (Source: Author).

During the apartheid era the prison accommodated the different races in separate accommodation blocks. The white inmates were accommodated in single cells and the black inmates in shared communal cells housing 19 prisoners. The cells were constructed in 5 independent blocks each block with its own prison facility, kitchen and administration block. Each block has the same herringbone configuration and internal layout. Considerable planning went into the designing of the movement patterns of the prisons. The ramp system was opted for vertical traffic between the prison floors in the multi storey cell blocks.

The segregation inside prison mimicked the segregation of the communities outside of prison with Chesterville and Cato Manor being predominantly black and Westville a white suburb. The community of Westville had opposed the construction of the prison as it was located in such close proximity to the residential area. They were concerned that the accommodation of 5000 more people would impact adversely upon the existing infrastructure and put added strain on the basic services. The close proximity of the privileged versus the under privileged created animosity between the two communities. It was perceived that residents from Chesterville were stealing from the 'rich' residents from Westville.

5.2   LOCATION AND URBAN SITE CHARACTERISTICS

The Westville Prison is located on the west side of Durban. The building lies near the main National road but with no direct access route. The site is flanked by a nature reserve, the newly established Westway Office Park, Chesterville an urban township, the Cato Manor informal settlements, the Westville hospital, the Pavilion Mall and Westville residential area **Fig.59**. There is a mix of cultures which culminate at the Pavilion Shopping Mall between the Westville Residential area and the Chesterville area. There is clear distinction in urban development between poor Chesterville and Cato Manor residents and the much more affluent Westville residents. The prison is accessible through public transport and it is within walking distance from all of the above mentioned areas.
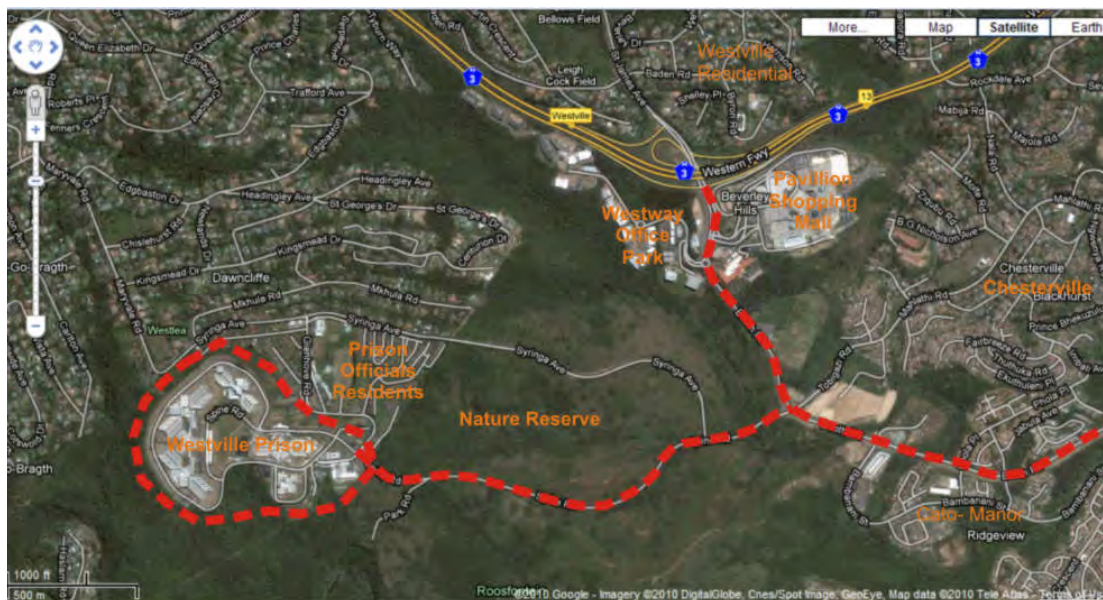
Figure: 59 *Arial photo of Durban Westville* showing *a satellite image of the Westville Prison and its immediate surroundings (Source: Google Earth/ Durban Westville) [accessed 30 June 2010]*

The prison is nestled in a 54 ha horseshoe shaped site. The scale of the development remains unobtrusive. The terrain has been used to reduce the projects profile and the slope has been used to create a staggered floor levels within the planning for the exercise yards. The building maintains a high level of security whilst being in the middle of an urban environment by being surrounded by thick vegetation. To get to the prison one has to drive a distance from the main road through the dense vegetation. This element detaches the prison from normal society. Upon arrival the prison feels like an isolated development independent of its location. The staff accommodation is along the perimeter of the prison. The residential units of the staff

cater for married couple's homes and single accommodation. The staff residents share a cricket fields and soccer fields facing Syringa Avenue their location is used to improve the appearance of the prison.

5.3   JUSTIFICATION OF CASE STUDY

In South Africa there are no facilities geared solely towards the rehabilitation of the prisoner. The Westville prison is located within an urban context and the main prison of the third biggest city in South Africa. These functions are absorbed by the South African correctional services (imprisonment). This is where inmates are detained in-order for them to be imprisoned and go through rehabilitation programmes. The Westville prison has the biggest population of prisoners within the southern hemisphere and accommodates a wide range of inmates from all backgrounds of Durban. The prison has been profiled as the old generation prison but still is expected to function as a rehabilitation facility like the new generation prisons. The prison suffers from massive overcrowding as the single cells accommodate 3 inmates and the 19 sleeper dormitory cell currently accommodates 65 inmates **Fig. 60**.

Figure: 60 *The Durban Westville Prison showing a typical prison passage and dormitory cell block. The white and yellow paint was applied to calm prisoners down (Source: www. Tahome.com) [accessed 30 June 2010]*

The prison was designed to accommodate 5000 inmates and currently accommodates 10000 inmates. The built form of the prison has been over -strained by the massive

overcrowding of inmates. By conducting a study into the reintegration and rehabilitation processes being conducted within this institution it can show how buildings should not be designed. Westville Prison is inflexible in design to the changing rehabilitation needs and the prisons accommodation schedule towards rehabilitation has not incorporated these changes. This facility is an example of prison that does rehabilitate the prisoners largely due to its built environment.

5.4   THE ARCHITRCTURAL COMPOSITION OF THE PRISON

The Westville Prison accommodates the largest prison population in Durban and the Kwa-Zulu Natal region. The architectural design upon approach for the prison has an institutional feel. The materials of the red brick are splayed throughout the five admission block which makes it difficult to be able to orientate yourself within the prison. The high walls and small windows have painted bars along the openings as windows. The high levels of security are reinforced by the steel bars and gratings that are a common material used around the building, from the cells of the prisoners through to the perimeter fence and the visitor's center. The doors to the cells are cladded with thick metal with an extra set of bars fitted internally once opened. Internally the walls have been plastered and painted in yellow, light blue and purple to create a calm environment. The walls are of one continues plastered texture. The floors are exposed screed with a painted skirting along the walls. The dark floors absorb the little light from the windows making the passages dark. The floor to ceiling height is approximately 3meters within the cells and walkways. The ceiling is a painted concrete slab with exposed light fittings. The cells smell of wet clothes as most of the inmates do not have a place to dry their clothes and they use the windows which in turn prevents light entering into the rooms. The planning of the facility is not wheelchair friendly, there are no routes for the disabled inmates and they share normal facilities with able inmates. In order for a disabled member to move around they are assisted by other inmates opening up opportunities for abuse.

The Basic Function of the Westville prison is to;

- Imprison the prisoner in cells, where they share a cell or single cells. Most of the cells have access to windows. The single sleeper cells accommodate 3 inmates to meet the accommodation demand that results in overcrowding,

- The shared cells initially designed to accommodate 19 inmates currently accommodates 65 inmates and have 2 toilets facilities and sinks;
- There is a passage linking all the cells together horizontally and the ramp was designed for vertical movement. At the bottom of the ramp is where the prisoners exercise and play sports. There is no light and ventilation and the area is cramped;
- The different levels differentiate the minimum to maximum security prisoners. The bottom levels house the maximum security prisoners and the kitchen is located there;
- Within the administration area the social workers and psychologists offices can be found. This area is where the well- being of a prisoner and associated treatmnent function are undertaken;
- There are group counselling rooms are incorporated within the cells and the administration blocks. The rooms have been designed to accommodate 12 prisoners comfortably at a time. The minimum amount of inmates a social worker has to see is 250 per annum;
- Vocational activities are subject to behaviour and there is no dedicated areas in which to house these functions;
- Schooling is compulsory for the juvenile inmates and adult education is an inmate's choice and;
- In an event that there has been an incident within the prison ie: stabbing or rioting. All recreational privileges are stopped and prisoners are only allowed out of their cell for an hour's walk,

The prison complex is split into 3 groups for men **Fig. 61**. The awaiting trial detainees are in their own complex. The sentenced inmates accommodated in Medium B and Medium C. The Woman and Juveniles have their own jail attached to the school. The women's jail accommodates the pregnant inmates that give birth in prison. The mother can keep their children till they are 2 years old. The built form accommodates children by providing play areas and family cells where mothers live with their children. There are designated play areas outside the cells for the children and crèche facilities **Fig. 62**. The rooms are designed to be child friendly with art decorations on the walls and embellishments along the corridors to create a child friendly environment. The physical structure cannot accommodate the demand placed on it

through the overcrowding and sometimes the family units have to be shared with other inmates.

Figure: 61*The Durban Westville Prison showing women's jail and the children's play area outside the prison cell (Source: Author).*

Figure: 62*The Durban Westville Prison showing the prison complex with the different Mediums of accommodation (Source: Google earth/ Durban Westville [accessed 30 June 2010].*

5.5   INTERVIEWS WITH PRISON STAFF

The following data was collected after a series of interviews from the officials at the Westville Prison. The interviews were directed to both the prison jail staff and the social workers. The staff had more than 20 years experience working at the prison.

This allowed me to get an insight into how the prison functioned under the apartheid government and currently within the new dispensation.

When asked about how the reintegration and rehabilitation processes were administered within the Westville Prison there were mixed reactions. Regarding the issue of rehabilitation, a prisoner upon admission into the prison would voluntarily undergo programmes related to rehabilitation in accordance to the crime committed or in the different programmes being offered in the prison at the time. The programmes offered in the prison included, psychological assessment and treatment, religious interventions from various religious leaders, social and group therapy session to restore social norms amongst the detainees. These are conducted in rooms within the prison in a group of 12 at a time. The social workers monitor the prisoner's behavior over time to monitor the prisoner's progress on reform. The reintegration process is administered within separate office of the correctional services. The official would visit the last known address of the inmate's family and investigate whether they would accept the offender back into the family. The official would further speak to the community leaders to ensure that the offender will be accepted back into the community. In the event that the prisoner last known address of residence is untraceable, the prisoners remain in custody until the end of their sentence. Then on the last day they would be given money for transport and lunch for the day.

The officials who administer the rehabilitation programmes are based at the prisons and are subject to the rules and regulation of the correctional services, including wearing the uniform similar to the prison guards and have offices inside the prison. The counseling takes place in rooms within the cells. There is little to no difference between the planning of the office and counseling spaces compared to the bigger cells in the prison. When asked about the substance abuse treatment in the prison system (as it was found that drug and alcohol abuse play a huge role in the committing of crimes within the communities). The response from the officials was concerns about the number of treatment wards to accommodate the prisoners going through the drug and alcohol rehabilitation programmes. Further that drugs and alcohol were easily accessible within the prisoners and many of the prisons were supporting their families through the selling of drugs in prison thus they recommitted crimes either to stay or back into jail and corrupt other prisoners to further commit crimes in prison.

There are major problems with the overcrowding within the prison and the rehabilitation offered to the number of prisoners imprisoned was relatively low. The reason for this was found because the prisoners were able to mix freely, between hardened criminals and those in prison for petty crimes. This often leads to prisoners incarcerated for petty crime graduating to more serious crimes than they had initially committed. When asked if there were separate accommodation for prisoners who have been indentified to show positive attitudes signs of retribution and rehabilitation. The simple answer was there was no other accommodation available and should the other places be available then those cells would eventually be mixed.

The programmes administered within the prison were found to be outdated by the social workers as they did not target the aptitude of the individual prisoner. The programs offered in the prison were basic schooling for the adults, gardening, carpentry which was no longer being used as there was no equipment and computer literacy. The feeling amongst the social workers was that some of the prisoners found the courses being offered in the prison to be a waste of time because they wouldn't afford them the life they wished to live.

Amongst the causes of overcrowding was found to be the high rate of recidivism largely attributed to the negative influence an inmate receives once in the prison system. It was found that they learn new ways of committing crime to get a higher return for the crimes committed. The lack of rehabilitation in the men's section was solely attributed to the built forms inability to support the amount of people it accommodated thus the inability of the officials to secure the prisoner.

The lack of space and accommodation for rehabilitation programmes has resulted in the neglect of long term prisoners and focuses instead on the short term prisoners. The education of adults is through correspondence which the inmate has to pay for themselves. The youth centre has a full time school which begins from grades 10, 11, 12.

The question of reintegration programmes resulting in the facilitation of jobs is left to National Institute of Crime Prevention and the Reintegration of the Offender (NICRO) to facilitate between known employers that accept ex- prisoners. This is often difficult because the jobs are basic and wages are low. This often results in the

offender not being cooperative. The question of offenders that are destitute as a result of their families not accepting them back into their homes. They were referred to the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) facility where they can live and pay minimal boarding until they are able to afford to get their own places to live.

The final question was one of wellness and treatment for prisoners that are infected with HIV and AIDS and those that are on chronic medication. The staff admitted that the environment was not conducive towards a prisoner that had HIV or on chronic medication. The correctional services carry out tests daily and administer medication to those that have been found to be infected with diseases. The diagnosed prisoners are mixed with prisoners that are undiagnosed. The homosexual behaviour within the prisoners contributes towards the spread of the disease amongst the prisoners. Recreation and physical wellness is through playing soccer in the corridors between the cells.

5.6   CONCLUSION

In conclusion to the analysis of the case study, the research has lead to the belief that the Westville Prison is ill equipped to rehabilitate a prisoner. The built form is unable to accommodate the facilities needed for rehabilitation. The prison does not adhere to the code of practice of imprisonment in view of rehabilitation and reintegration. Further with the vast amount of overcrowding within the small space the prison staff cannot adequately assist the prisoners willing to participate within the rehabilitation programmes being offered. The facility at present serves merely as detention facility but further exacerbates the problem of criminal behavior from within the institution as a result of the negative influence prevalent inside the prison. The influence of gangsters continues to spread without the correct supervision from the prison guards. The prison assumes a new identity for the inmates who are in power. Although the functions of rehabilitation should always be pursued, the Westville prison is unable to adequately support these programmes because of its inflexible nature in design.

In comparison to the new design construction of prisons is meant to redress the inefficiencies of the old generation prison such as Westville Prison that have suffered as rehabilitation facilities through overcrowding and poorly built structures for rehabilitation. The new age prisons have been designed to rectify overcrowding with

the prison cells by limiting the amount of prisoners cell to 3 and 250 per unit in order to break down the level of negative influence amongst the prisons. The planning of the prison cell allocates space for sleep, reading and a group socialising table. Outside of the cells are the communal TV areas are adjoined by the kitchen and wash facilities. The smaller number of prisoners makes it possible to curb negative influences and gangsters influence. The flaw of these new facilities is that they are found within peri- urban areas and most of the old generation prisons are in urban areas thus most prisoners opt for the prisons in urban areas because they are closer to their families. The rate of recidivism amongst old generation prisoners and new generation released prisoners continues to rise. Illustrating that it is the nature and image of the prisons built environment that doesn't allow the prisoners to accept being rehabilitated within this these facilities. The key elements of survival in society should always be met, which are to be sociable within a community, being able to afford shelter and having a sustainable job and behaving in a manner that does not infringe upon anybody else.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION: Design Parameters towards a Rehabilitation Facility

6.1   CONCLUSION AND DESIGN RECOMMEDATIONS

In conclusion the research has investigated how the current prison built environments hinders rehabilitation and reintegration processes in prison. To have a clear understanding of how a prison environment changes a person to lose all societal acceptable behavior whilst incarcerated. The research further analysed methods to create positive spaces within the built form to promote positive behavior within a person. Lastly the research investigated the evolution within the built forms of correctional rehabilitation facilities. Analyzing international best in rehabilitation of prisoners and how those techniques have influenced a regional response toward correctional facilities in South Africa.

As a synthesis the research the date reviewed allows for the research to outline design recommendation towards designing a rehabilitation facility for ex –prisoners which follows; It is the recommendation of this research that the proposed rehabilitation facility accepts released prisoners that have been screened to be pre-disposed to rehabilitation. The accommodation would function a 12 month programme rotation system where the inmates would be accommodated for that period and receive work experience prior to the completion of the programmes. The funding for a facility such as this would have to be supported by a Public Works together with Community Development Departments and Lifeline Organisations. Further the facility would generate an income through the skills being taught to the ex- prisoners by them being able to sell their skill to generate and income. The facility should give a sense of individualism brought about through the personalisation of the private spaces and give a sense of ownership through personal development, education and skills gained.

The research carried out has outlined some of the main aspects to consider when designing a rehabilitation facility for recently released prisoners namely;

Urban Context and Site Selection: The location of re-entry facility according to the American model is found within the community thus making it easier for the parolees to access the facility. American communities are of mixed races and cultures to allow such a facility to be placed as released prisoners do not all come from one area. Therefore the first regional placement of such a facility should be in an area where all

races and genders have a mixed representation. This is due to the fact that South Africa still faces the inheritance of apartheid where the populations were segregated according to race. The urban placement of a facility of this nature would encourage the participation of both prisoner and the community because of ease access and would keep the programmes fresh and designed to cater for their intended job markets. It is the recommendation that the location of the Rehabilitation facility be at a site that meets the following criteria;

- Ease of access from all the areas of the Kwa-Zulu Natal region;
- Be accessible by all means of transport ie: Trains, Buses, Cars, Taxis and by pedestrians;
- Be located where there is a diverse mix of all races that represent South Africa ie: Blacks, Indians, Colourds and Whites;
- Where there are work opportunities for the trained ex- prisoners and opportunity to sell their finished goods and;
- Where there is access to recreational facilities.

Spatial arrangement and Planning: The planning should be of the facility should accommodate a holistic approach toward a working rehabilitation facility that will be economically self sustaining. The American re- entry model has residential facilities where the ex- prisoners live. Through researching, consultation with ex-prisoners and NGO's it was found that. In the South African context having a residential facility would be an extension of prison and possibly endanger the entire programme thus it is the recommendation that housing is not offered. The ex – prisoner should be able to sell their crafted goods to defray the cost of running the facility and the benefit will be in them being rehabilitated and by giving back to the community that they have wronged and seek acceptance. The rehabilitation of an ex- prisoner comes from the willingness from them thus the techniques of their rehabilitation are geared toward keeping them busy and constantly developing themselves. The planning should be divided into four tiers to incorporate the following:

Public amenities: To promote interaction for rehabilitation by having namely;

- Public stalls for the selling of the manufactured goods within the facility
- Stalls that the public can lease to sell goods;

- Restaurant or cafe where people can eat;
- Internet cafe to draw the public;
- Theatre where there can be plays;
- A hall that can be used for public meetings which becomes an integral part of the communities resource and;
- Art Gallery and Exhibition centre where there can be public displays and art produced by the ex- prisoner and the public.

<u>Health Care facilities:</u> For the wellness of the community and the released prisoners by having namely;

- Psychological assessment and Treatment facilities to deal with issues of drug and alcohol abuse. To assist with ex- prisoner and victim reparation and with HIV and Aids related illnesses;
- Counselling rooms to assist with basic counselling support for both ex-prisoner and community;
- A clinic for basic occupational health to support the immediate community and main users of the facility and;
- A wellness centre in the form of a gym and a gymnasium to encourage physical wellness and active lifestyles.

<u>Educational facility:</u> To give access to basic literacy by having namely;

- Adult learning classrooms;
- Computer literacy rooms;
- Library which is also accessible to the public for referencing and furthering their aptitude;
- Vocational training places where the ex- prisoners learn motor mechanics, carpentry, metal work, the woman learn to sow so they able to find work,
- Education administration such as teacher's lounges and storage facilities;
- Communal recreational areas to be encouraged within the design and,
- The internal floor area should be as open where as possible and there should be a smooth flow to transitional spaces.

Offices and Programme Management: For the administration and overall running of the facility by having namely;

- Resource centre offices where there is staff that actively looks for work placement for the ex –prisoners;
- Offices that manage the running of the facility monitors the ex- prisoner progress on the programmes and does the screening and intake processes working with correctional services;
- There must be a separation between public and private spaces for the mutual benefit of both the public and ex- prisoners and;
- The spaces provided must be flexible to accommodate the changes within the facilities vocational training programmes.

Natural Elements: The incorporation of natural elements into the built form as discussed in the literature review has a positive influence on the functioning of spaces. Therefore it is the recommendation of this research that the planning should incorporate the following;

- There should be internal courtyards within the communal spaces with internal planting to bring the landscape into the built environment;
- There should be running water to create a calming effect both indoor and outdoor;
- There should be large atriums and the building should be orientated to accommodate natural light;
- There should be seamless transitioning between indoor and outdoor courtyards to offer the reprieve of being confined;
- Light wells must be used to bring in natural light deep into spaces and;
- The buildings floor plate should accommodate natural cross ventilation techniques the atriums and light well sources should assist to create the stack effect to lower energy consumption.

The Interior Spaces: The interior of a space that contains the person within the built form is an integral element toward creating positive behavioral changes within a space. The interior treatment should incorporate natural materials that are durable and

low maintenance, colours and textures that support the outdoor natural elements and create a positive working environment.

<u>Façade Treatment:</u> Rehabilitation facilities have a stigma attached to them. The treatment of the building façade should be treated to create a new image of a rehabilitation facility. The building should incorporate the following;

- A image, character and identity that will encourage the functioning of the facility;
- The building should be visually permeable so to allow people see what is happening internally;
- The building should be transparent to the public to illustrate the buildings functions;
- The elevational treatment should be expressive and juxtapose completely the resemblance of prison or rehabilitation architecture and;
- The buildings massing should blend in with its context.

The outlining of guidelines towards a design for a rehabilitation facility demonstrates a resolution for the issues inferred with the rehabilitation of ex- prisoners. The guiding architectural principles to be incorporated within the proposal encompass an understanding of the affect of the prisons built environment, the image of rehabilitation facilities, how interiors and natural elements affect people's behavior. The research has taken cognisanse of the social issues affecting rehabilitation of ex – prisoners and their communities in order to treat the problem with a built solution.

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APPENDIX A, B & C: THE ATTACHED APPENDIXES CONSIST OF QUESTIONAIRS FOCUSED ON UNDERSTANDING IMPRISONEMENT FROM THE SOCIAL WORKERS, WORKING IN THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY OF WESTVILLE PRISON.

THE SECOND QUESTIONAIRE IS FOCUSED ON UNDERSTANDING HOW LIFELINE ASSISTS RELEASED PRISONERS.

THE FINAL QUESTIONAIRE IS AIMED AT UNDERSTANDING HOW LIFE IS FOR THE RELEASE PRISONER.

Appendix A

Focused Questionnaire:

Researcher Details:

Manqoba Allan Shazi, Student number 203510432
University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, School of Architecture, Planning and Housing

Research Details:

The questionnaire is an assessment of how the rehabilitation and reintegration processes are administered within a correctional institution:

Reviewing the case study of Westville Prison for the establishment of a rehabilitation facility for recently released prisoners

Respondent Details:

Age: _____

Years of experience in the institution: _____

Race/Nationality: _____

Position held: _____

Questions:

1. How are prisoners rehabilitation programmes within the institutions administered?

_____

_____

2. What facilities are available for the vocational training and how do prisoners gain access to them?

_____

_____

3. How many prisoners is the facility designed to accommodate and how many are incarcerated at the currently?

_____

_____

4. How does the influence of gangs affect the running of the prison and how much control do the guards have on gang members?

_____

_____

5. What programmes are available to assist with drug and alcohol abuse?

_____

_____

6. How many social workers are available for the number of prisoners currently in custody?

_____

_____

7. What treatment is available for prisoners that have psychological damage and how much access do they have to counselors and treatment?

_____

_____

8. What is the prisons education policy and to what literacy levels can the prisoners reach?

_____

_____

9. How are the offenders reintegrated back into their community?

_____

_____

10. How do you ensure that the community participates with programmes of reparation between the victims and the offender?

_____

_____

11. How does the prison assist the prisoner to find work and shelter if they are destitute?

_____

12. What facilities are available for the physical wellness of the prisoners?

_____

_____

13. What is the amount of HIV & Aids infected prisoners?

_____

_____

14. How does overcrowding contribute towards the spread of HIV & Aids?

_____

_____

15. What are the programmes and facilities available towards rehabilitating woman?

_____

_____

Appendix B

Focused Questionnaire:

Researcher Details:

Manqoba Allan Shazi, Student number 203510432
University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, School of Architecture, Planning and Housing

Research Details:

The questionnaire is reviewing the programme called iThubalesibili (a second chance) for released prisoners offered by Lifeline an NGO aimed at creating better communities.

Respondent Details:

Age: _____

Years of experience in the institution: _____

Race/Nationality: _____

Position held: _____

1. What are various challenges faced when dealing a released prisoner and trying to reintegrate them back into society?

   _____

   _____

2. What is the process undertaken to identify the released prisoners eligible for the ithubalesibili programme?

   _____

   _____

3. What are the different types of reintegration programmes being offered within the ithubalesibili programme?

   _____

   _____

4. What types of programmes are available males and females and is there any bearing on race?

_____

_____

5. What facilities are available within the programme for skills development?

_____

_____

6. What are the various skills being offered within the programme and is there a potential link to securing employment for the released prisoners?

_____

_____

7. How does the programme ensure active participation from released prisoners that cannot afford to attend the programmes due to financial constraints?

_____

_____

8. What is the duration of the programme and how many vocational skills are taught within that period?

_____

_____

9. How does the programme deal with HIV positive released prisoners and what awareness programmes are offered?

_____

_____

10. How many of the released prisoners have completed the ithubalesibili programme and how many of those have repeatedly committed crime?

_____

Appendix C

Focused Questionnaire:

Researcher Details:

Manqoba Allan Shazi, Student number 203510432
University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, School of Architecture, Planning and Housing

Research Details:

The questionnaire aimed at the released prisoners that were currently in the iThubalesibili reintegration programme run by Lifeline and those that had completed the programme.

Respondent Details:

Age: _____
Years of experience in the institution: _____
Race/Nationality: _____
Position held: _____

1. How has the experience of being imprisoned in a Westville Prison changed you and your outlook on life post imprisonment?

_____

_____

2. Do you think being imprisoned in Westville has rehabilitated you to become a better person?

_____

_____

3. Did you receive counseling before your release to help you cope with life post imprisonment?

_____

_____

4. What challenges have you faced since being released regarding your family and communities?

_____

_____

5. What was your role within your family before you were imprisoned and how have you adjusted to continue fulfilling that role?

_____

_____

6. What type of adjustments have you had to make to be able to fit into your family structure and community?

_____

_____

7. Do you have a job and if not what income opportunities do you have at your disposal to sustain your everyday needs?

_____

_____

8. What influences have you encountered to persuade you to returning back to committing crime and how have you handled them?

_____

_____

9. How has the iThubalesibili programme helped you to deal with negative influences return back to committing crime and to seek acceptance from your community?

_____

_____

10. Do you think the vocational training, educational development and health awareness programmes will assist you to living a positive life going forward?

_____

_____

APPENDIX D: THE FOLLOWING **APPENDIX D** IS AN EXECUTIVE SUMMERY OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES WHITE PAPER WHICH ACTS AS A GUIDING PRINCPLE FOR THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES WITH REGARDS TO PRISONER CARE.

WHITE PAPER ON CORRECTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA
Executive Summary

1. This White Paper outlines the new strategic direction of the Department with rehabilitation at the centre of all its activities – and one in which the Department strives to make a fundamental contribution to corrections at societal level. It summarizes the philosophy behind and the strategic and operational plan for this new correctional system, and also provides a framework comprising key steps required to establish the system.

2. The White Paper advances a range of motivations for replacing the White Paper on Correctional Services, as adopted on 21st October 1994. Most of the motivations are directly linked to the inadequacies of the 1994 White Paper, in that it:
> (i) is based on the 1993 Interim Constitution (RSA 1993), and thus did not benefit from important subsequent legislation, including the 1996 Constitution, (Act No. 108 of 1996), and the 1998 Correctional Services Act (Act No. 111 of 1998);
> (ii) is not aligned with key current Government Policies and a broader range of other Public Service Regulations, including those pertaining to Health Care and Public Financial Management;
> (iii) does not provide an appropriate basis for the formulation of a departmental policy that fully integrates the causes and unique nature of crime in South Africa within a correction and rehabilitation framework; and
> (iv) does not provide adequate guidance and direction for long-term departmental policy, practice and development.

3. Furthermore, the 1994 White Paper:
> (i) did not benefit from the very significant and ongoing conceptual debate on corrections and rehabilitation in South Africa, and in particular the role of the Department in it;
> (ii) falls short in its approach on the erection and procurement of facilities to ensure alignment with the objectives of rehabilitation;
> (iii) does not have a long-term vision on policy with regards to issues such as the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policy;
> (iv) does not address important issues relating to Human Resources that are critical to the implementation of the Department's new rehabilitation-centred system;
> (v) is silent on the role of the Department in contemporary government initiatives, including corrections in the African Union, the Moral Regeneration Movement, sustained growth and development, the National Crime Prevention Strategy; and
> (vi) does not provide consistency in the use and understanding of key terminology and definitions in a way that it is user-friendly and consistent with the philosophy of corrections.

4. A historical perspective on the transformation of the Correctional System in South Africa provides very important insight into key issues involved in the transformation challenges the Department faces. These include:
> (i) almost a century in which safety and security was the predominant focus with Rehabilitation and Human Rights failing to enjoy any central focus,
> (ii) the militarized organizational culture became so imbedded over many years, that the proposed shift away from it caused resistance,
> (iii) the existing relatively closed prison culture was actively promoted over many years through measures such as severe restrictions on reporting on matters relating to and publishing of photographs depicting prisons or prisoners, and

(iv) overcrowding, which has been a reality that prison administrators had to deal with since the early 1900's, albeit for many different reasons.

5. The White Paper also provides insight into very crucial historical developments, such as:
(i) the separation of the Prison Service from the Justice Department and the subsequent change of its name to the Department of Correctional Services in the early 1990's,
(ii) the introduction of the system of Community Correctional Supervision,
(iii) the introduction of a credit system through which prisoners could earn credits for appropriate behaviour, and
(iv) the introduction, and effect, of the 1993 Public Service Labour Relations Act on labour relations in the Department.

6. The White Paper also highlights critical events in the period since the new democratic dispensation in 1993, leading up to the current process. These include:
(i) the introduction of, and alignment to, a human rights culture in our correctional system stressing incarceration within a safe, secure and humane environment;
(ii) the key focus points of the transformation of the department in the first five years of the new democracy, including the appointment of the inspecting judge;
(iii) the approval by government of the national crime prevention strategy in 1996 and the adoption of the integrated justice system (IJS), motivating the department to transform South African prisons from being so-called "universities of crime" or "criminal headquarters" into effective rehabilitation centres;
(iv) the demilitarization of the department on 1 April 1996, which was managed poorly, creating more problems and challenges;
(v) the adoption, and impact of the new Constitution in 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), which enshrined the Bill Of Rights; and
(vi) the Correctional Services Act in 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998) which heralded the beginning of a modern, internationally acceptable correctional system.

7. This White Paper outlines the processes involved with the actual strategic realignment of the Department, which commenced in earnest during 1999. These processes enabled the Department to reach critical insights in 2003. These include the realisation that:
(i) correction is much more than just crime prevention, but should be approached in a holistic way through committing the Department to broader societal challenges impacting on corrections, such as the level of dysfunction within South African families, the regeneration of positive social values, poverty alleviation and sustainable growth and development;
(ii) corrections and rehabilitation are achievable through delivering key services to offenders aimed at changing their attitudes, behaviour and social circumstances;
(iii) the Department is the State's agent in rendering the final level of correction, but also has an important role to play in the prevention of crime at primary (family) and secondary levels (community) levels; and
(iv) the new Integrated Governance framework, requires a high level of synergy of policies of Government Departments, particularly those in the JCPS structure.

8. The White Paper presents a new Vision and an updated Mission for the Department in which the rehabilitation, a fundamental contribution to societal corrections and the commitment to be one of the best correctional services in the world, are pivotal. The White Paper also presents and discusses ten strategies for the Department in pursuance of the objectives of correction and rehabilitation. These strategies are:
(i) breaking the cycle of crime;
(ii) security risk-management;
(iii) implementation of sentences imposed by the courts;
(iv) the provision of an environment for controlled and phased rehabilitation interventions;
(v) the provision of guidance and support to offenders within the community;

(vi) the provision of corrective and development opportunities to offenders;
(vii) reconciliation of the offender with the community;
(viii) enhancement of the productive capacity of offenders;
(ix) promotion of healthy family relations; and
(x) assertion of discipline within the correctional centre environment.

9. We acknowledge that many critical challenges will have to be faced and met in the process of transforming the Department to a corrections-focused system that is one of the best in the world. These challenges include:
(i) overcrowding;
(ii) the state of the DCS facilities;
(iii) institutional "prison culture";
(iv) corruption and mal-administration;
(v) training and retraining of members for the new paradigm;
(vi) aligning the organizational structure with the new paradigm;
(vii) the needs of special categories of offenders – women, children younger than 18 years, the youth, the disabled, the aged, the mentally ill, long-term offenders, offenders with life sentenced, first offenders, and foreign nationals; and
(viii) dealing with HIV/Aids, and the effect and management of communicable diseases.

10. The Department regards overcrowding as its most important challenge. Overcrowding does not only have significant negative implications on the ability of the Department to deliver in terms of its new core business, but constitutional provisions also oblige Government to act urgently on the matter.

11. The White Paper acknowledges that its existing organizational culture is not entirely supportive of the new paradigm. As such, the Department commits itself to transforming the existing institutional culture into an organizational culture that is conducive to the efficient delivery of the core business of the Department. This transformation will involve, *inter alia*:
(i) the development of a Risk and Fraud Management Strategy;
(ii) the establishment of an internal investigative capacity;
(iii) the cost-effective utilization of resources;
(iv) addressing corruption and mal-administration in a systematic and comprehensive manner;
(v) effective utilization of the Inspectorate Directorate to advise the Commissioner on the level and extent to which officials comply with Government and Departmental policies;
(vi) aligning its organizational structure with the core business;
(vii) revitalizing and sustaining the Department's core values; and
(viii) performing a socio-security function within a civilian structure based on seniority and a focus on tight security and personnel discipline.

12. The Department acknowledges that changing its organizational culture will require the elimination of the existing Human Resource inadequacies. In order to accomplish this, the Department will have to introduce far-reaching human resource interventions aimed at:
(i) elevating the status and role of ordinary correctional officials;
(ii) recruitment of persons matching the requirements of the new rehabilitation-centred approach consistent with the slogan that "every member is a rehabilitator";
(iii) appropriate training and development, including the retraining of all existing personnel with regard to the new strategic redirection;
(iv) career-pathing; and
(v) a strict code of behaviour supported by a clear and effectively enforced disciplinary code with effective disciplinary procedures.

13. Corrections and rehabilitation are key concepts in the new strategic direction of the Department. As such, the White Paper devotes much time and effort to explaining the

meaning of these concepts within the context of a South African Correctional System. This White Paper outlines the primary responsibility of the Department of Correctional Services to correct offending behaviour in a secure, safe and humane environment.

14. The Department bases its philosophy of corrections on the ideals espoused within the South African Constitution that provide a framework advocating that:
   (i) all South Africans can make a contribution to a just, peaceful and safe South Africa;
   (ii) correction (both self-correction and correction of others) is inherent in good citizenship; and
   (iii) correction is a societal responsibility to which all sectors / institutions of society – including the Department, as only one but very significant player – should contribute.

15. The effective correction of offending behaviour will be precluded unless the Department succeeds in:
   (i) promoting social responsibility;
   (ii) ensuring that offenders can recognize that what they did was wrong;
   (iii) ensuring that offenders can understand why society regards that which they did to be unacceptable; and
   (iv) ensuring that offenders internalise the impact that their actions have had on the victims and on society as a whole.

16. The Department reiterates that it fully understands its place and role in this new corrections-focused paradigm in which partnerships with families, communities, the state and all other stakeholders are of vital importance. The White Paper acknowledges that the Department has a significant role to play in regenerating societal norms and values, through ensuring that all its correctional centres are turned into moral regeneration institutions in which offenders are taught positive values that are society-friendly.

17. The Department is convinced that rehabilitation and the prevention of repeat offending are best achieved through correction and development, as opposed to punishment and treatment. The Department's approach to rehabilitation is based on the conviction that every human being is capable of change and transformation if offered the opportunity and the necessary resources. The Department's holistic approach to rehabilitation makes it much more than just an attempt to prevent crime; it is also a tool by means of which the Department can contribute to:
   (i) engendering social responsibility;
   (ii) promoting Social justice;
   (iii) bring about active participation in democratic activities;
   (iv) empowering offenders by equipping them with life and –other skills; and
   (v) making South Africa a better place to live in.

The Department also views rehabilitation as a process with three important objectives, namely:
   1..   the correction of offending behaviour;
   (ii) human development; and
   (iii) the promotion of social responsibility and positive social values.

18. In aiming to achieve its core objective of rehabilitation within a humane and secure environment, the Department focuses on needs-based interventions. This type of intervention balances the common features of an offence with the offence-specific factors unique to the case of the individual offender. The aim of needs-based rehabilitation is to influence the offender to adopt a positive and appropriate norms and value system, alternative social interaction options, to develop life-skills, social and employment-related skills, in order to equip him/her holistically and thus eliminate the tendency to return to crime.

19. In order to implement the needs-based approach to rehabilitation, the Department has identified six key service delivery areas relating to the offender, departmental responsibilities of correctional officials, as well as key external relationships necessary for delivery in respect of the mandate of the Department. These are:
  (i) corrections;
  (ii) development;
  (iii) security;
  (iv) care;
  (v) facilities; and
  (vi) after-care.

The challenge the Department faces, is to find the correct balance and form in applying the elements of these six key service delivery areas to the unique needs of every single offender.

20. It is recommended that the Department should develop a Correctional Sentence Plan which will be offender-specific, and will take the specific correctional setting – correctional, probation or correctional supervision centre – into account. Such a sentence-plan will be based on the total needs of the specific offender. The following needs of offenders should be assessed as soon as possible after admission:
  (i) security needs with due cognisance of the human rights of the individual (security);
  (ii) needs in terms of physical and emotional well-being (care);
  (iii) education and training needs (development);
  (iv) needs in terms of allocated physical accommodation (facilities);
  (v) needs in terms of support after release (after care); and
  (vi) needs relating to specific intervention programmes that target offending behaviour/s (corrections).
The issue of Gender will be a crucial element in these Correctional Sentence Plans, particularly in relation to male offenders whose victims were women and children.

21. Social reintegration is seen as the most challenging aspect of rehabilitation as effective reintegration is crucial to combating recidivism. For the Department, social reintegration is an integral component of the sentence plan that must become part and parcel of case management. The period of incarceration should be used to nurture and rebuild the relationships between the offender, the community, and society at large. The Department intends using the term "after-care" to describe its services aimed at promoting the effective social integration of offenders back into their communities of origin. This view on social reintegration will also inform our approach to issues such as:
  (i) written and telephonic communication;
  (ii) physical and emotional well-being;
  (iii) visits with family, friends and loved ones;
  (iv) access to information about the world outside through newspapers, television and radio; and
  (v) contact with social institutions from his or her community of origin.

22. In order to promote the effectiveness and sustainability of social integration, the need to create an integrated support system with active involvement of other role players such as community institutions and corporations is prioritised in the White Paper. The involvement of other role-players will encourage further rehabilitation, employment opportunities, support services and prevention of recidivism. The Department aims to establish satellite or sub-offices for the development and rehabilitation of probationers, parolees and awaiting-trial persons where a need for such a facility is registered through consultation with other role-players.

23. The integrated support system will function on the following basis:
  (i) the presentation of programmes will be shared with other role-players;

(ii) community-based, non-profit and non-governmental organizations will be involved in the reintegration process of offenders into the community;

(iii) it will have joint responsibility for the development and rehabilitation of offenders;

(iv) the community corrections officials will refer offenders to various support services within their residential areas for purposes of rehabilitation;

(v) the various support services will cater for the individual needs of the offenders in the community;

(vi) suitable accommodation for destitute offenders will be arranged in consultation with other role-players; and

(vii) families / friends / potential employers / other role-players will be involved in obtaining employment for offenders.

24. The purpose of the integrated support system for offenders is to enable them to:

(i) attend rehabilitation programmes in their own residential areas;

(ii) be counselled by the psychologists, social workers and religious workers in their own residential areas or within their own environment;

(iii) render community services within their own environment to eliminate the need to pay for transport, unless the court directs otherwise;

(iv) be referred to other agencies should they require further assistance/support during their reintegration process;

(v) be motivated to continue to develop themselves and to attend the local programmes designed with local role players to assist with their rehabilitation process; and

(vi) secure employment / accommodation with the assistance of other role-players before they are released or placed out.

25. The importance of the Department's Parole policy in reaching the objectives of South Africa's new corrections-focused correctional system is highlighted in the White Paper. The Parole policy makes provision for the release of a detained offender under community correctional supervision under specified conditions, including continued attendance of correctional and development programmes. The proposed parole policy allows for:

(i) participation of community members on the community supervision and parole boards;

(ii) direct involvement of relevant state departments in the integrated justice system;

(iii) direct and valued involvement of family and friends of the offender;

(iv) direct involvement of offenders by providing them with the right to make representations to the Board; and

(v) a direct input from the victims of the crimes.

We maintain that this conditional release, along with the other features of the parole system, will contribute to social reintegration, promoting community responsibility for corrections and restoring damaged relationships.

26. It is a fact that correctional management is essentially about the management of human beings, both personnel and offenders. The key to effective correctional management lies in the relationship between staff and offenders. Within South Africa's new rehabilitation-centred correctional system, our approach to correctional management (correctional centre management and community correctional supervision) will be based on the principles of:

(i) restoration,

(ii) unit management, and

(iii) secure, safe and humane custody and supervision.

27. In the context of the DCS, restoration emphasises a more important and active role for families and community members in the justice processes. It also holds offenders directly accountable to the communities they violated with the aim of restoring the damaged relationships. The principles of restoration are that:

(i) all human beings, including offenders, have dignity and worth; and

(ii) the focus is on problem-solving, and the healing of relationships with the community.

Restoration tries to bring the offender and the community together. The aim of this is to reconcile the offender with the community, repairing the harm caused by the criminal act with the objective of promoting the reintegration of the offenders back into the community.

28. It is maintained that unit management is the desired method of correctional centre management. In unit management, offenders and correctional centres are divided into smaller more manageable units with direct supervision. One primary objective of Corrections is to develop and operate correctional programmes that balance the concepts of deterrence and rehabilitation for individuals in correctional facilities. We maintain that unit management provides this balance. Unit management is a team approach to inmate-management. The unit management approach also requires a system of case management that is aimed at ensuring the responsibility and full involvement of the inmate in his/her progress and choices.

29. In this White Paper, the Department commit itself to full compliance with the provisions of the Constitution of South Africa as well as with international instruments in relation to the honouring of the basic human rights of offenders, limited only where justifiable and necessary within a correctional centre environment. The White Paper acknowledges the mandate of the Department to provide security on different levels. That is to protect
    (i) the public;
    (ii) members of the Department;
    (iii) inmates from other inmates; and
    (iv) inmates from themselves, where applicable.
The Department thus has a clear needs-based framework for implementation of our function of safety and security within a human rights context. This needs-based approach will ensure that there is a perfect balance between secure and safe custody on the one hand, and correction, promotion of social responsibility and human development on the other hand.

30 The needs – based safety and security framework, within a human rights context, makes provision for:
    (i) tight security controls;
    (ii) clear procedural regulations in relation to security measures such as regular patrols, searches of cells and inmates (detained offenders), control over objects sent into correctional centres, etc;
    (iii) a security risk assessment, which determines the security classification of an inmate, that will take into account the impact of incarceration on a human being, the threat that an inmate may pose to him or herself, to staff, to other inmates and to the community;
    (iv) the use of a new Security Classification Instrument making an assessment based on information collected from a detailed evaluation of the criminal act/s;
    (v) the safety and health of inmates and the provision of health care services consistent with services provided by the state to other citizens; and
    (vi) fair and just disciplinary procedures and corrective measures based on the principles of natural justice.

31. This White Paper confirms the view that the objective, functions and services of the department speak of both a security as well as a social responsibility. It argues that the definition of the Department's core business as rehabilitation through correction and humane development within a secure, safe and humane framework impacts significantly on the role of the Department in both JCPS and Social Sector Clusters of Integrated Governance. Conversely, this also impacts significantly on the role that these Cluster Departments play in support of the mandate of the Department of Correctional Services. It is therefore our conclusion that the Department must take its place as a key component of the integrated justice system within the JCPS, and the Social Sector Cluster.

32. The White Paper provides an analysis of the high level of crime in South Africa. The inclusion of this analysis in the White Paper advances the understanding that the unique

socio-political development of South Africa has resulted in some unique factors impacting on the nature of crimes as well as the profile of offenders – necessitating a fresh analytical approach towards the study of crime and violence. The interplay of various unique factors has resulted in South Africa having one of the world's highest ratios in terms of offender-population in relation to the general population.

33. These unique factors also resulted in:
    (i) a change in the profile of the country's offenders, with a particular increase in the categories in respect of aggressive and sexual crimes;
    (ii) an increase since 1994, in the number of offenders serving long sentences;
    (iii) a significant increase in the post-1994 period in the number of children sentenced to detention in correctional centres (with transgressions of an increasingly violent nature);
In this White Paper, we point out that this reality has significant implications and challenges for a future effective rehabilitation-centred correctional system in South Africa. These challenges include:
    1..   an increased need for accommodation of an increasing population of maximum-security and long-term offenders; and
    (ii) a need for a rapid increase in the accommodation for young offenders.

34. The White Paper commits the Department to providing sufficient work of a useful nature for inmates in correctional centres. The Department intends to base the productive work of inmates on particular principles, namely that:
    (i) productive work should form an integral of the correctional sentence plan;
    (ii) the nature of such productive work should be consistent with the profile of the offence-category and the inmate him / herself;
    (iii) it should contribute towards the human development of the inmates;
    (iv) productive work should be conducted within the framework of the country's labour and safety legislation, and a departmental policy on a skills-based remuneration system for labour by inmates;
    (v) the nature of productive work should not entrench gender and racial stereotypes, but should be geared to empower all inmates, irrespective of race, class or gender, to play a full and economically active role in society; and
    (vi) productive work should enhance the employability of inmates once they are released, through providing all inmates who have worked with an accredited and certificated record of their employment in these facilities.

35. The White Paper underscores the need for inmate-involvement in poverty alleviation projects, and that payment for all labour performed should be aligned with Government policy on wage levels. The Department advances the following objectives and principles for its poverty alleviation / social development projects:
    (i) projects should be designed in such a way so that they build close relationships with the community, and in particular seek to undo the stigmatisation of offenders;
    (ii) communities identified for such projects should mainly fall into the category of high risk, poor communities of origin of offenders;
    (iii) the projects should not be DCS hand-outs to the community, but should contribute to sustainable development;
    (iv) projects should not be once-off events, but should be part of a focused and coordinated multi-year, programme;
    (v) projects should enhance rehabilitation, offender employability, skills development and combat recidivism as important components of sustainable development;
    (vi) skills development and employability should take into account the structural changes in the South African economy so that training of offenders is in line with the output trends of the economy; and
    (vii) projects should develop community awareness amongst offenders and engender a spirit of community service while building the self-esteem of individuals.

36. The Department is fully aware of the immense challenge that the nature of the existing 241 correctional centres poses with regard to our quest to achieve the objective of a rehabilitation-centred correctional system. It is maintained that as a principal starting point, the facilities of the Department should be specifically designed as correctional centres that make provision for facilities for rehabilitation, adequate security, development, and conditions consistent with human dignity.

37. The following critical issues have been identified to ensure that this challenge is addressed in a systematic and comprehensive manner:
    (i) possible utilization of inappropriate existing facilities by departments in the integrated justice system;
    (ii) to ensure that the limited government resources are utilized appropriately in the facility planning and building programme of the Department;
    (iii) development of an effective cost-saving procurement-approach that will adequately address the enormous cost of procurement whilst meeting   the need for facilities that are structurally rehabilitation friendly, safe and secure;
    (iv) a needs-driven approach to planning of accommodation for persons under correction to make provision for facilities which will accommodate agricultural activities, workshop training, academic programmes as well as the various requirements of our admission policy; and
    (v) correctional centre design, building and procurement should be based on an analysis of trends in arrest, conviction and sentencing patterns, the nature of South Africa crime patterns and trends in the security classification and population of persons under correction.
This White Paper also motivates a need to ensure that the operation of Public Private Partnership (PPP) Prisons complies with the guidelines as contained in this White Paper on Corrections in South Africa.

38. The development of a new corrections-focused correctional system for South Africa, must take into account the significant contribution and support needed from external partners. This White Paper acknowledges that the Department will fail in its transformation objective if it does not pay special attention to developing, maintaining and promoting partnerships with communities, community institutions, NGO's, private enterprise, other government institutions and Departments and its partners within the Integrated Justice System.

39. We propose the active involvement of the Department in community initiatives and projects in order to facilitate the achievement of our objectives of crime prevention and effective reintegration of offenders. We acknowledge that this will require a comprehensive and enabling policy framework and we will therefore provide very clear guidelines for a community participation policy.

40. The following are examples of some of these community participation policy guidelines:
    (i) the creation of an environment that is conducive to the effective involvement of the community in the rehabilitation of the offenders;
    (ii) the creation of opportunities for the establishment and maintenance of partnerships between the DCS and the community;
    (iii) the regulation of the number of community-based service providers wishing to render programmes and services to offenders to assist with rehabilitation efforts;
    (iv) the formalization of collaborative partnerships and networking relationships with the community;
    (v) the integration and coordination of services rendered to offenders by community-based service providers
   (vi) ensuring effective re-integration of offenders into the community;

(vii) the involvement of ex-offenders in rehabilitation efforts; and
(viii) marketing of the Department, its needs and services to the community.

41. In the same vein, this White Paper stresses the ultimate importance of the role of the Department in making a contribution to the development of corrections on the African Continent and in the international arena. It acknowledges that, through its systematic and constructive efforts and contributions in the field of corrections, the Department, in conjunction with other African Correctional Departments, can contribute to the social and economic development of our continent, as well as the improvement of the practice of corrections internationally.

42. The development of a new corrections-focused correctional system will take place within the legal and administrative framework as provided for by the Constitution of South Africa. In this endeavour, the role and functions of all external bodies duly appointed by applicable Acts of Parliament, such as the Office of the Inspecting Judge, will be respected and promoted within a framework of joint partnerships. This White Paper also commits this Department, through the office of its Commissioner as Accounting Officer, to a level of clean and ethical administration, transparency, good governance and accountability associated only with the best in the world.

43. The ideals contained in a White Paper are by their very nature long-term visions. The White Paper intends to provide a long- term policy framework that will inform the work of the Department of Correctional Services over the next 20 years. In respect of several areas it outlines policy that is not achievable in the short term, particularly in the face of the staff development challenges, the levels of corruption and mismanagement and the levels of overcrowding in correctional centres. Implementation of the White Paper will require prioritisation of areas that require to be addressed in the short, medium and long-term. This process is the responsibility of the strategic planning committees of the Department over the three to 20 years. Budgeting and resource provisioning processes of the Department over this time period must be a based on a systematic implementation plan.

44. As the White Paper on Corrections will have implications for the integrated justice system and the functioning of other Government departments the implementation thereof will require a totally coordinated approach.
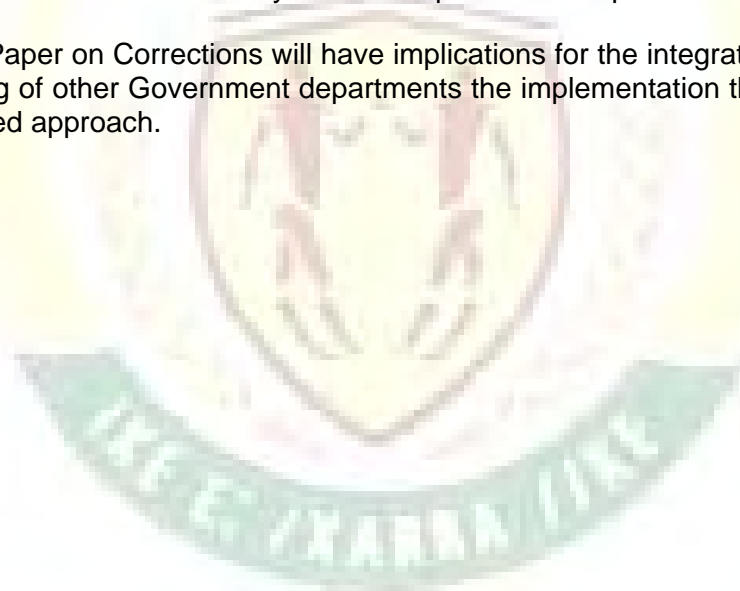
Dissertation Design Report

A Design for a Reentry Rehabilitation Centre for Released Ex-Prisoners

By

Manqoba Allan Shazi

PART TWO

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROJECT INITIATION

## SITE SELECTION, SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT AND RESOLUTION

PROJECT INITIATION

2.0   INTRODUCTION

The South African Correctional Services along with Non Government Organisations (NGO) such as lifeline and Nicro formed a coalition in order to fight the rate of recidivism amongst released ex- prisons. The initiative came about in the quest to ensuring safer communities and to ensure the successful rehabilitation of prisoner and their reintegration back into the communities. The Correctional Services faces the challenges of accommodating the overcrowded prisons and ensuring that the released ex- prisoners do not recommit crimes against the community. The subsequent idea was to propose a built form that would accommodate facilities and assist in the successful re-entry of ex-prisoners back into society would be the solution.

A few challenges were identified which identified as key areas in which ex-prisoners fail upon their release. Most of the ex- prisoners were uneducated, destitute, had no skills or work experience, they were illiterate, they were unemployable, their families and communities would not accept them back within their social structures. The ex-prisons were often struggling with the abuse of alcohol and drugs and needed psychological assessment and treatment.

In order to survive within a society from which they had been removed a need for a place of transition would need to be established in order to bridge the gap and ease both the community and the ex-prisoner into coexisting **Fig. 1.**
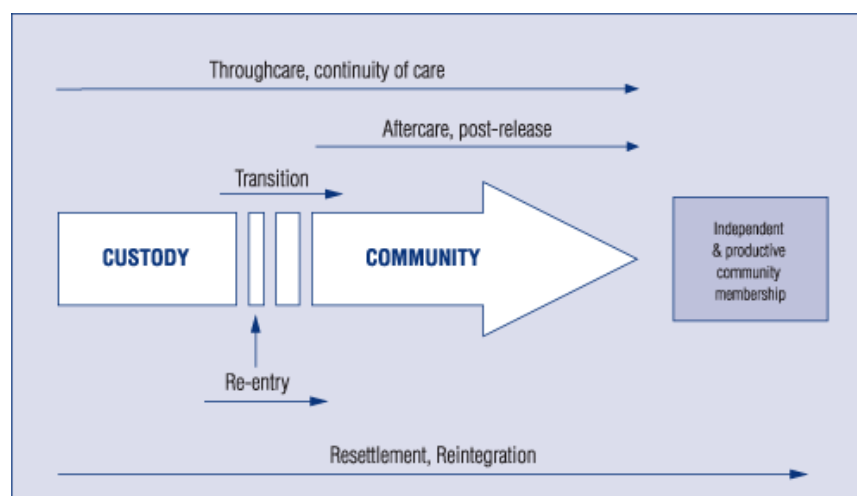
Figure 1: *Showing a diagram of the transition for the ex-prisoner (www. Correctionalrehabilitation.com) [accessed 5 September 2010]*

the solution to the problem would be to establish a building that would accommodate the functions related to reintegrating the ex- prisoners, seeking community participation , the business communities for work opportunities, adult education for the illiterate and vocational training skills to assist those that are unskilled to have an opportunity to find work post their release.

The solution would be to find the appropriate architectural solution. Architecture that would eradicate the stigma associated with the ex-prisoners, architecture that would be functional with community facilities, expressive architecture that has a calm effect to be able to carry out the functions related to the reintegration and rehabilitation of ex-prisoners.

2.1.1   PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The main guiding principle of the project was to have an overall facility that would encompass community up liftment driven programmes aswell as for the released ex-prisoners accepted into the programme. This would be achieved by having educational facilities, vocational training facilities, community meeting halls, heath clinics, mental and physical wellness facilities. The project would need to be able to generate an income for the overall running costs and also be at an opportunity to pay the working staff which would be a mix of the community members and of the ex-prisoners. The architectonic of the built form would need to transcend the stigma of prisoner architecture associated with the former user, through achieving an aesthetic that is in complete contrast.

Principles to the Design Approach to be adhered;

- Non- Prison and de-stigmatized image of the building ;
- Prisoner and Ex- prisoner Skill Exhibition;
- Security and Privacy of ex-prisoner
- Community functions to promote participation

2.1.2   THE NOTIONAL CLIENT & ORGANISATION

The main client for the project is the Department of Correctional Services who would fund this venture in partnership with the NGO (Lifeline) that would ultimately run the facility on a day to day basis. The reason for this is the governmental structure would hinder speedy decision making and the rules and regulations that govern the manner in which Correctional Officers are perceived by the ex- prisoners. There was growing concern that the ex-prisoners would see the facility as an extension of prison.

Lifeline is a NGO which is designed to readily counsel the community through emotional stress and pain. The organisation has well trained counselors, facilitators and trainers working within the communities throughout Southern Africa in order to build good healthy communities. Lifeline caters for all the needy, from caring for those infected and affected by HIV and Aids.

Lifeline launched a project called sakhisizwe, 'build a nation' This project was launched in the medium C division of the Westville Prison. Here the offenders were put through various self- awareness and capacity building to rehabilitate and build the 'self.' This programme was launched to promote crime eradication for the prisoner upon his release.

The Sakhisiwe programme culminated with drawing and painting workshop. An exhibition of the art works was displayed at the local gallery as there was a lot of interests to the programme and funds were raised because of the art sold as an crime awareness campaign. The Sakhisiwe project maintained the newly formed relationship and mentors an Art Programme where inmates drawings are sold for their up keep.

Through this initiative the representatives wanted to create a transitional link between prisoners that were identified with the programme who would be released and would be enrolled in the transition and reintegration programme to be named Ithubalesibili which translates to 'a second chance' this programme would offer released prisoners from within the KZN region to start try and build a new life for themselves and their families.

4

2.1.3   THE CLIENT REQUIREMENTS

The client requirements were to for the proposed facility to be centrally located within an urban environment. The area was to have an opportunity to be accessed through three major transport nodes, train, bus and taxi. The site had to have the ability of linking the site to all major residential areas of the KZN region. The area would be close or linked to the Central Business District in order to promote work opportunities. The area in which the building is located should have an opportunity to generate a financial income for the work/ goods produced within the proposed facility.

Administration: Approx. 15% of total accommodation
                         Reception and Foyer, Correctional Services, Nicro and Lifeline Offices

Public facilities: Approx. 25% of total accommodation
                         Art Gallery and Exhibition Facilities;
                         Theatre with +- 200 People Seating Capacity;
                         Restaurant and Internet Café Facility

Recreational: Approx. 20% of total accommodation
                         Gymnasium;
                         Library;
                         Recreational Hall

Rehabilitation: Approx. 15% of total accommodation
                         Counselling Rooms;
                         Health Consultation Rooms

Educational: Approx. 20% of total accommodation
                         Workshops
                         Classrooms

Support: Approx. 5% of total accommodation
                         Parking, Services;
                         Kitchenette, Ablutions and Boardrooms for offices

2.1.4 DETAILED BRIEF

GROUND FLOOR PLAN		
GYM	TOTAL: 638 SQM	
Office	10 sqm	
Storage	12 sqm	
Changerooms Male and Female	100 sqm	
Workout Area	297 sqm	
CIRCULATION CORE	TOTAL: 57 SQM	
Stair		
Control Access Area		
MULTI- USE SPORTS/ RECREATION HALL	TOTAL: 382 SQM	
Changerooms Male and Female	56 sqm	
Activity Area	329 sqm	
CIRCULATION CORE	TOTAL: 57 SQM	
Stair		
Lift		
Control Access Area		
HEALTH CLINIC	TOTAL: 190 SQM	
Consultation Room 1	28 sqm	
Consultation Room 2	28 sqm	
Consultation Room 3	28 sqm	
Waiting Area	18 sqm	
Dispensary	13 sqm	
Staff Room	20 sqm	
Kitchenette	9 sqm	
Registration Area	13 sqm	
Storage	8 sqm	
Services (toilets)	16 sqm	
SERVICE CORE	TOTAL: 126 SQM	
Dressing Room	46 sqm	
Fire Services Room	40 sqm	
Male and Female Toilet	40 sqm	
THEATRE	TOTAL: 322 SQM	
Internal Area	249 sqm	
External Area	73 sqm	
RESTAURANT	TOTAL: 217 SQM	
Kitchen	25 sqm	
Toilet	41 sqm	
GALLERY AND EXHIBITION	TOTAL: 137 SQM	
Display Area	137 sqm	

MAIN ENTRANCE FOYER	**TOTAL: 155 SQM**	
Registration Area	19 sqm	
Waiting Area	23 sqm	
Toilets	13 sqm	
RETAIL STALLS	**TOTAL: 133 SQM**	
Stall 1	44 sqm	
Stall 2	43 sqm	
Stall 3	43 sqm	
Shared Yard	55 sqm	
SERVICE CORE	**TOTAL: 60 SQM**	
Fire Services	39 sqm	
Shared Toilet	9 sqm	
Shared Storage	15 sqm	
MULTIFUNCTIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING W/SHOP	**TOTAL: 292 SQM**	
Lobby	23 sqm	
Goods Receiving Area 1	15 sqm	
Goods Receiving Area 2	15 sqm	
Working Area 1	105 sqm	
Working Area 2	105 sqm	
Mangers Office	10 sqm	
Toilets	19 sqm	
STAFF AND STUDENT ENTRANCE	**TOTAL: 245 SQM**	
Pay Tills	15 sqm	
Registration	22 sqm	
Toiltets	12 sqm	
Stair and Lift Area	18 sqm	
MULTIFUNCTIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING W/SHOP	**TOTAL: 314 SQM**	
Car Area	61 sqm	
Good Receiving Area 1 & 2	19 sqm	
Working Area	96 sqm	
SERVICE CORE	**TOTAL: 60 SQM**	
Fire Services	39 sqm	
Toilet	9 sqm	
Storage	15 sqm	

FIRST FLOOR		
GYM		
Running and Spinning Area	247 sqm	
CIRCULATION CORE	TOTAL: 60 SQM	
Stair		
Control Access Area		
MULTI- USE SPORTS/ RECREATION HALL		
Supervisors Office	28 sqm	
Equipment and Storage	28 sqm	
Viewing Deck	60 sqm	
REHABILITATION CENTER	TOTAL: 195 SQM	
Psychologists Offices 1	29 sqm	
Psychologists Offices 2	29 sqm	
Psychologists Offices 3	29 sqm	
Psychologists Offices 4	29 sqm	
Meeting Room	23 sqm	
SERVICE CORE		
Fire Services Room	40 sqm	
Services and Storage Facility	102 sqm	
ART AND SEWING CENTER	TOTAL: 218 SQM	
Office	11 sqm	
Work Area	177 sqm	
Toilets	30 sqm	
GALLERY AND EXHIBITION		
Exhibition Area	60 sqm	
MAIN ENTRANCE FOYER		
Landing Area	60 sqm	
LIBRARY CENTER	TOTAL: 261 SQM	
Locker Room	40 sqm	
External Reading Area	21 sqm	
Library Control and Reserve	24 sqm	
Reading Area	71 sqm	
Bookshelf Area	82 sqm	
SERVICE CORE		
Storage Area	20 sqm	

Fireman Area	40 sqm	
ADULT LEARNING CENTER	**TOTAL: 291 SQM**	
Computer Room	50 sqm	
Learning Class Room	60 sqm	
Learning Class Room	60 sqm	
STAFF AND STUDENT ENTRANCE		
Administration Area	78 sqm	
RESOURCE CENTER OFFICES	**TOTAL: 321 SQM**	
Meeting Room	26 sqm	
Open Plan Offices	295 sqm	
SERVICE CORE		
Storage	10 sqm	
Fireman Access	50 sqm	
OUTDOOR AREAS	**TOTAL: 1500 SQM**	
Courtyard 1	34 sqm	
Courtyard 2	97 sqm	
Courtyard 3	139 sqm	
Courtyard 4	426 sqm	
GROSS TOTAL AREA approx.	**4279 SQM**	

2.1.5   CONCLUSION

The conclusion was to extrapolate the main key design guidelines that would aid the facility to be a success in its usability and within the programme aims. This success would be anchored by the following namely;

- The appropriate site selection
- Separation between private and public spaces,
- Flexibility and adaptability
- Appropriate response to the context

The site is vital for the accessibility to the facility and the context assist within the rehabilitation of the prisoner. This will enhance the optimum usability and functioning of the facility. Due to the stigma on prisoners, the facility should not be an extension of prison within the architecture and should blend into the context where it is constructed to ensure community participation.

SITE SELECTION, SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

2.2   INTRODUCTION

The proposal looked at three sites different sites within the Durban region. All three had accessibility transport facilities but not all three were big enough to accommodate a building of the proposed size.

2.2.1   SITE SELECTION AND DISCUSSION OPTIONS

Site one was located along Brickhill Road, the area is semi industrial. It in close proximity to the Cato Manor informal settle meant F**ig 2 & 3.**
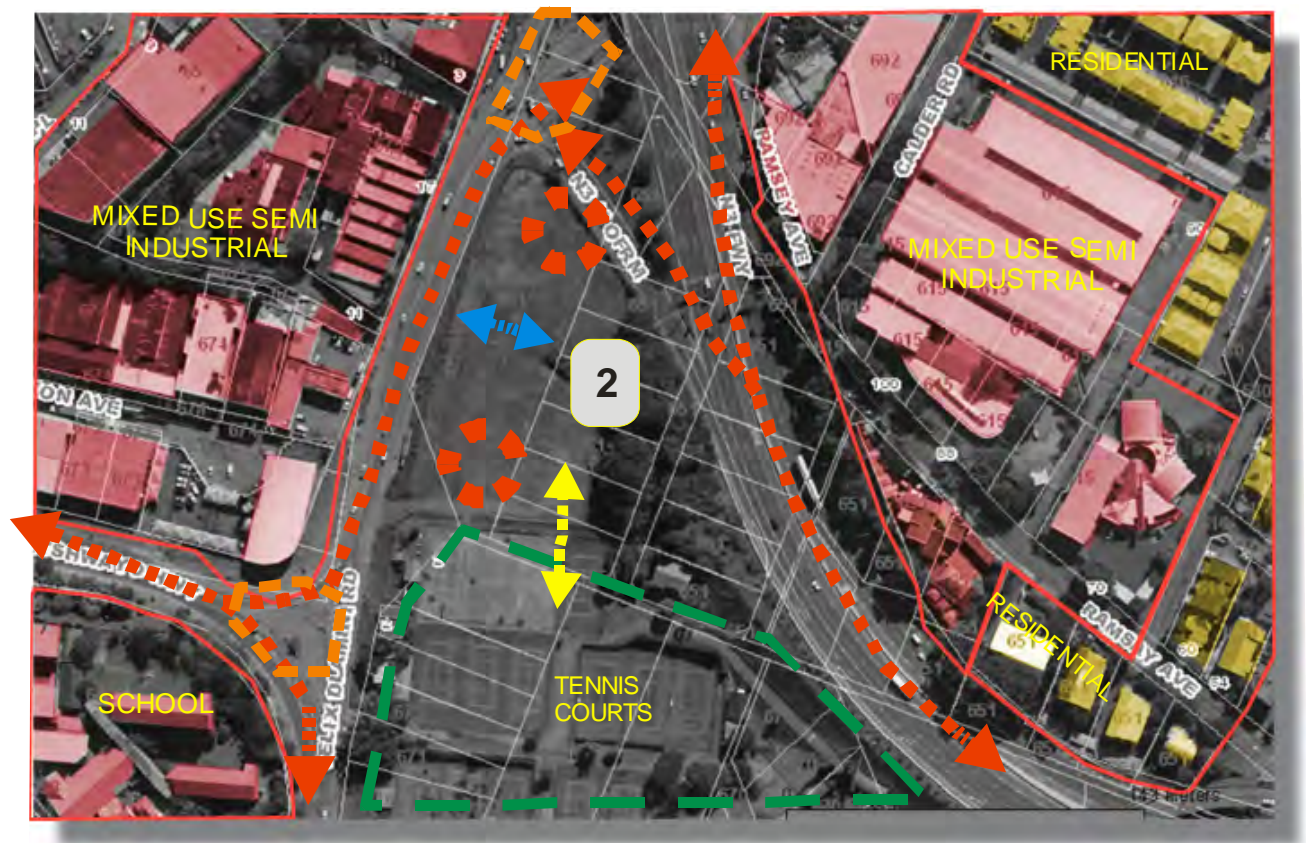
Figure 2: *Showing a diagram of the site with all the mapping (google earth) [accessed 15 September 2010]*

Figure 3: *Showing the site images and the traffic movement (Source: Author).*

The site had many positives which made it a likely option to be chosen as a site, some were the tranquility that it offered from busy CBD which would allow those learning within the facility to concentrate whist being educated.

The main positives the site offered were namely;

- The site is accessible via buses, taxis and cars,
- There is a link with the brickfield industrial and mayville industrial,
- There is a variety of recreational areas in close proximity offering soccer, tennis and swimming pools and
- There is a college and training facilities the site is accessed along the one edge the lies off the busy n3 the site is much quieter.

The site negatives were the following namely;

- Lacks the residential factor,
- There is a low opportunity for industrial work the is accessed via one major public transport route and
- Lacks diversity of ethnic groups. lies far from the city centre

Site two found along the Umgeni Road. The area is closely linked to the sports precinct and the northern industrial area **Fig 4 & 5**.

Figure 4: *Showing the site images and the traffic movement and the residential areas highlighted in yellow (google earth) [accessed 15 September 2010]*

Figure 5: *Showing the site pictures and the frequency of traffic (Source: Author)*

The site had many positives because it straddled to different economic generating areas, one being that of the north and the other of the umgeni region.

The main site positives were mainly the following;

- The site slopes, allowing for vista views to the ocean,
- The site is accessed via the train, buses, taxis and cars,
- The is linked to durban's major sporting precinct for recreational function,
- There are work opportunities along the umgeni corridor, north coast,
- Industrial areas and springfield industrial area,
- The site is elevated off the street edge for privacy and
- There is close residential element.

The site negatives were the following;

- The residential area is predominately white,
- There were two houses of the site which would need to be demolished,
- There are no religious links,
- The green spaces were in accessable,
- The site was detached from the city and caters mostly for the north areas and
- The national road is accessed via minor roads which can cause congestion.

2.2.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SELECTED SITE

The Warwick Junction area is the Primary Transport node for Durban South Africa. The area primarily catered for informal traders who were ousted from the city because they were regarded as a nuisance. During the apartheid era it was   where   all   the transport brining the non whites would stop then people would walk into the city.

The Warwick Junction links to most parts of Durban through the Train, Formal Municipal Bus transport both inner city and outer city bound. The Informal   former Indian Buses, the taxi and Private cars. The area is a melting pot of a diversity of

cultures and people from all races. There is a great mix between, Indian, Black, White Coloured and Internationals. They are all accommodated within the one area, presenting atrue sense of a true South African rainbow nation.

There is a wide array of trading ranging from both formal and informal stores and stalls Fresh Produce: Home grown vegetables and farm grown Selling of live stock: Selling live chickens Cosmetics: Selling Lotions, combs and mirrors Porting: Moving large quantities of stock for customers via trolleys and wheel barrows Butcheries: Selling African Delicacies and traditional foods Fish Mongers: Selling the catches of the day Indigenous Muti Market: Ancient medicine and traditional healing Music stores: Contemporary music and traditonal Zulu folk music Salons; The foreign barbers stalls.

Transport and Trade in Warwick Area 460 000 people walk through warwick daily 300 buses and 1550 mini buses taxies depart from warwick daily 166 000 public transport passengers use warwick each day 5000 - 8000 people trade informally here earning between R1000 - R8000 each month. There is a diverse group of religions Muslim Mosque, Christian Churches, Jewish Synagouges, Hindi Temples and Shembe Crawls

2.2.3   LOCATION

Figure 6: *Showing the site location in South Africa (Source: google earth) [accessed 15 September 2010]*

Figure 7: *Showing the site within the Durban region and all of the surrounding the site (Source: www.ethekwinimunicipality.gov.za) [accessed 15 September 2010]*

2.2.4   DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING SITE CONDTIONS

The warwick junction area has seen many government parastatels ventures being launched to help young entrepreneurs to be able to learn how to run businesses and sustain them through time. The seda offices and located next to the main transport interchange to allow better access for those in need of assistance.

The warwick area has been earmarked for upgrading, with a new flyover bridge to allow better access into the city and ease the traffic congestion. The early morning market which has been in existence in the area for more than 30 years will undergo upgrading formalizing the trading and creating better working opportunities for the individuals who own stalls.

The area warwick area allows for diverse cultures and different racial groups to be able to interact and trade amongst each other. The area brings fourth people from all over the kzn region because of its ease of accessibility and trade potential. Images below show images that capture the essence of the warwick area **Fig 8.**

Brook Street Market   Early Morning Market   Muti Market

Children Day Care   Religious Places   Fresh Produce Traders

The site description will show the site and its immediate contexts which affect the way it functions and how it supports the projects proposal **Fig 9.**

Figure 9: *Showing the site within the Durban region in detail and clearly illustrating the immediate context (Source: www.ethekwinimunicipality.gov.za) [accessed 15 September 2010]*

17

The figure below shows all of the different transport routes linking from the site into the CBD from all of the surrounding areas. It shows the major arteries into the city both from inner city to outer city and the surrounding potential work areas **Fig 10 , 12& 13.**

Figure 10: *Showing the major and minor routes into the city (Source: www.ethekwinimunicipality.gov.za) [accessed 15 September 2010]*

Figure 11: *Showing the major and minor routes into the city (Source: www.ethekwinimunicipality.gov.za) [accessed 15 September 2010]*

Figure 12: *Showing all the places of interest around the site (Source:*
www.ethekwinimunicipality.gov.za) [accessed 15 September 2010]

2.2.5   SITE ANALYSIS

The chosen site scored the highest over and above the other sites. The positives far outweighed the two sites that were analyzed in detail **Fig 13, 14, 15 & 16.**

The positive for the warwick site were the following;

- Good access from northern, southern, western and eastern areas,
- Site accessible via the public transport. using buses, taxis, trains and cars,
- Close proximity to the major working opportunities of the maydon wharf, umbilo linking to the brickfield and springfield industrial areas,
- The city centre is within 10mins walking distance,there is an opportunity for selling crafts within the markets. there are schools, colleges which can offer courses and training,
- There is a diverse ethnic group giving a true sense of a rainbow nation, the site has multiples uses, zoning and designations allowing for true reflection of society,

19

- The buildings offer multiple mixed use functions, from residential to offices and retail,

- The site allows for mixed use developments because of the different edges,

- There is a strong linkages to the green area with the parks, churches, mosaics and temples and

- The site lies along the gateway of the city centre, residential areas, and work opportunity.

The negatives were namely the following;

- The site area is small to accommodate all of the recreational spaces,

- The site area could be busy and offer a distraction,

- There is a driving school which will be removed,

- The site is between three major intersections points and

- Multiple entry points.

Figure 13: Showing the multiple entry points into the sites and surrounding area (Source: www.ethekwinimunicipality.gov.za) [accessed 15 September 2010]

Figure 14: *Showing the multiple entry points into the sites and surrounding area (Source:* www.ethekwinimunicipality.gov.za*) [accessed 15 September 2010]*
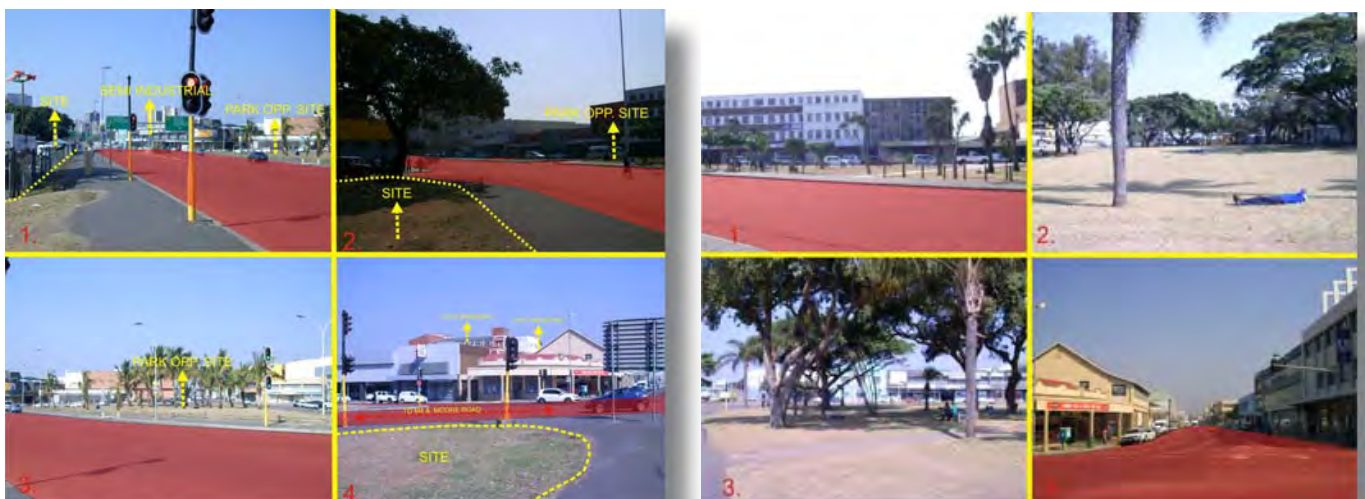
Figure 15 & 16: *Pictures of the site and its immediate context (Source: Author)*

Picture 1*: Showing Views Looking Down Moore Road. Road Leads
To M4 South, City Centre And Maydon Wharf.*
Picture 2*: Showing The Site In Relation To Berea Road And The Adjacent Mixed Use Buildings*
Picture 3*: Showing The Site In With The Park Across The Road From The Site*
Picture 4*: Showing The Site In Relation To The Umbilo Road, Moore
Road Intersection*
Picture 1*: Showing The Link To The Park From The Site*
Picture 2*: Showing View Into The Site From The Intersection.*
Picture 3*: Showing The View Up Moore Road Which Links The Major Residential Area.*
Picture 4: *Showing The Traffic From Umbilo Road*

Sketches below show the potential treatment of the existing site conditions and a 3 dimensional view of the entire site context **Fig 17,18,19 & 20.**
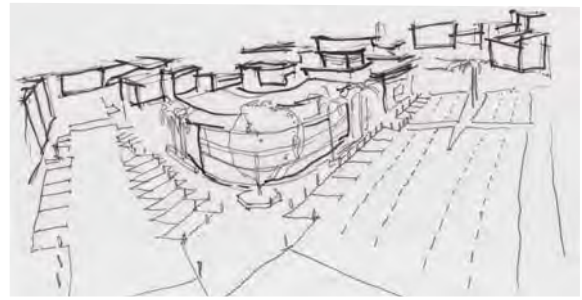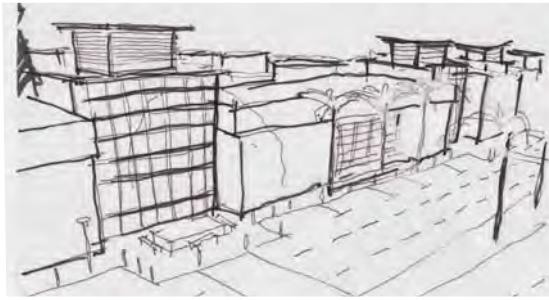
Figure 17 & 18: *Showing a sketch to understand the existing context of the site (Source: Author)*
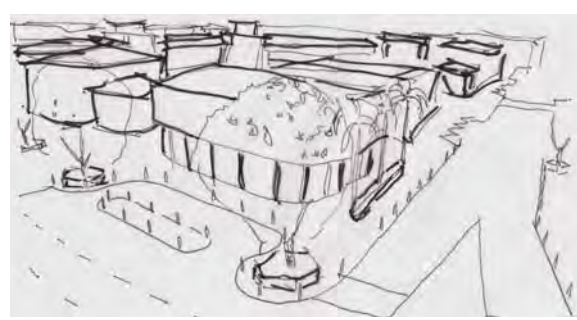
Figure 19 & 20: *Showing the site from various angles of the site (Source: Author)*

2.2.6   CONCLUSION

In conclusion the Warwick in all its rich diversity of people and activity allowed for the best possible site for the intended proposal of a rehabilitation and reentry facility. The opportunities the site presented to link to make it possible for the intended facility to generate an income and for the ex-prisoners enrolled within the programme to access it. Upon completion of the programmes the familiarity that the ex-prisoners would have gained with the area and other business around will put them in a better opportunity to find work and to trade their crafts. Architecturally the site requires a response that will capture the opportunity to contribute to the city landscape of modern architecture and principles.

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT AND RESOLUTION

2.3   INTRODUCTION

The following section will be dealing with the concept which underpin the design development which were discussed and tested within the research. This section takes those theoretical issues and transforms them into the built form. Secondly the section will illustrate the journey in which design followed from the influences on the architectonic and the precedent study which informed the forms, aesthetical resolution and spatial planning layout of the design.

2.3.1   CONCEPTUAL AND THEORECTICAL ISSUES

The theories and concepts that underpin this research are in two fold the first part that deals with the built form and the users. Within the built form the theory refers to how the built form can assist in making a difference in people's lives within their different realms which includes their health, psychological state, physical comfort and environmental balance (Kerr, 2006: 1). This theory will deal with the understanding of the built forms power within the physical structure and the context in which it is placed. The physical elements of the built form will assist in embellishing of the physical structure to interpret the meaning of the spaces through the use of the colours, materials, manipulation of light and spatial allocation to create special places. The creation of meaningful spaces within the built form will assist in the interpretation of their use (Gregory and Urry, 1985: 3). "The relationship between the built form and human agency is mediated by meaning. People actively give their physical environments meanings, and then act upon those meanings." (Pearson & Richards, 1994 : 5). Therefore the design and technology of the built form informs the usability of the spaces.

Secondly the theories will be tested upon the following the main interpretation of spaces/ places dealing with the reintegration processes, built form, urban context, dealing with that effect that the physical architectural structure and its interpretation. The processes of reintegration cannot be established in the absence of a community of good citizens that represent life outside of prison. It is the inclination that the prisoner has of living life beyond the confines of the prison walls that breaks down the physical restraint over the psychological restraint. The community of good

citizens accounts for the normal community members, specialized professionals, educators, vocational trainers and businesses. These are people that are within the prison confines but not for criminal purposes but to prepare prisoners for life outside of prisons. The purpose is to restore the sense of community where the breach occurred or to establish community where it is absent. This approach takes a normative view of the community: there must be a unifying bond, with mutual concern and exploitation should be avoided. (Muntingh, 2001: 13). The reintegrative theory of punishment rest on two moral premises: firstly that it is better for people to be in community with one another than not and secondly that community should be pursued wherever it is absent thus the punishment should bring the offender back into the community of good citizens. (Muntingh, 2001: 14).

2.3.2   CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

The design concept development was guided along elements that affect the urban design and directly affect the user and the building interface. Light transparent along street level, timber louvers along the upper edges visual penetration into the main functions **Fig 21, 22, 23.**

Figure 21,22 & 23: *Showing images that have directly affected the design, from urban landscapes through to building forms. (Source: Author) (Source: www. Gugenhiem.com) [accessed 5 October 2010] (Source: Phaidonatlas)*

The following elements and images affected the design manipulation of materials for an expressive theoretical design approach, the glass framed view into the exhibitions, different levels of control, public and private the mass forms, heavy vs light and transparent canopy over main entrance **Fig 24, 25, 26.**

Figure 24,25 & 26: *Showing the a dramatic approach of building the make statements in various forms from simple straight lines to more organic forms (Source: Phaidonatlas).*

The initial planning of the building begins to look at interrelationship of spaces and they interact to create a safe environment within an open building solution. The planning begins to look at a courtyard effect, with having little private pockets through to having vast gathering spaces **Fig 27 & 28.**


Figure 27 & 28: *Showing the initial sketches and design development (Source: Author).*

The design there after begins to develop an stand point of wanting to be expressive and bold in order to overcome the stigma of the intended user. The planning layout would later allow for the building to be dramatic in some parts of the building and subtle in others **Fig 29** begins to show how this.

Figure 29: *Showing the initial sketches of the dramatic roofing system (Source: Author).*

The conception of the built form would need to be carefully articulated to promote a sense of pride and non constrictive within the spaces. The spaces would need to be multi functional in use to accommodate future changes. There would need to be a relationship between indoor and outdoor movement. Internal spaces to have vista views for the internal user. The circulation around the building would need to be distinguished for the public and for the students who would utilize the functions daily **Fig 30.**
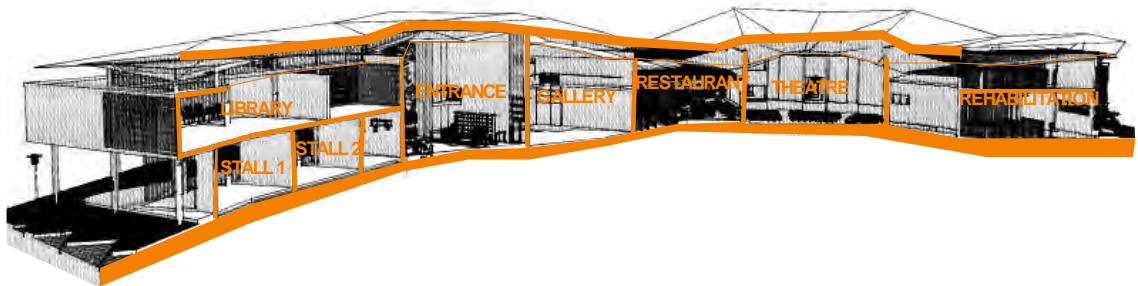
Figure 30: *Showing a section taken across the building, showing the internal spaces (Source: Author).*

There needs to be an element of nature through all habitable spaces, whether its natural lighting, ventilation or internal planting. A state of tranquility and calm has to be identified. The Durban climate negates open planned spaces to allow natural air flow through the spaces and high ceilings to allow for the warm air to rise **Fig 31.**
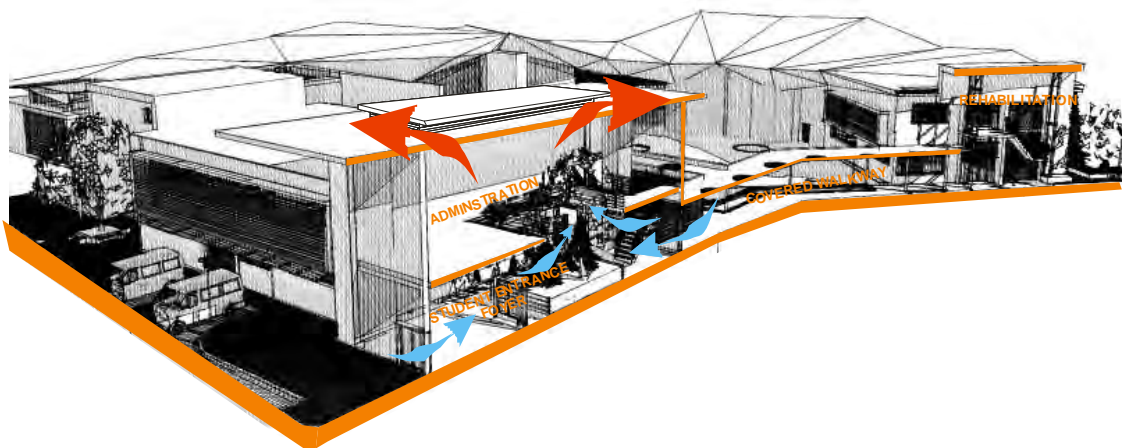

Figure 31: *Showing a section showing the courtyard internal spaces and the buildings potential for natural ventilation (Source: Author).*

The holistic approach to the design of the building is to allow for permeability between the public through the transparent glass. The building gives of a street edge to allow for the greening of the walkways and pause areas under trees. There slits of transparency to enable visual penetration deep into the building for the panoticon effect, where it was conceptualized that people tend to self regulate their behaviour when they could not identify who was watching but knew they were being watched **Fig 32, 33.**
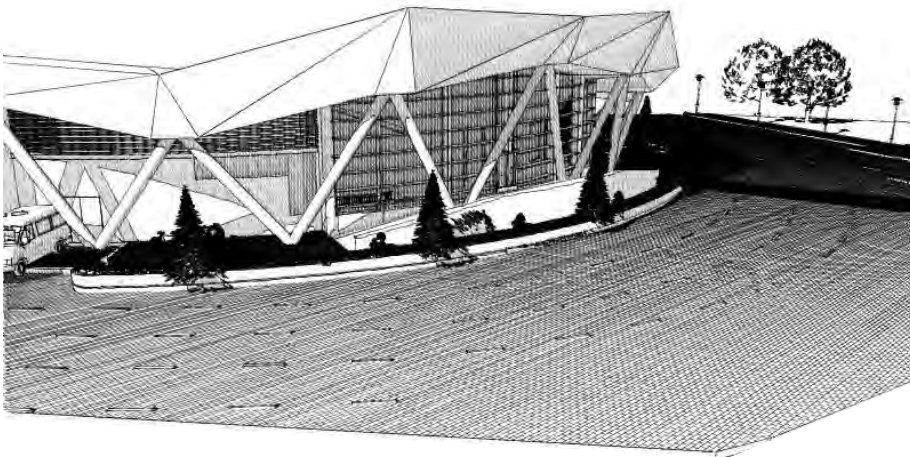
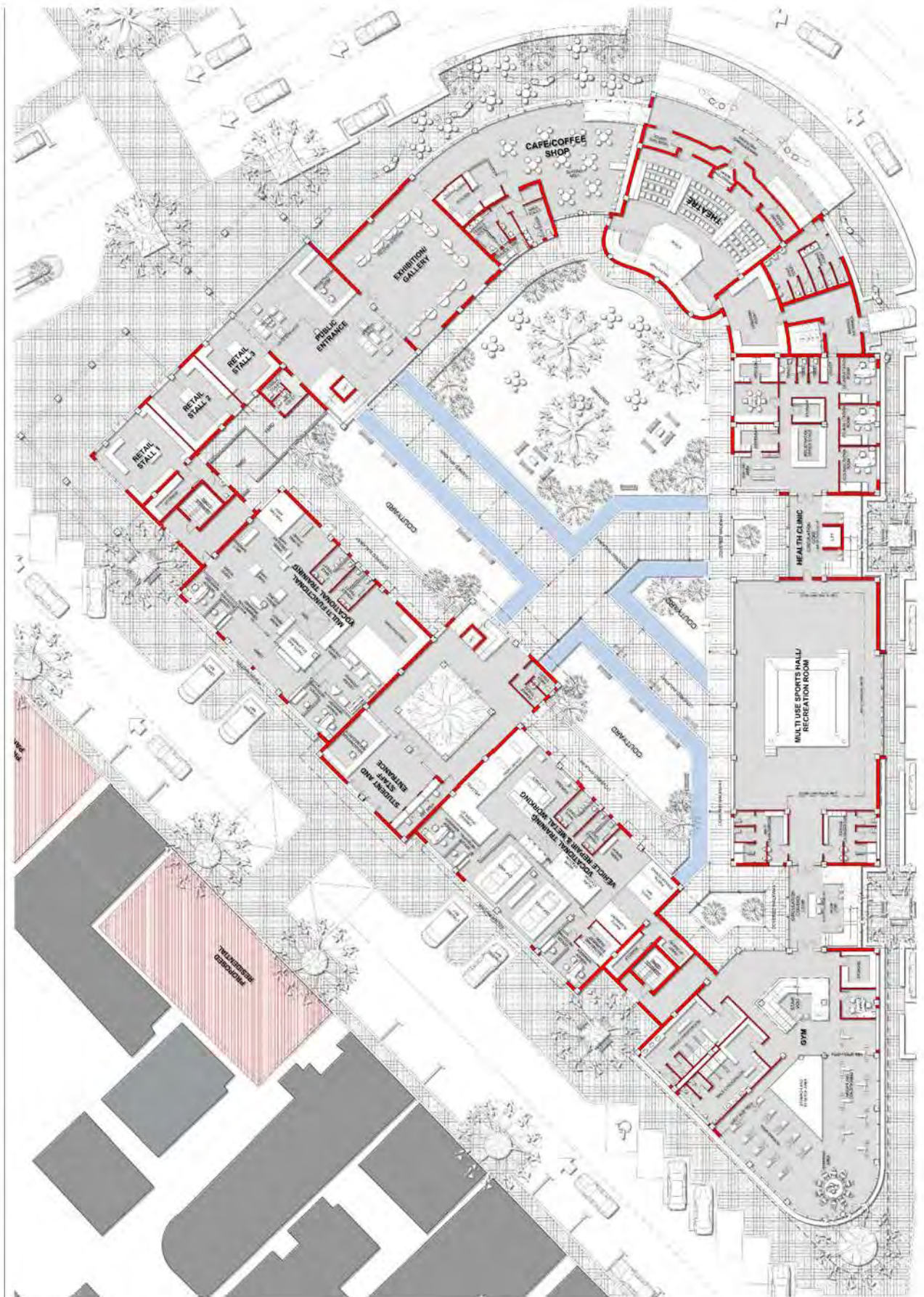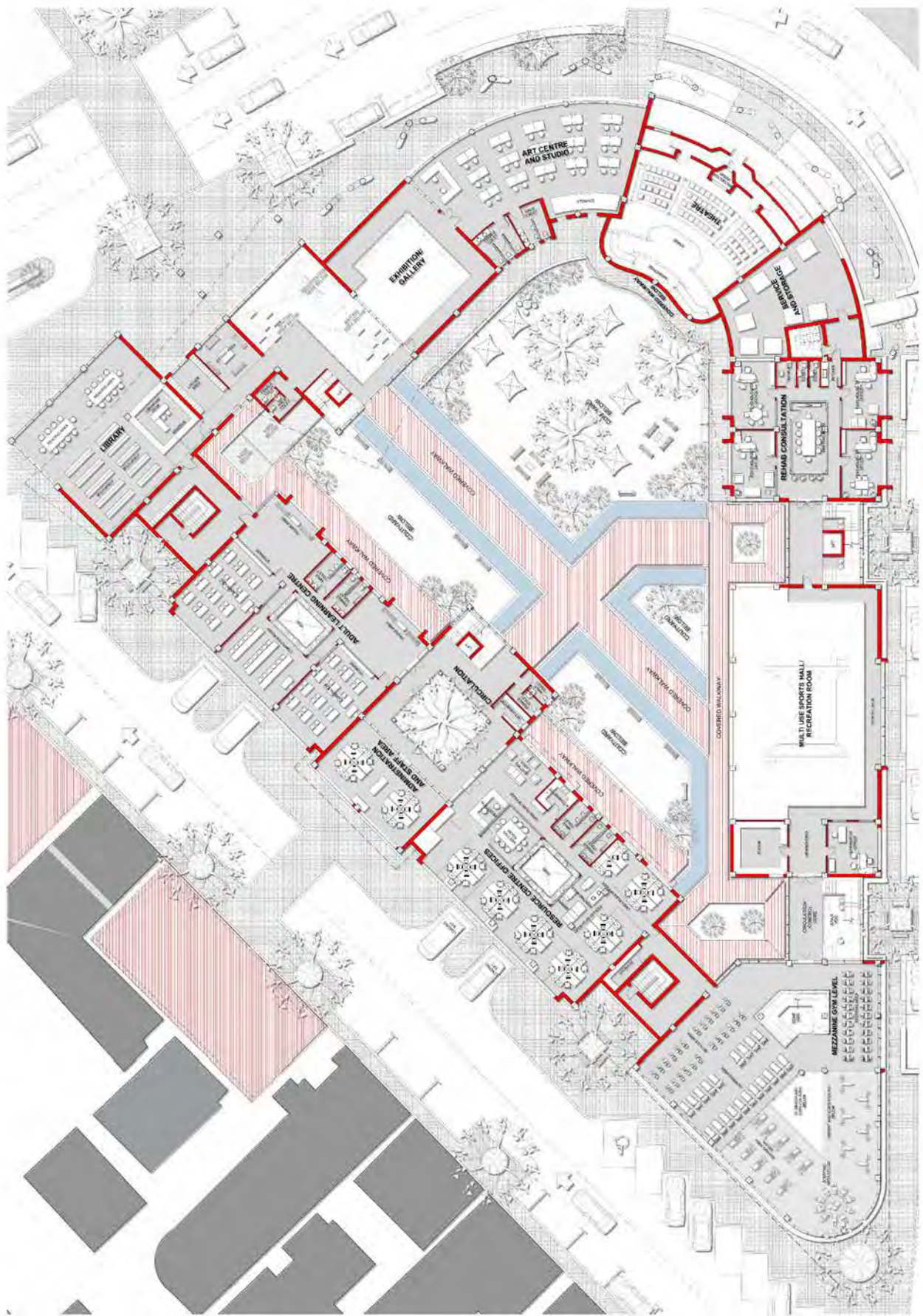*Figure 32:* *Showing the conceptual development of the overall look of the building from the city (Source: Author).*
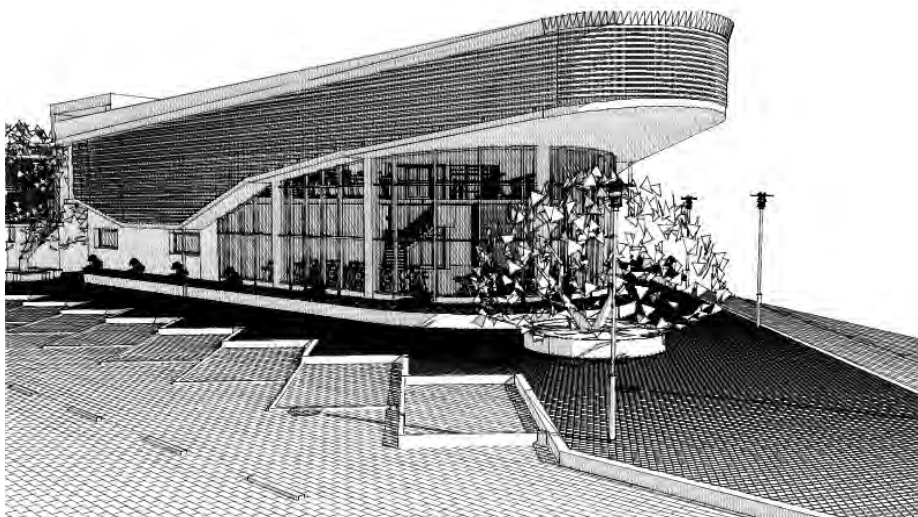
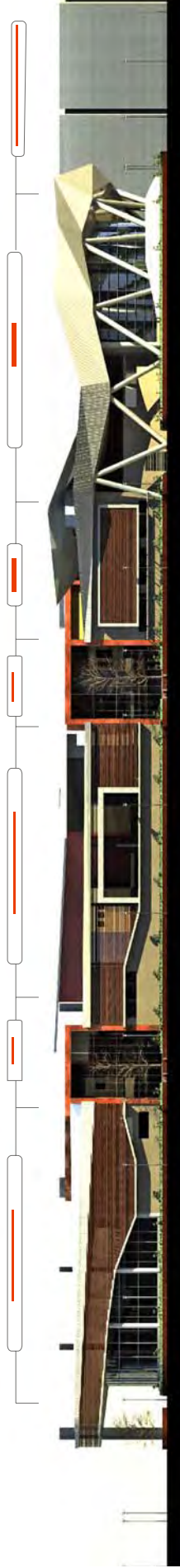*Figure 33:* *Showing the conceptual development of the element of transparency (Source: Author).*

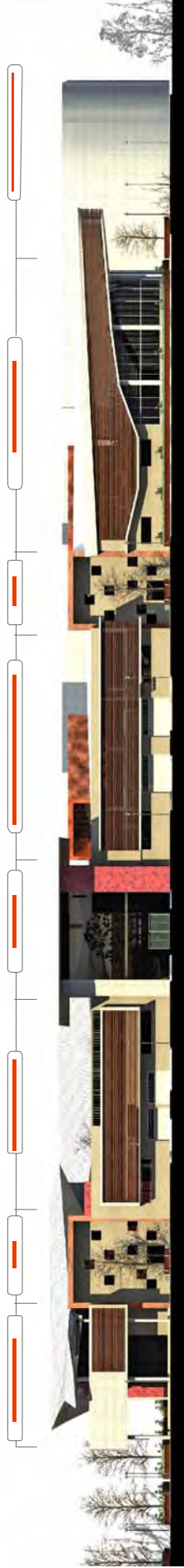## 2.3.3   FINAL DESIGN PROPOSAL

2.3.4   DESIGN PRESENTATION DRAWINGS

CAFE/COFFEE SHOP

THEATRE

EXHIBITION/ GALLERY

PUBLIC ENTRANCE

RETAIL STALL 3

RETAIL STALL 2

RETAIL STALL 1

COURTYARD

HEALTH CLINIC

MULTI-FUNCTIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING

STUDENT AND STAFF ENTRANCE

VOCATIONAL TRAINING VEHICLE REPAIR & METAL WORKING

COURTYARD

MULTI USE SPORTS HALL/ RECREATION ROOM

GYM

ART CENTRE AND STUDIO

THEATRE

EXHIBITION/GALLERY

SERVICE AND STORAGE

LIBRARY

REHAB CONSULTATION

ADULT LEARNING CENTRE

CIRCULATION

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF AREA

RESOURCE CENTRE OFFICES

MULTI USE SPORTS HALL/RECREATION ROOM

MEZZANINE GYM LEVEL

SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

NATURAL VENTILLATION

'STACK EFFECT'

Stack effect is the movement of air into and

SUN STUDY

MID WINTER 22 JUNE 2011

WINTER 9AM

WINTER 12AM

WINTER 3PM
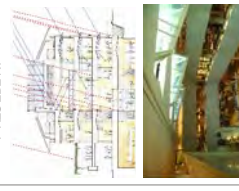

MID SUMMER 22 DECEMBER 2011

SUMMER 9AM

SUMMER 12PM

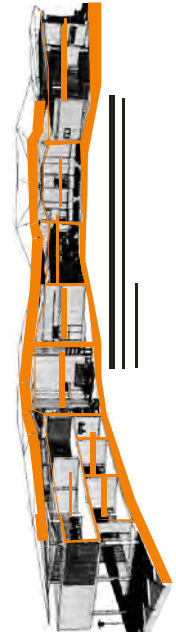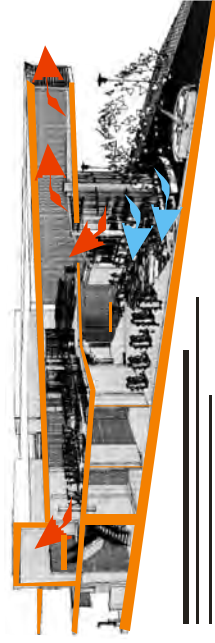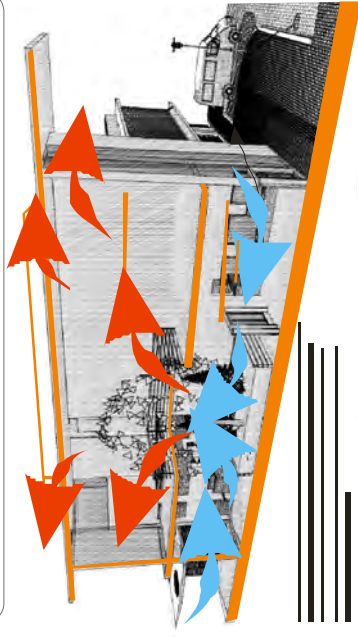SUMMER 3PM

SUMMER 3PM

DAY LIGHTING

Courtyards are outdoor areas

Lightwells are openings in the

Atria are central areas of

—**Skylights** placed
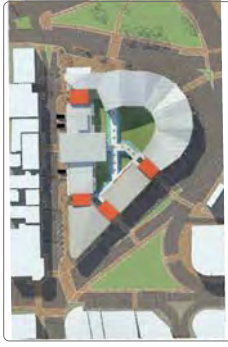
DAY LIGHTING PRECEDENT

2.3.4   PHYSICAL MODEL PICTURES
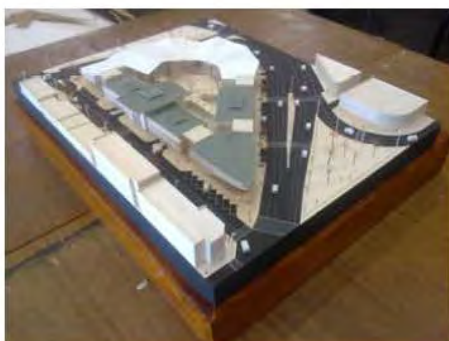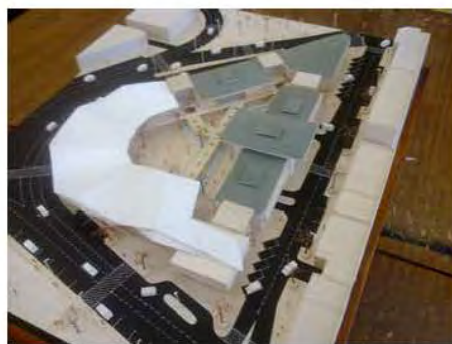
BACKGROUND

Winston Churchill states, "within a growing economy of a developing country crime becomes a consequence because of the rise in the gap between rich and poor the haves and the have not." This research is undertaken with the understanding that in order to fully comprehend the reintegration processes of a prisoner one will have to understand what happens in prisons and the reasons for the prisoner being incarcerated (Muntingh, 2001: 45).

There is massive overcrowding in prisons caused by the following;
* The slow rate of court proceedings to take place for prisoners awaiting trial, the prisoners serving their sentence, the juvenile prisoners awaiting trial that have had to be accommodated within adult sections;
* The lack of capacity within physical built structure to accommodate the amount of prisoners it has too currently;
* The high rate recidivism amongst the prisoners that have been released.

The correctional services introduced alternative imprisonment means to curb overcrowding in prisons. Overcrowding is still on the rise and is the most vexing issue that impedes on service delivery per prisoner (Correctional Services, Unpublished: 1). The overcrowding leads to the prisoners mixing and influencing each other with negative behavior. The prison staffs are unable to adequately monitor the prisoners and stop criminal and homosexual behavior. These two issues impede on the reintegration and rehabilitation of the prisoner.

The prison system is not only meant to incarcerate but also to rehabilitate and reintegrate prisoners post their imprisonment (Correctional Services, Unpublished: 3). The argument and what this research aims to highlight is the weaknesses within the built form of prisons to adequately rehabilitate the prisoner and prepare them for the reentry into society, the conditions of prisons life, the inability of the prison environment to adequately accommodate and administer reintegration and rehabilitation processes. This study is taken further with the view that incarceration and reintegration cannot happen adequately within a prison environment only and that to further assist the prisoners a remedial rehabilitation facility outside of the prison environment needs to undertake the responsibility of the reintegration processes upon release. This study is a community based approach to ensure 'safe' communities by alleviating pressures on the correctional services system through architectural interventions which impact upon the issues of prisoner rehabilitation processes. The correctional services considers social reintegration as being central to rehabilitation and the social reintegration as a collective responsibility of the family, communities, independent voluntary associations and professional social workers (Correctional Services, Unpublished: 2).

Background Issues leading to problems in the reintegration processes and the built form are;

* The inability for the prison environment to secure the prisoner enough for them to reach a stage of remorse on the crimes committed and to want to reach a stage of personal restoration where the prisoner is remorseful about the crime they had committed;
* The massive overcrowding in South Africa's prisons, as a result of a high rate of recidivism of released prisoners, which is conducive to criminal activity within the prison environment, poverty, poor rehabilitation and reintegration programmes due to prison conditions and its built form;
* The prison environment where the prisons are run by gangs and their nature of survival. The life orientation in prison has been altered whereby short-term gratification super cedes long term goals of life beyond prison (Muntingh, 2001: 50);
* The prisons are overcrowded due to the built forms inability to accommodate the growing numbers of its population. There is a lack of sufficient and qualified custodians in prisons to oversee prisoners within these physical structural constraints. The estimated ratio from a guard to a prisoner is said to be 1:100 prisons (Correctional Services, Unpublished: 4);
* The built form is domineering, directorial and oppressive design with emphasis to control the prison. This design in turn perpetuates the prisons violent nature and power struggle amongst the prisoners to regain the control over their immediate environment;
* The urban setting and the built form of prisons make the prison inaccessible for professionals out of fear for safety;
* The character of prisons built form is domineering, repressive and dull dark spaces. The movement is restricted and there are very little social spaces thus its inhabitants assume the character of the built structure that contains them with regards to their behaviour. Prisoners are detained in small overcrowded rooms locked up in steel bars. Thus repelling professionals and the community to not want to associate themselves with the place (Gennaro, 1975: 55);
* The built form cannot support the use of facilities where these practitioners can employ the services, this leads to the lack of professionals ie: teachers, psychologists, vocational trainers and community participation which would help in reintegration processes for the prisoners.

A further contributor toward the prisoner population in South African prisons is the lack of understanding or education of prisoners with regard to HIV and Aids treatment once the disease has been contracted. This makes prisoners despondent of ever living decent lives outside of prison therefore they continue to recommit crime post their release to support their families until they die. The overcrowding contributes to this through the homosexual behavior which further spreads the disease to prisoners. "Paroless and probationers (remanded before sentence) are often disorientated and the general public attitudes impact negatively on their confidence and their ability to sustain positive behavioral changes and to build family stability and integrity" (Correctional Services, Unpublished: 20).

BACKGROUND

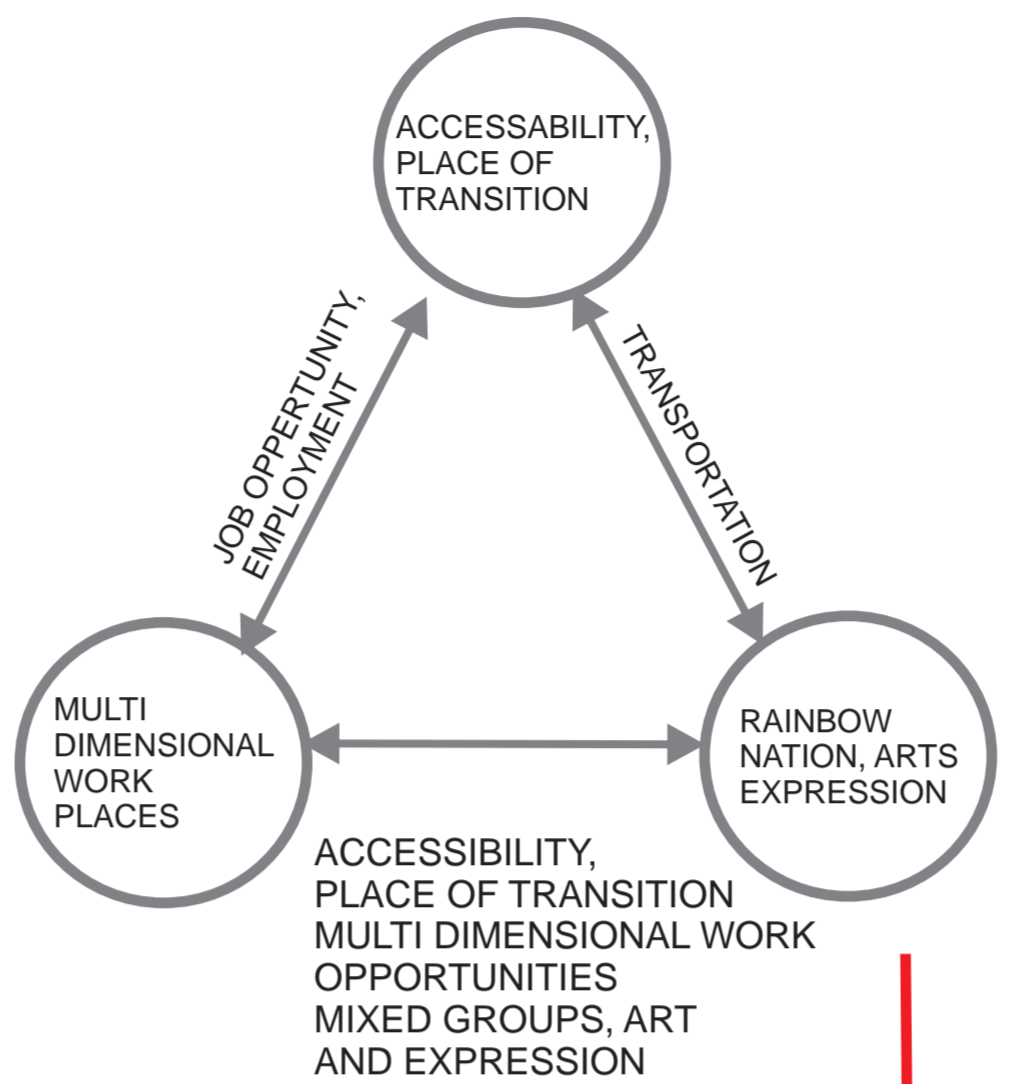## KEY ELEMENTS FOR TRANSITIONING BETWEEN PRISON AND THE FREE SOCIETY

VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAINING
BASIC EDUCATION
FAMILY & COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
BUSINESS, JOBS

PHYSICAL WELLNESS, RECREATION
COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE
MENTAL WELLNESS, SUBSTANCE ABUSE
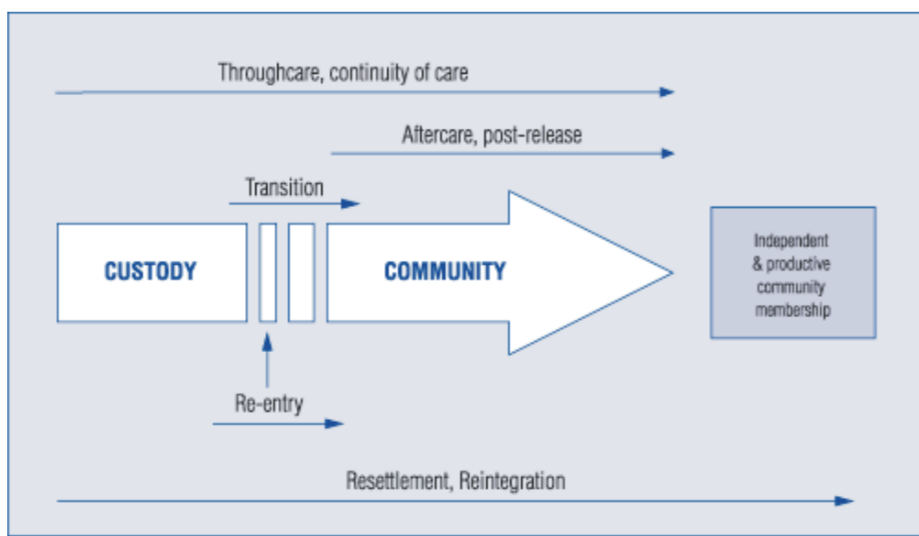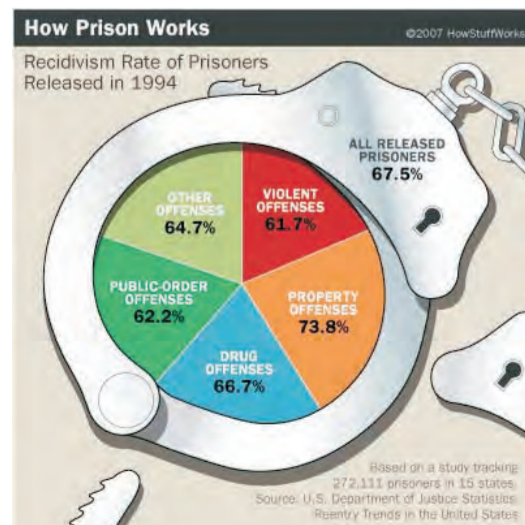
The common driver for the Transition between Prison and Community is that offenders want to show that they have become better people for their families, community and themselves.

ACCESSABILITY, PLACE OF TRANSITION

JOB OPPERTUNITY, EMPLOYMENT

TRANSPORTATION

MULTI DIMENSIONAL WORK PLACES

RAINBOW NATION, ARTS EXPRESSION

ACCESSIBILITY, PLACE OF TRANSITION
MULTI DIMENSIONAL WORK OPPORTUNITIES
MIXED GROUPS, ART AND EXPRESSION

VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAINING , BASIC EDUCATION

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL WELLNESS, REHABILITATION

TRUST, WILL, ACCEPTANCE

BUSINESS, JOBS, MONEY, BASIC SURVIVAL, SHELTER

FAMILY, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, INTERACTION

INTERACTION, ERADICATION OF STIGMA, BREAKING BARRIERS

WELLNESS, RECREATION OCCUPATION

REHABILITATION, RECREATION

EDUCATION, RESOURCE AND SKILLS

PLACE OF INTERACTION AND EXPOSURE TO A DIVERSE SOCIETY

MENTAL HEALTH, ADDICTION ISSUES, PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLNESS AND TREATMENT

COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE, GIVING BACK, SERVICES

RETAIL, EXHIBITION, EXPOSURE

REUNITING FAMILIES TO ENSURE SUCCESSFUL RE-ENTRY INTO THE COMMUNITY

AN IMPORTANT PART OF A FEMALE OFFENDER'S REHABILITATION IS BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING SYSTEMS OF FAMILY SUPPORT AND FAMILY INVOLVEMENT WHILE SHE IS IN PRISON. THEIR SUPPORT CAN ENHANCE THEIR EVENTUAL RETURN AND SUCCESS IN THEIR COMMUNITY.

EX- PRISONERS FAMILIES HAVE TO COPE WITH THE STIGMA OF HAVING A FAMILY HAVING HAD BEEN INCARCERATED. UPON THE EX-PRISONERS RETURN THE MOST IMPORTANT

PROGRAMMES AND LECTURES ON LIVING POSITIVE LIVES POST INCARCERATION

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION TO ENSURE THAT THE STIGMA IS ERADICATED

THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE TWO COMMUNITIES THAT HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY SEPARATED DUE TO BAD BEHAVIOR ON THE ONE AGAINST THE OTHER.

SUCCESS STORY

GRADUATION CEREMONY ATTENDED BY THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA. THIS WAS THE WOMANS CARPENTARY EX- PRISONERS THAT HAVE BENEFITTED FROM THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING FACILITY
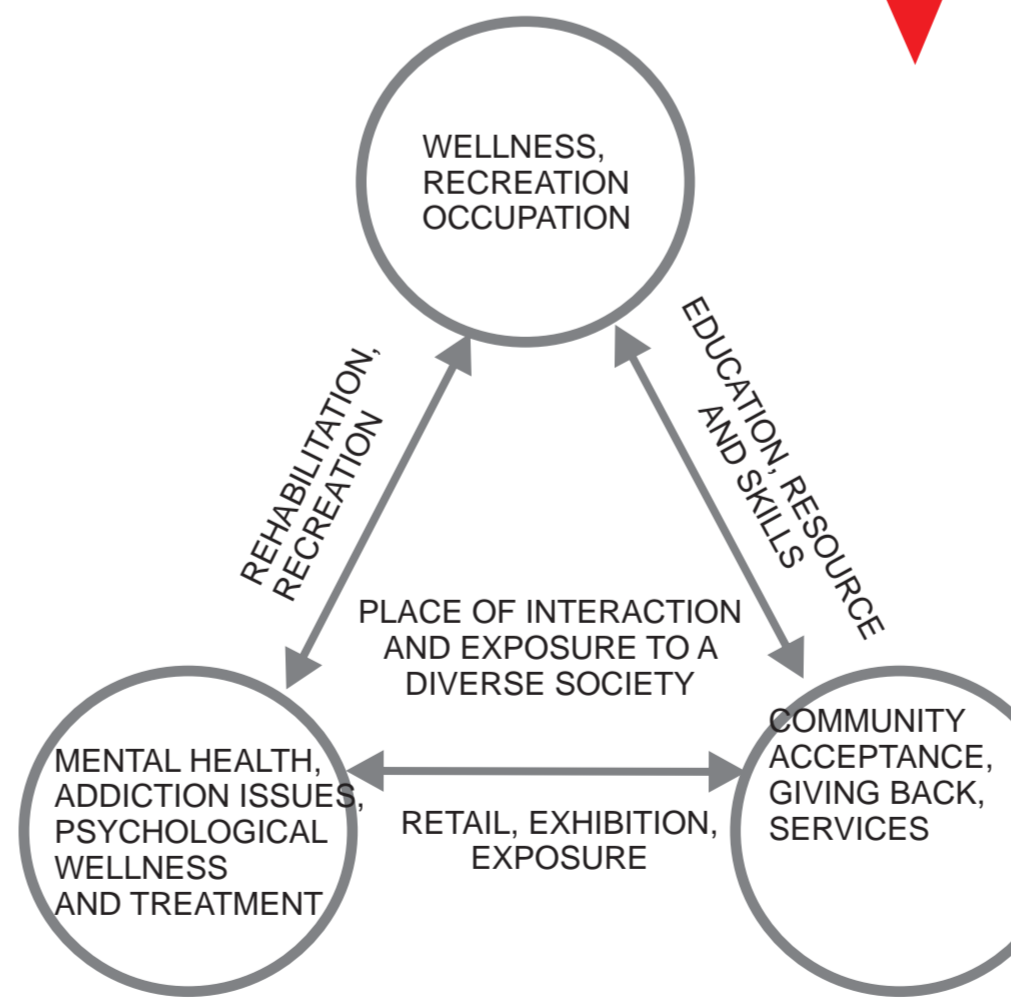
CELEBRATION OF THE ONE YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF FORMER INMATES THAT HAVE GONE THROUGH A REHABILITATION PROGRAMME. THE WOMAN ARE REUNITED AND ATTEND FURTHER PROGRAMMES AND TALKS WITH THEIR FAMILIES FOR SUPPORT

I T H U B A   L E S I B I L L I

M A C R O   S I T E   M A P P I N G

HISTORY AND INSIGHT INTO SITE AREA

The Warwick Junction area is the Primary Transport node for Durban South Africa. The area primarily catered for informal traders who were ousted from the city because they were regarded as a nuisance. During the apartheid ear it was where all the transport brining the non whites would stop then people would walk into the city.

The Warwick Junction links to most parts of Durban through the Train, Formal Municipal Bus transport both inner city and outer city bound. The Informal former Indian Buses, the taxi and Private cars.

The area is a melting pot of a diversity of cultures and people from all races. There is a great mix between, Indian, Black, White Coloured and Internationals. They are all accommodated within the one area, presenting a true sense of a true South African rainbow nation.

TRADE OPTIONS IN WARWICK

There is a wide array of trading ranging from both formal and informal stores and stalls
Fresh Produce: Home grown vegetables and farm grown
Selling of live stock: Selling live chickens
Cosmetics: Selling Lotions, combs and mirrors
Porting: Moving large quantities of stock for customers via trolleys and wheel barrows
Butcheries: Selling African Delicacies and traditonal foods
Fish Mongers: Selling the catches of the day
Indigenous Muti Market: Ancient medicine and traditional healing
Music stores: Contemporary music and traditonal Zulu folk music
Salons; The foreign barbers stalls

TRANSPORT AND TRADE FACTS

Transport and Trade in Warwick Area
460 000 people walk through warwick daily
300 buses and 1550 mini buses taxies depart from warwick daily
166 000 public transport passengers use warwick each day
5000 - 8000 people trade informally here earning between R1000 - R8000 each month

DIVERSE GROUP OF RELIGIONS

MUSLIM MOSQUE, CHRISTIAN CHURCHES, JEWISH SYNAGOUGES, HINDI TEMPLES AND SHEMBE CRAWLS

SITE LOCATION

AREAS INFLUENCING AND AFFECTING THE SITE

SITE LOCATION AND SURROUNDING AREAS

TRAIN, TAXI, BUS AND CAR ROUTES INTO WARWICK

AREAS OF WORK, RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL USE

PLACES INTEREST AND PLACES RESOURCE

SITE AREA PICTURES

KEY

R ESOURCE
R E-ENTRY
R EHABILITATION
R EINTERGRATION
C ENTRE

BROOK STREET MARKET

EARLY MORNING MARKET

MUTI MARKET

CEMETERY — BURIAL AREA FOR THE INDIAN, CHRISTIAN, MUSLIM AND JEWISH RELIGIONS. SHOWING THE DIVERSITY OF PEOPLE THAT INHABIT THE AREA FORMING A NEW COMMUNITY UNITED BY TRADE

SITE — PROPOSED SITE FOR THE REENTRY FACILITY AS THE HEART FROM ALL THE MAJOR ARTERIES OF ACCESSIBILITY OF TRANSPORT

TAXI HOLDING — TAXI HOLDINGS FOR AREAS AROUND DURBAN. THE TAXIS ARE A MAJOR SOURCE OF TRANSPORT FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE BLACK POPULATION FROM THE FORMER TOWNSHIPS

SHOWING THE TRAIN TRACKS FROM LINKING THE SOUTHERN PARTS OF DURBAN WITH THE CITY. THE MAIN TRAIN STATIONS LINK UP TO THE SEMI INDUSTRIAL WORK PLACES

SHOWING THE BUSY ROUTES TAXI ROUTE FROM THE N3 AND M4 SOUTH. THE N3 IS THE MAJOR SOURCE OF ENTRY INTO THE CITY AS IT LINKS WITH THE N2

SHOWING THE MINOR ROADS WHICH STEM FROM THE MAJOR ROUTES INTO THE CITY AND THE MAJOR WORK AREAS

SHOWING THE PEDESTRIAN ROUTES MOSTLY USED BY WORKERS AROUND THE AREA

MIXED USE INDUSTRIAL AREAS. THE SKILL LEVEL MARKET IS OF AN ARTISAN OR SEMI SKILLED TRADE. THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SELL CRAFTS TO EXISTING TRADERS.

THE CITY CENTER IS STILL THE MAJOR POINT OF EMPLOYMENT FOR MOST DURBANITES. THE CITY HAS A WIDE VARIETY OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR VARIOUS SKILL SETS

THE RESIDENTIAL AREA OF BEREA AND UMBILO. THESE AREAS HAVE A MIXED USE RESIDENTIAL TYPE OF ARCHITECTURE. WITH SOME BUILDINGS INCORPORATING RETAIL ON THE LOWER LEVELS WITH RESIDENTIAL ABOVE. THE AREA HAS A MIXED FEEL WITH RETAIL AND PARKS.

SHOWING THE GREEN SPACES. SUCH AS THE PARKS

SHOWING THE INTERSECTIONS

BEREA SHOPPING CENTER. OFFERING VARIOUS SHOPPING OPTIONS FOR DIFFERENT EARNING BRACKETS

GREEN SPACES: OFFERING RELAXING ATMOSPHERE. PLACES WHERE PEOPLE GO AND PLAY SPORTS AND RELAX

DURBAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY OFFERING AND OPPORTUNITY FOR EDUCATORS TO COME TEACH WITHIN THE FACILITY AND FOR LEARNERS TO ATTEND SPECIALIZED COURSES

CHURCHES, MOSAC AND HINDU TEMPLES CATERING FOR MULTI RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

RECREATIONAL AREA AROUND THE WATER FRONT, WITH RESTAURANTS

CHILDREN DAY CARE

RELIGIOUS PLACES

FRESH PRODUCE TRADERS

TRANSPORT INTERCHANGE AREA

LIVE STOCK TRADER

STREET TRADERS

MUSIC STORES

THE WARWICK JUNCTION AREA HAS SEEN MANY GOVERNMENT PARASTATELS VENTURES BEING LAUNCHED TO HELP YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS TO BE ABLE TO LEARN HOW TO RUN BUSINESSES AND SUSTAIN THEM THROUGH TIME.

THE SEDA OFFICES AND LOCATED NEXT TO THE MAIN TRANSPORT INTERCHANGE TO ALLOW BETTER ACCESS FOR THOSE IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE.

THE WARWICK AREA HAS BEEN EARMARKED FOR UPGRADING, WITH A NEW FLYOVER BRIDGE TO ALLOW BETTER ACCESS INTO THE CITY AND EASE THE TRAFFIC CONGESTION.
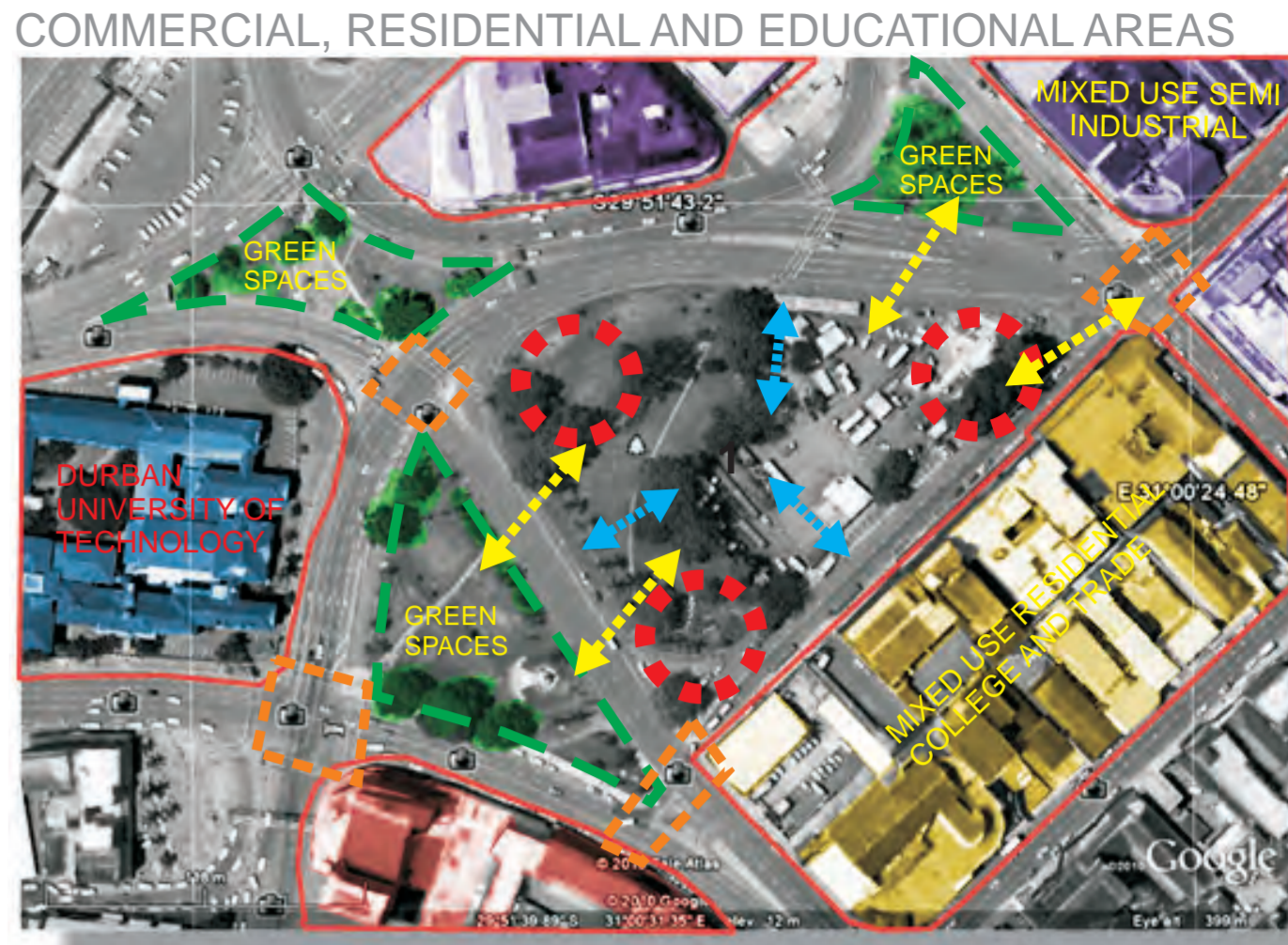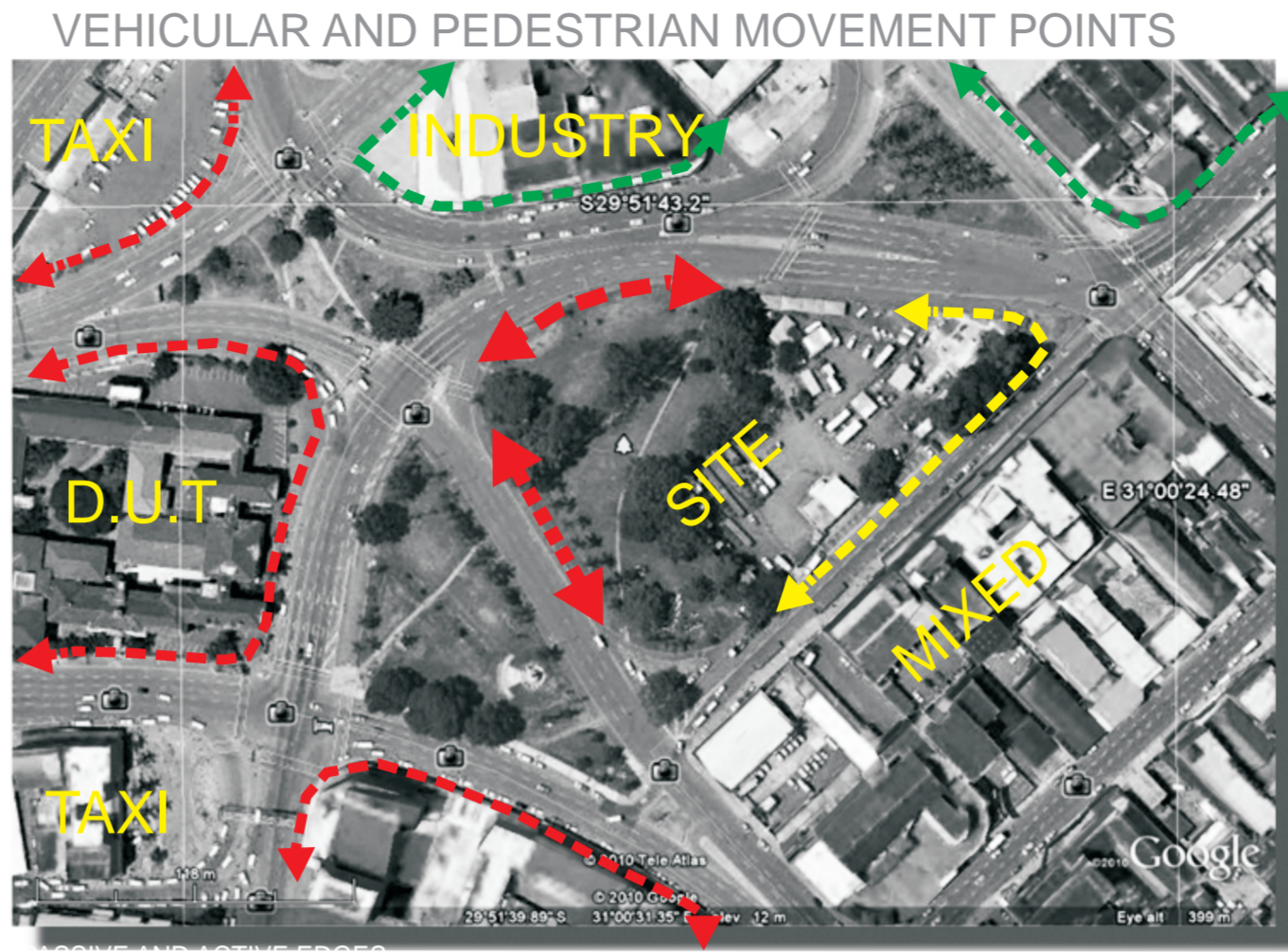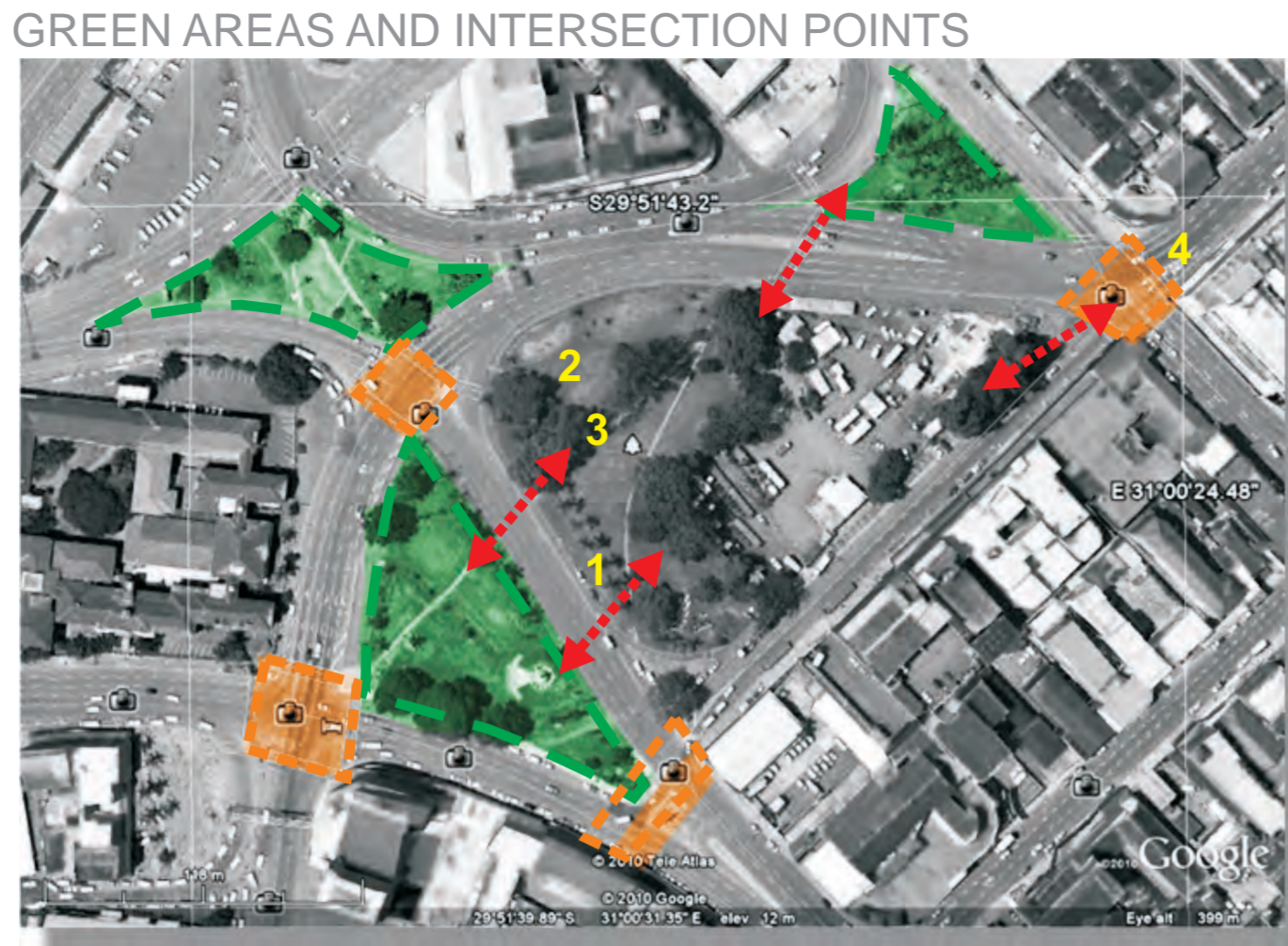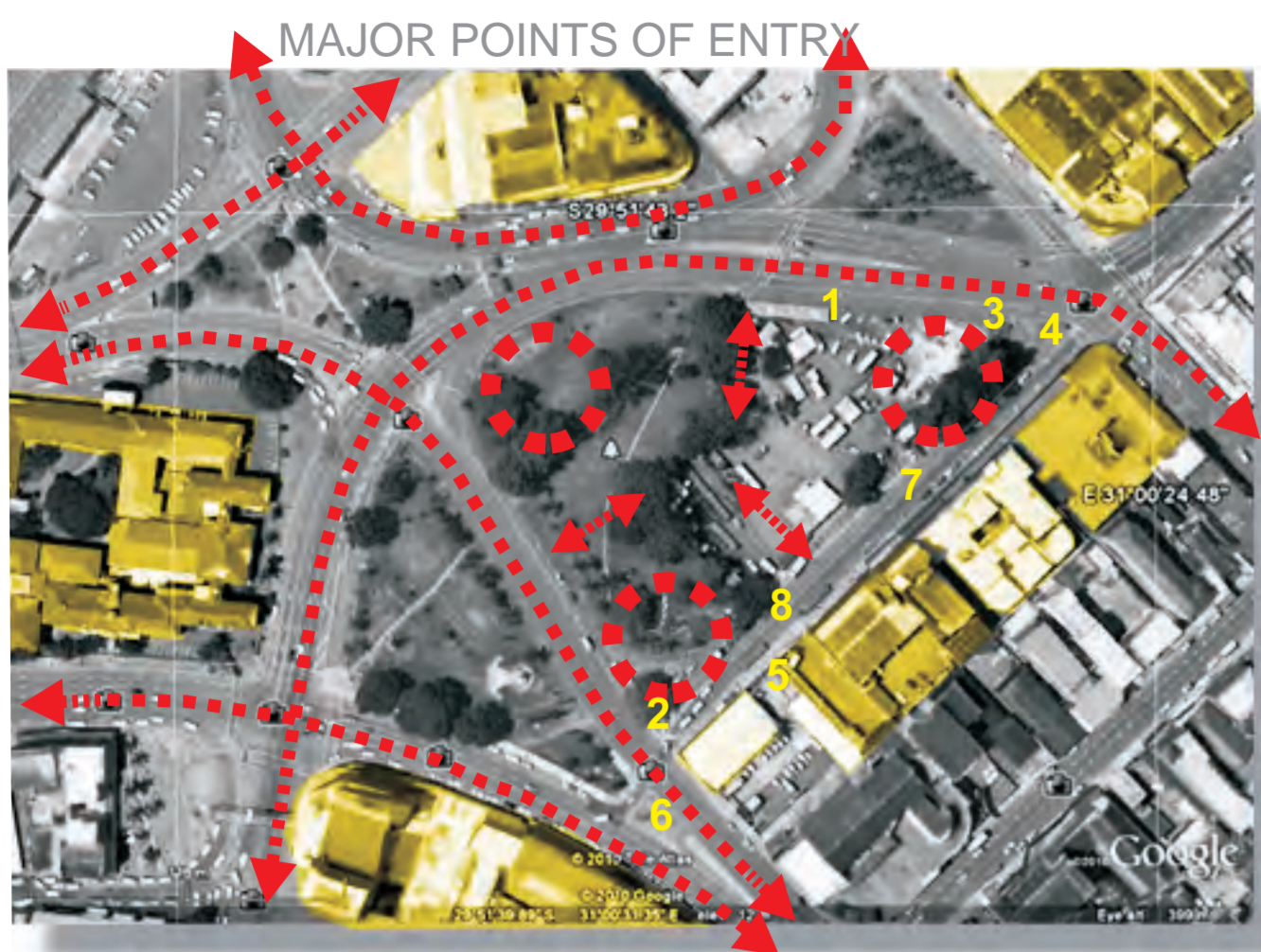
THE EARLY MORNING MARKET WHICH HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE IN THE AREA FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS WILL UNDERGO UPGRADING FORMALIZING THE TRADING AND CREATING BETTER WORKING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE INDIVIDUALS WHO OWN STALLS.

THE AREA WARWICK AREA ALLOWS FOR DIVERSE CULTURES AND DIFFERENT RACIAL GROUPS TO BE ABLE TO INTERACT AND TRADE AMONGST EACH OTHER. THE AREA, BRINGS FOURTH PEOPLE FROM ALL OVER THE KZN REGION BECAUSE OF ITS EASE OF ACCESSIBILITY AND TRADE POTENTIAL.

MAJOR POINTS OF ENTRY

GREEN AREAS AND INTERSECTION POINTS

VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT POINTS

COMMERCIAL, RESIDENTIAL AND EDUCATIONAL AREAS

I T H U B A   L E S I B I L L I

R:ESOURCE
R:E-ENTRY
R:EHABILITATION
R:EINTERGRATION
C:ENTRE

C H O S E N   S I T E   &   A L T E R N A T I V E S

SITE PICTURES

PICTURE 1: SHOWING VIEWS LOOKING DOWN MOORE ROAD. ROAD LEADS TO M4 SOUTH, CITY CENTRE AND MAYDON WHARF
PICTURE 2: SHOWING VIEW INTO THE SITE FROM THE INTERSECTION.
PICTURE 3: SHOWING THE SITE IN WITH THE PARK ACROSS THE ROAD FROM THE SITE
PICTURE 4: SHOWING THE SITE IN RELATION TO THE UMBILO ROAD, MOORE ROAD INTERSECTION

PICTURE 1: SHOWING THE LINK TO THE PARK FROM THE SITE.
PICTURE 2: SHOWING VIEW UP MOORE ROAD WHICH LINKS THE MAJOR RESIDENTIAL AREA
PICTURE 3: SHOWING THE SITE WHICH IS A PARK WITH PEOPLE SLEEPING
PICTURE 4: SHOWING THE TRAFFIC FROM UMBILO ROAD

PICTURE 1: SHOWING THE VIEW FROM THE SITE ONTO TO THE PARK AND MIXED USE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
PICTURE 2: SHOWING THE SITE IN RELATION TO THE D.U.T CITY CAMPUS
PICTURE 3: SHOWING THE MAJOR INTERSECTIONLINKING THE SITE AND MOORE ROAD AND UMBILO SEMI INDUSTRIAL AREA

PICTURE 5 & 6 : SHOWING THE SITE IN RELATION TO THE PARK WITH THE STATUES OF GENERAL BOTHA AND KING DINIZULU. THE YELLOW DEPICTS THE QUIETER STREET AND RED THE BUSY STREET.
PICTURE 7 & 8 : SHOWING THE QUIETER STREET AND THE ADJACENT RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS WITH A RETAIL GROUND LEVEL WHICH HAS SEIZED DUE TO LOW DEMAND.

PICTURE 5: SHOWING THE BEREA ROAD LINKING TO DR. PIXELY KASEME
PICTURE 6: SHOWING VIEW LOOKING OUT FROM THE SITE ONTO THE INTERSECTIONS WHICH LINK THE CITY AND SOUTHERN AREAS OF DBN
PICTURE 7: SHOWING THE CORNER OF THE SITE TO BEREA ROAD NORTH
PICTURE 8: SHOWING THE PARK WITH THE PATHWAYS GOING ACROSS LINKING TO THE SITE

CHOSEN SITE POSITIVES & NEGETIVES

POSITIVES
GOOD ACCESS FROM NORTHERN, SOUTHERN, WESTERN AND EASTERN AREAS. SITE ACCESSIBLE VIA THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT. USING BUSES, TAXIS, TRAINS AND CARS. CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE MAJOR WORKING OPPORTUNITIES OF THE MAYDON WHARF, UMBILO LINKING TO THE BRICKFIELD AND SPRINGFIELD INDUSTRIAL AREAS. THE CITY CENTRE IS WITHIN 10MINS WALKING DISTANCE,THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SELLING CRAFTS WITHIN THE MARKETS. THERE ARE SCHOOLS, COLLEGES WHICH CAN OFFER COURSES AND TRAINING, THERE IS A DIVERSE ETHNIC GROUP GIVING A TRUE SENSE OF A RAINBOW NATION,THE SITE HAS MULTIPLES USES, ZONING AND DESIGNATIONS ALLOWING FOR TRUE REFLECTION OF SOCIETY. THE BUILDINGS OFFER MULTIPLE MIXED USE FUNCTIONS, FROM RESIDENTIAL TO OFFICES AND RETAIL. THE SITE ALLOWS FOR MIXED USE DEVELOPMENTS BECAUSE OF THE DIFFERENT EDGES. THERE IS A STRONG LINKAGES TO THE GREEN AREA WITH THE PARKS, CHURCHES, MOSICS AND TEMPLES. THE SITE LIES ALONG THE GATEWAY OF THE CITY CENTRE, RESIDENTIAL AREAS, AND WORK OPPORTUNITY
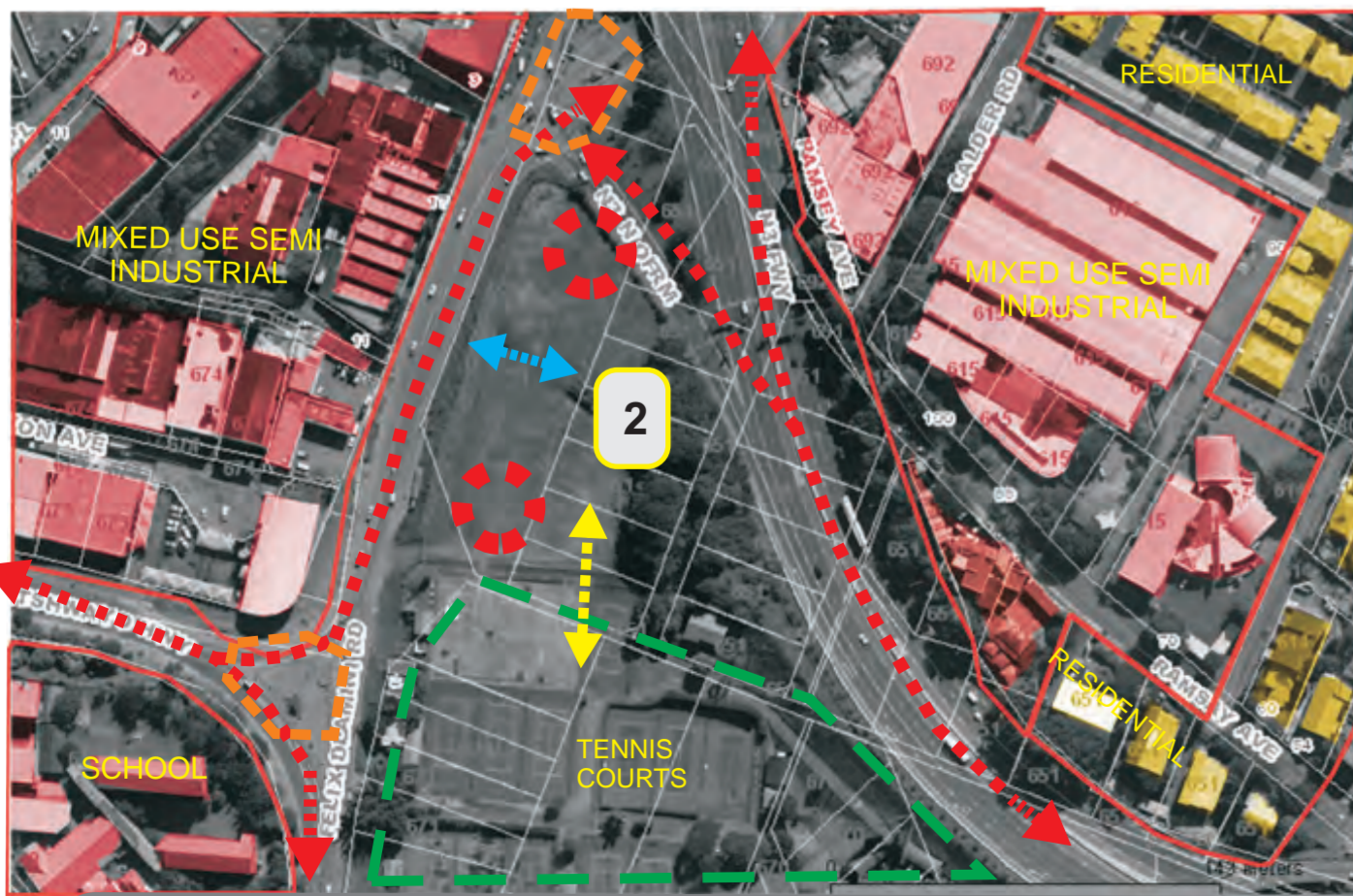
NEGETIVES
THE SITE AREA IS SMALL TO ACCOMODATE ALL OF THE RECREATIONAL SPACES
THE SITE AREA COULD BE BUSY AND OFFER A DISTRACTION
THERE IS A DRIVING SCHOOL WHICH WILL BE REMOVED
THE SITE IS BETWEEN THREE MAJOR INTERSECTIONS POINTS
MULTIPLE ENTRY ENTRY POINTS

TYPICAL SITE SECTION
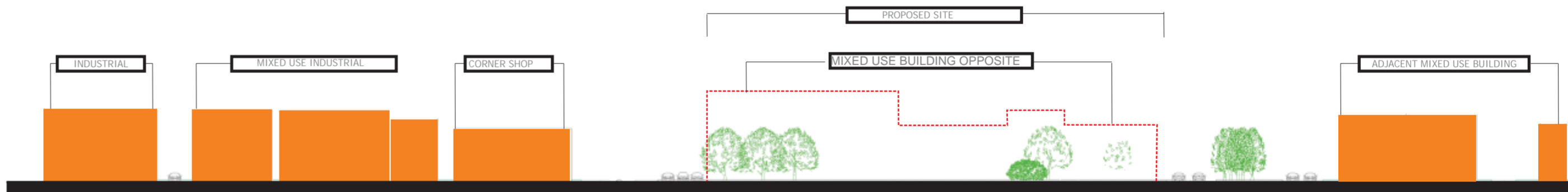
## ALTERNATIVE SITES POSITIVES & NEGETIVES

POSITIVES
THE SITE IS ACCESSIBLE VIA BUSES, TAXIS AND CARS. THERE IS A LINK WITH THE BRICKFIELD INDUSTRIAL AND MAYVILLE INDUSTRIAL. THERE IS A VARIETY OF RECREATIONAL AREAS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY OFFERING SOCCER, TENNIS AND SWIMMING POOLS. THERE IS A COLLEGE AND TRAINING FACILITIES THE SITE IS ACCESSED ALONG THE ONE EDGE THE LIES OFF THE BUSY N3 THE SITE IS MUCH QUIETER

NEGETIVES
LACKS THE RESIDENTIAL FACTOR. THERE IS A LOW OPPORTUNITY FOR INDUSTRIAL WORK THE IS ACCESSED VIA ONE MAJOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT ROUTE. LACKS DIVERSITY OF ETHNIC GROUPS. LIES FAR FROM THE CITY CENTRE
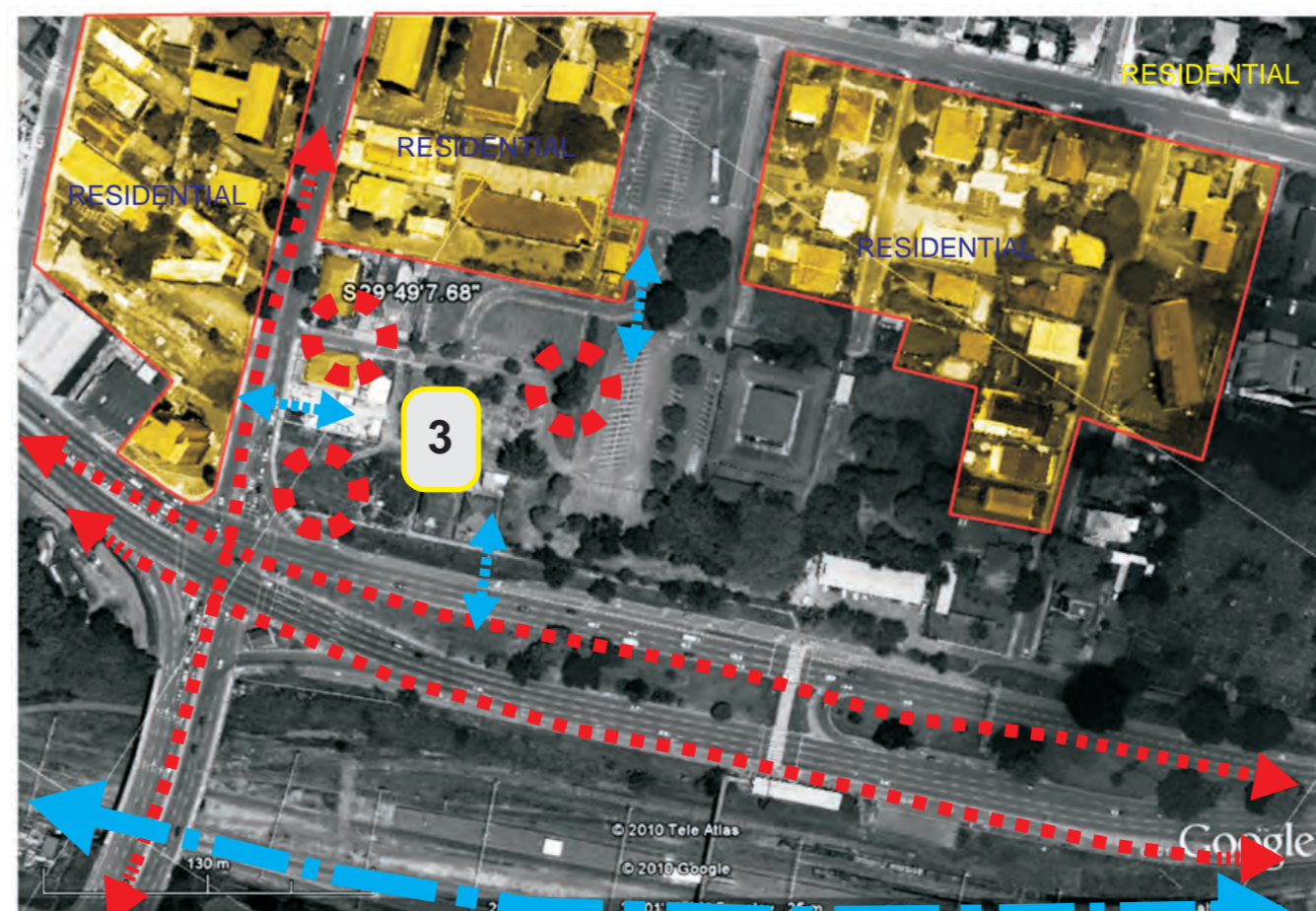
POSITIVES
THE SITE SLOPES, ALLOWING FOR VISTA VIEWS TO THE OCEAN
THE SITE IS ACCESSED VIA THE TRAIN, BUSES, TAXIS AND CARS
THE IS LINKED TO DURBAN'S MAJOR SPORTING PRECINCT FOR RECREATIONAL FUNCTION. THERE ARE WORK OPPORTUNITIES ALONG THE UMGENI CORRIDOR, NORTH COAST. INDUSTRIAL AREAS AND SPRINGFIELD INDUSTRIAL AREA. THE SITE IS ELEVATED OFF THE STREET EDGE FOR PRIVACY. THERE IS CLOSE RESIDENTIAL ELEMENT. THERE ARE 2 MAIN ENTRY POINT. THE SITE LIES OFF THE BUSY EDGE BUT STILL IN CLOSE PROXIMITY

NEGETIVES
THE RESIDENTIAL AREA IS PREDOMINANTLY WHITE. THERE TWO HOUSES OF THE SITE WHICH WOULD NEED TO BE DEMOLISHED. THERE ARE NO RELIGIOUS LINKS. THE GREEN SPACES ARE FAR OFF. THE SITE IS DETACHED FROM THE CITY AND CATERS MOSTLY FOR THE NORTH AREAS. THE NATIONAL ROAD IS ACCESSED VIA MINOR ROADS WHICH CAN CAUSE CONGESTION

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MAPPING PARAMETERS

FIGURE GROUND

CONCEPTUAL URBAN PLANS

ITHUBA LESIBILLI

URBAN DESIGN DEVELOPEMENT

SITE MOVEMENT:
THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AREA USE THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM TO GAIN ACCESSES TO THE AREA. THERE IS A HUGE PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT PATTERN FROM THE TRAINS AND TAXIS.

PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT
VEHICULAR MOVEMENT
SLOWER MOVING VEHICLES

GREEN SPACES:
THERE ARE THREE PARKS AROUND THE SITE WHERE WORKERS AND RESIDENTS GO AND RELAX DURING LUNCH. THE ONE PARK IS NAMED AFTER GENERAL BOTHA AND HIS ALLI KING DINIZULU. THE PARK HAS THE TWO STATUES TO PAY HOMAGE TO THE TWO GENERALS.

THE THREE GREEN PARKS SURROUNDING THE SITE
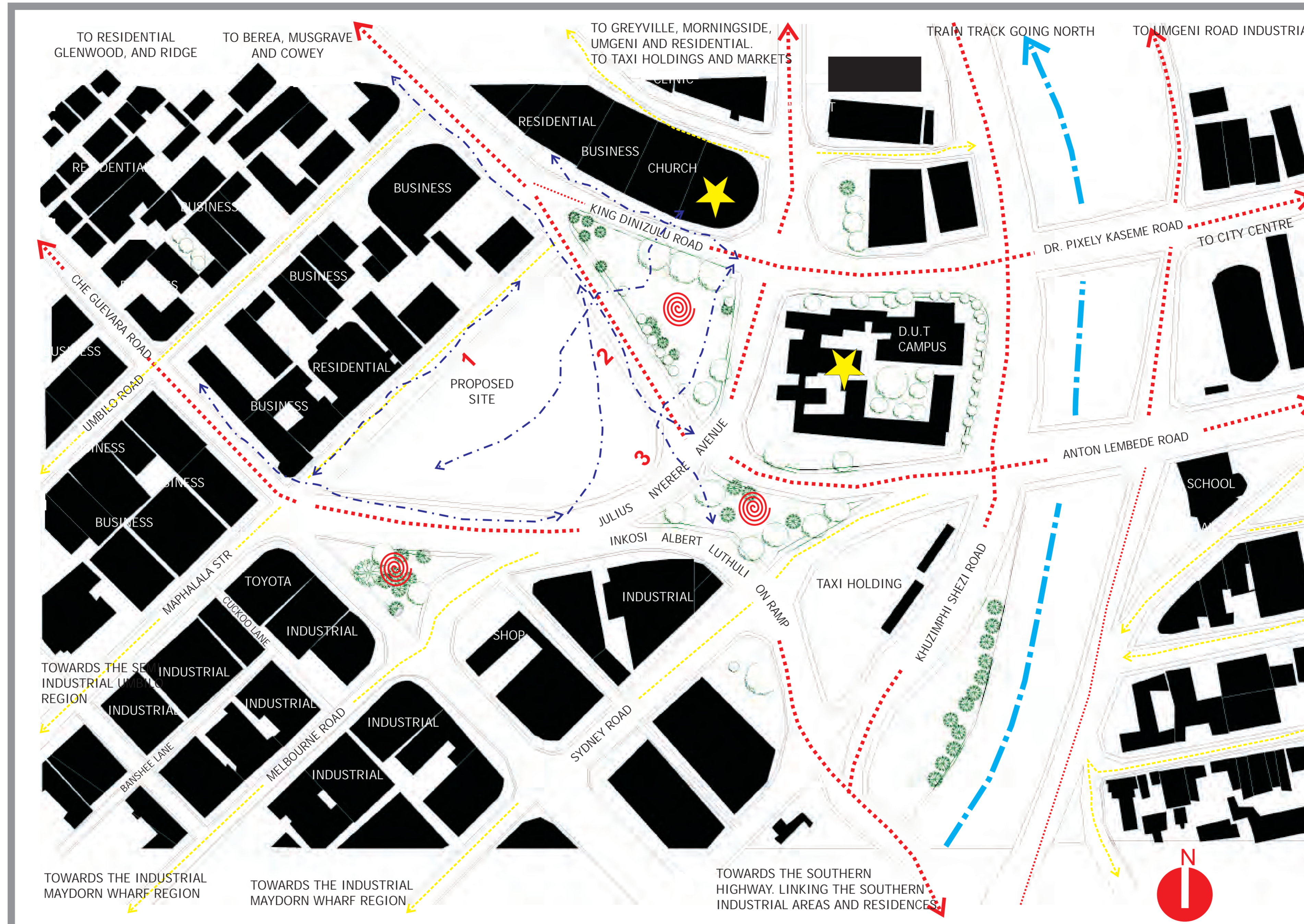
MAJOR NODES:
IN THE 1980'S THE AREA OF WARWICK JUNCTION WAS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH PERFORMING ARTS AND THEATRE. THERE WAS THE LUMBAR THEATRE WHICH HAS SINCE BEEN CONVERTED TO A CHURCH. THERE IS THE DURBAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY CITY CAMPS WHICH IS A ART SCHOOL.

THE FORMER LUMBER THEATRE AND THE DURBAN UNIVERSITY OF TECH. CITY CAMPUS

POINTS OF ENTRY:
THE SITE CAN BE ENTERED FROM TWO OF THE ACCESS POINTS, MAINLY THE QUIETER SIDE ROAD OF MAPHALALA STR AND FROM KING DINIZULU WHERE THE MOST OF THE PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT IS EXPECTED TO BE COMING FROM.

1,2 &3 ENTRY TO THE SITE FLOWS NATURALLY WITH PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT PATTERN

RESOURCE
RE-ENTRY
REHABILITATION
REINTERGRATION
CENTRE

TO RESIDENTIAL GLENWOOD, AND RIDGE
TO BEREA, MUSGRAVE AND COWEY
TO GREYVILLE, MORNINGSIDE, UMGENI AND RESIDENTIAL.
TO TAXI HOLDINGS AND MARKETS
TRAIN TRACK GOING NORTH
TO UMGENI ROAD INDUSTRIAL

RESIDENTIAL
BUSINESS
CHURCH
CLINIC

KING DINIZULU ROAD
DR. PIXELY KASEME ROAD
TO CITY CENTRE

CHE GUEVARA ROAD
BUSINESS
BUSINESS
RESIDENTIAL
BUSINESS
BUSINESS
UMBILO ROAD
BUSINESS
BUSINESS

PROPOSED SITE

D.U.T CAMPUS

ANTON LEMBEDE ROAD

SCHOOL

JULIUS NYERERE AVENUE
INKOSI ALBERT LUTHULI ON RAMP

MAPHALALA STR
TOYOTA
CUKOOLANE
INDUSTRIAL
BANSHEE LANE
INDUSTRIAL
SHOP
INDUSTRIAL
INDUSTRIAL
INDUSTRIAL
MELBOURNE ROAD
INDUSTRIAL
INDUSTRIAL

TAXI HOLDING
KHUZIMPHI SHEZI ROAD

SYDNEY ROAD

TOWARDS THE SE INDUSTRIAL UMBILO REGION

TOWARDS THE INDUSTRIAL MAYDORN WHARF REGION
TOWARDS THE INDUSTRIAL MAYDORN WHARF REGION

TOWARDS THE SOUTHERN HIGHWAY. LINKING THE SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL AREAS AND RESIDENCES

N

CONCEPTUAL PLAN SHOWING THE EMPHASIS ON THE VISTA VIEW AREA. THE CORE WILL ACT AS SERVICE CORES, AND TO SUPPORT VISUAL PENETRATION INTO THE BUILDING
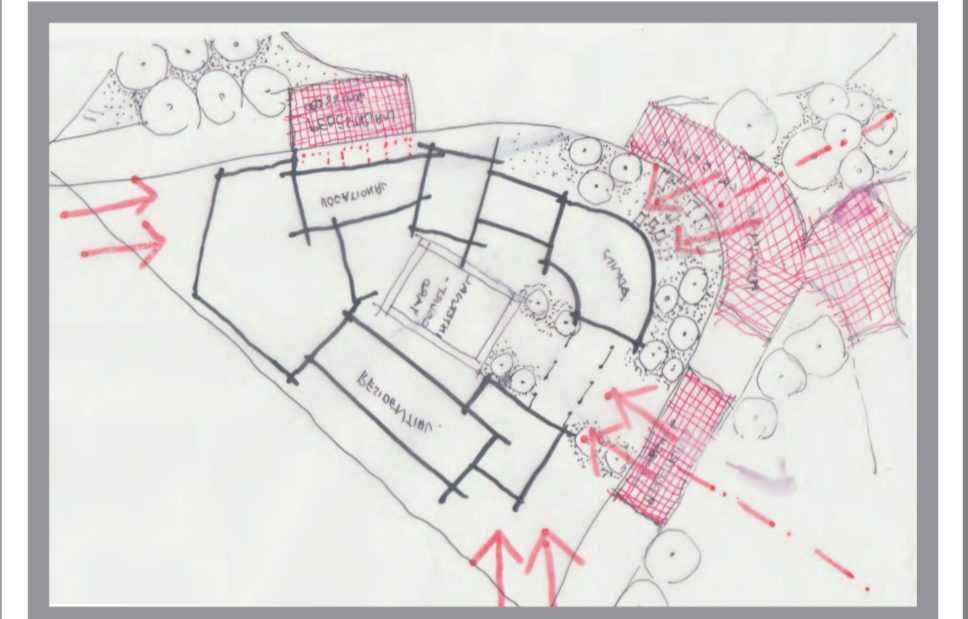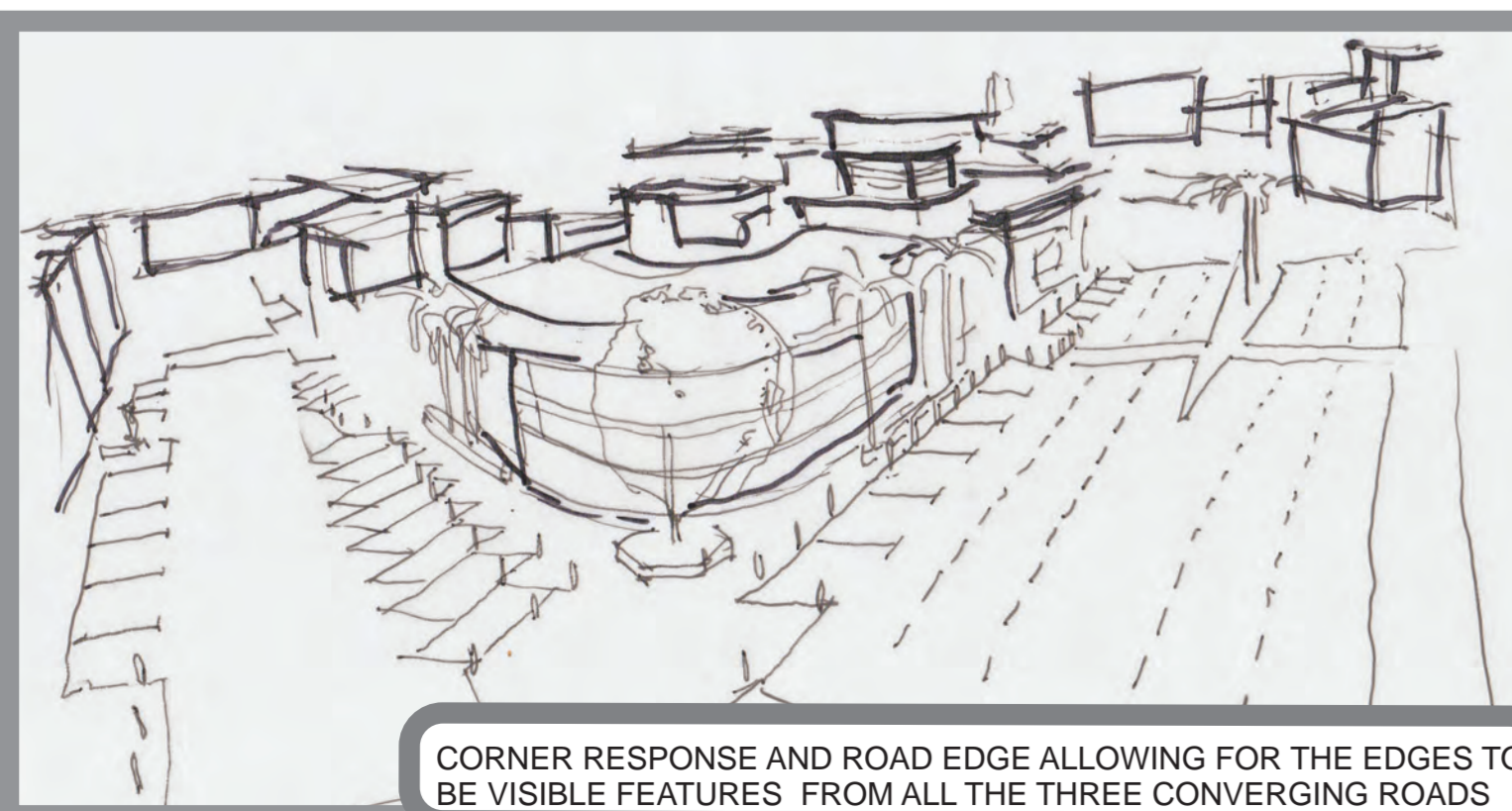
PLANNING DEVELOPMENT OF POTENTIAL ACCESS POINTS. PLAN SHOWS MAJOR POINTS OF SITE BASED ON THE FUNCTION OF THE SPACES.
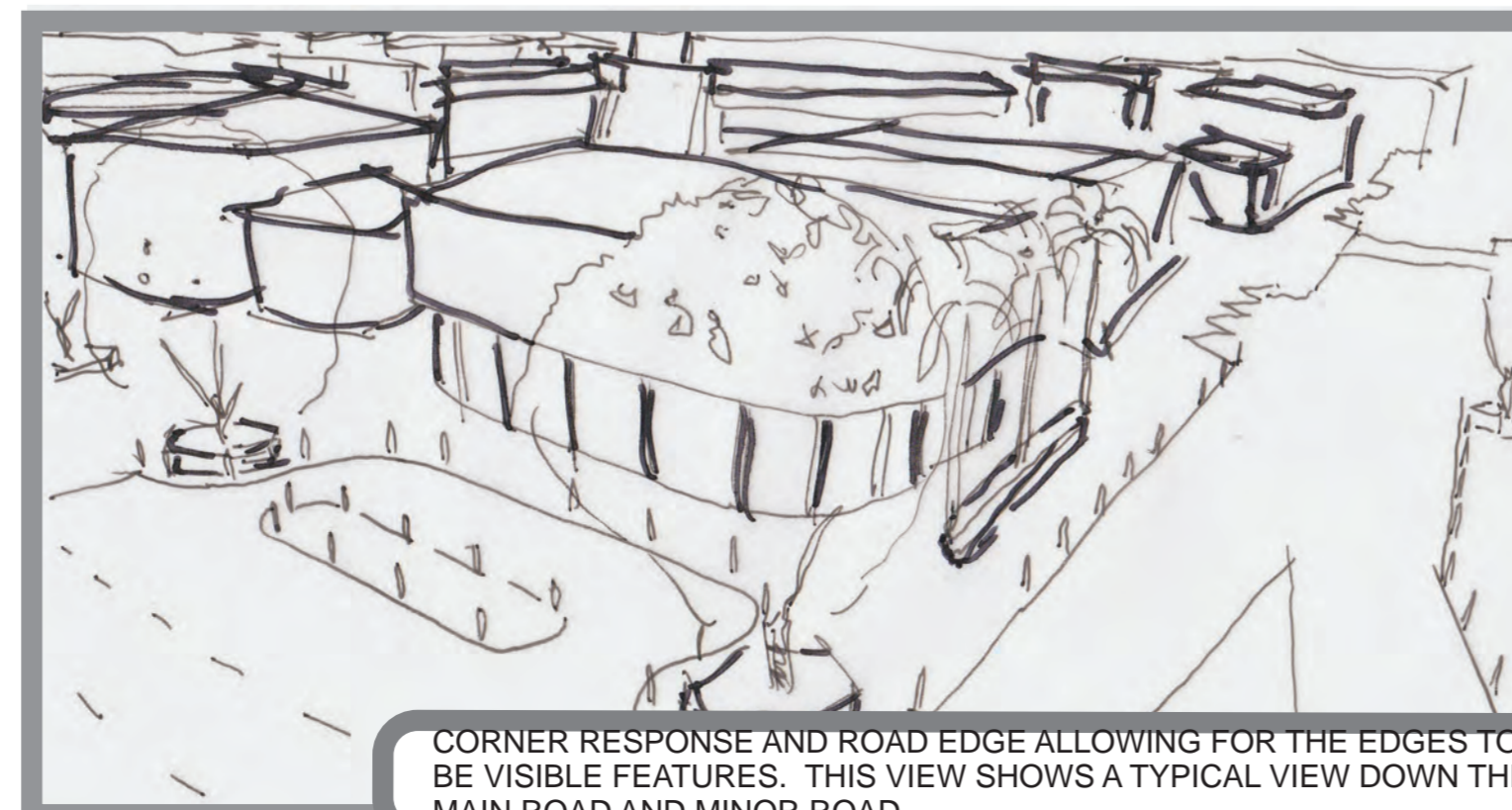
PLAN SHOWING A SMALLER BUILDING FOOTPRINT GIVING MORE EXTERNAL PUBLIC EDGES AROUND THE BUILDING AND LIMITING THE INTERNAL COURTYARD.
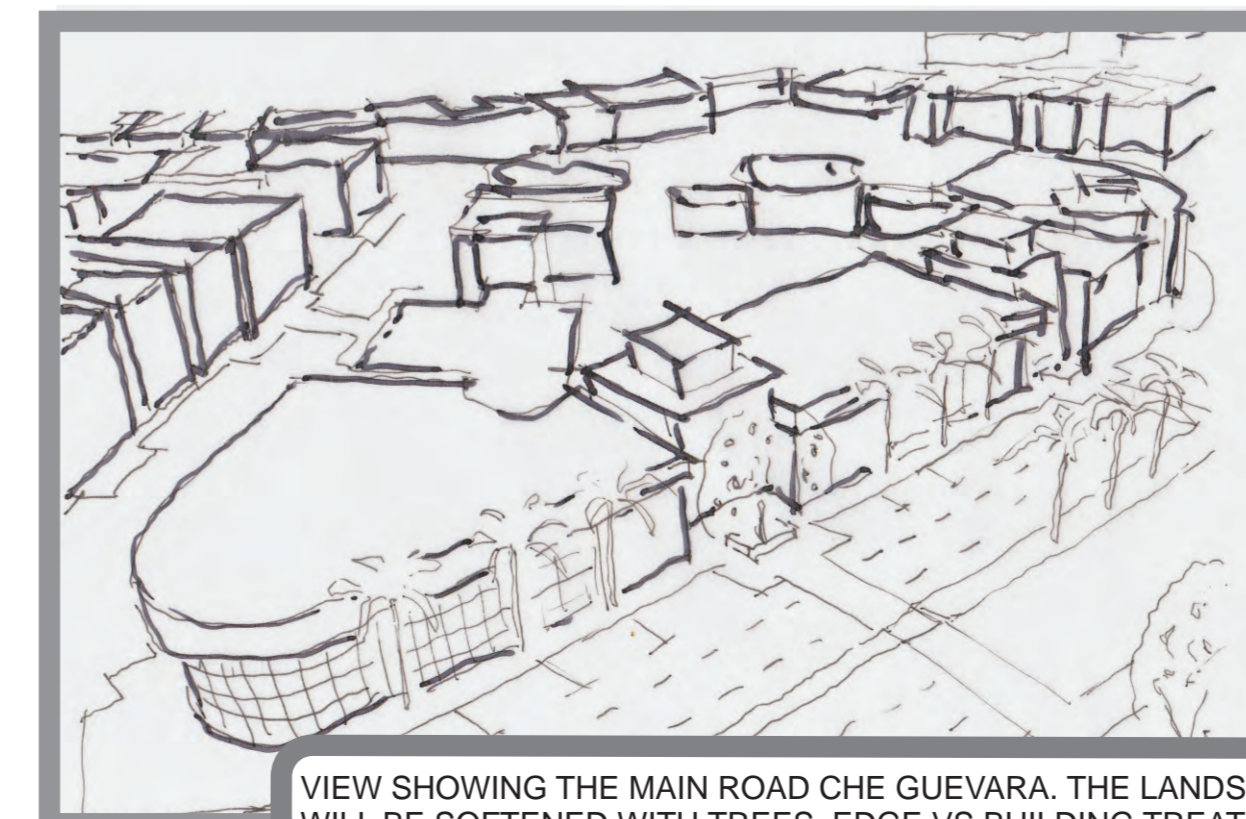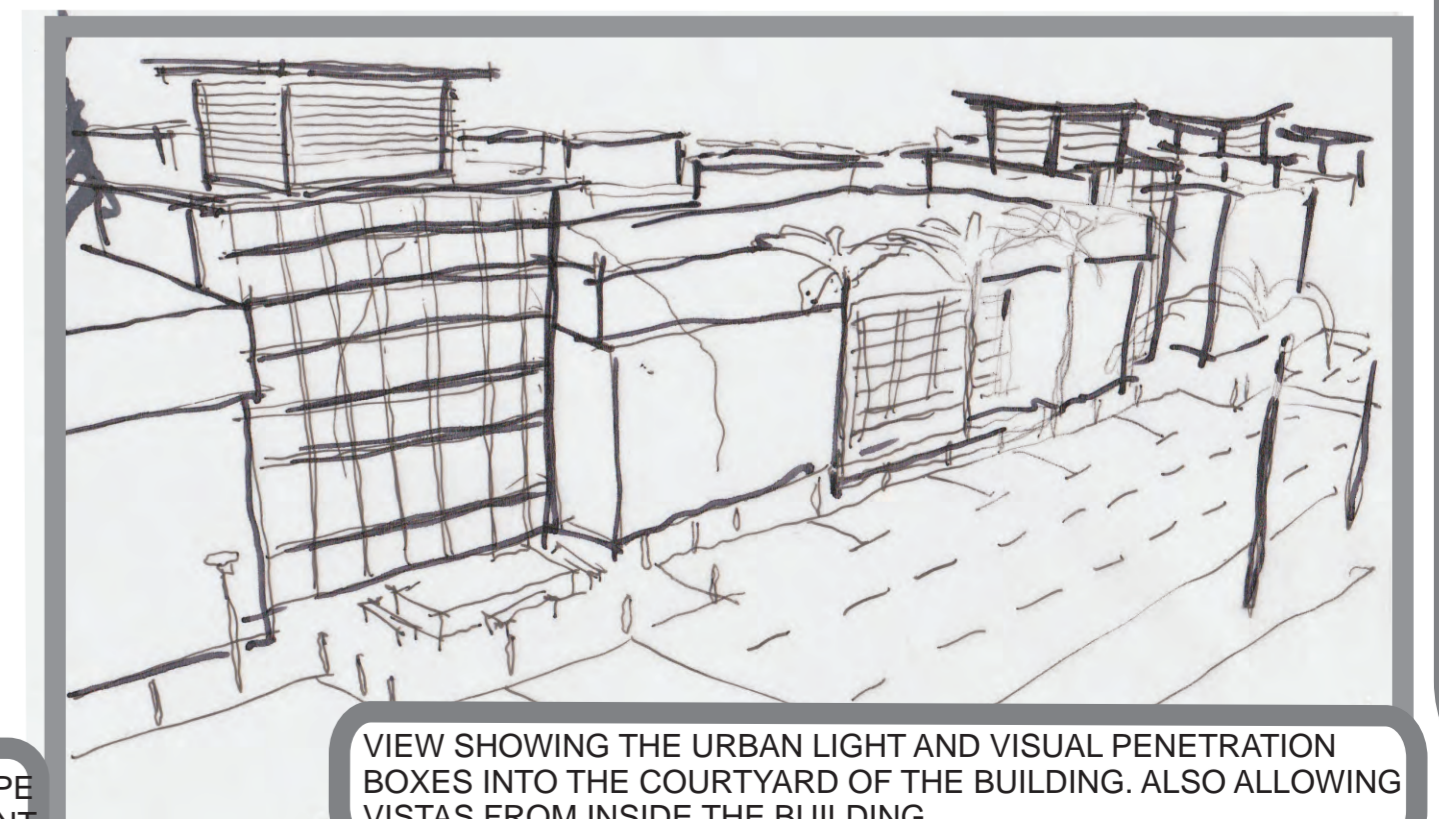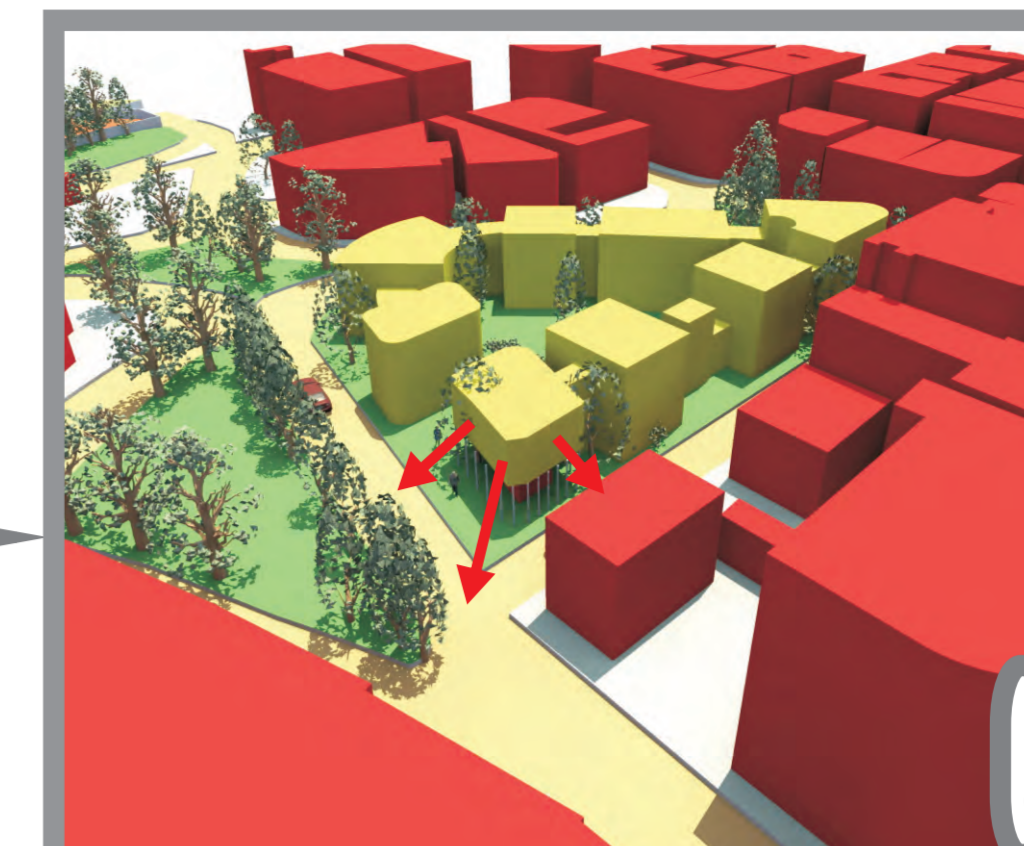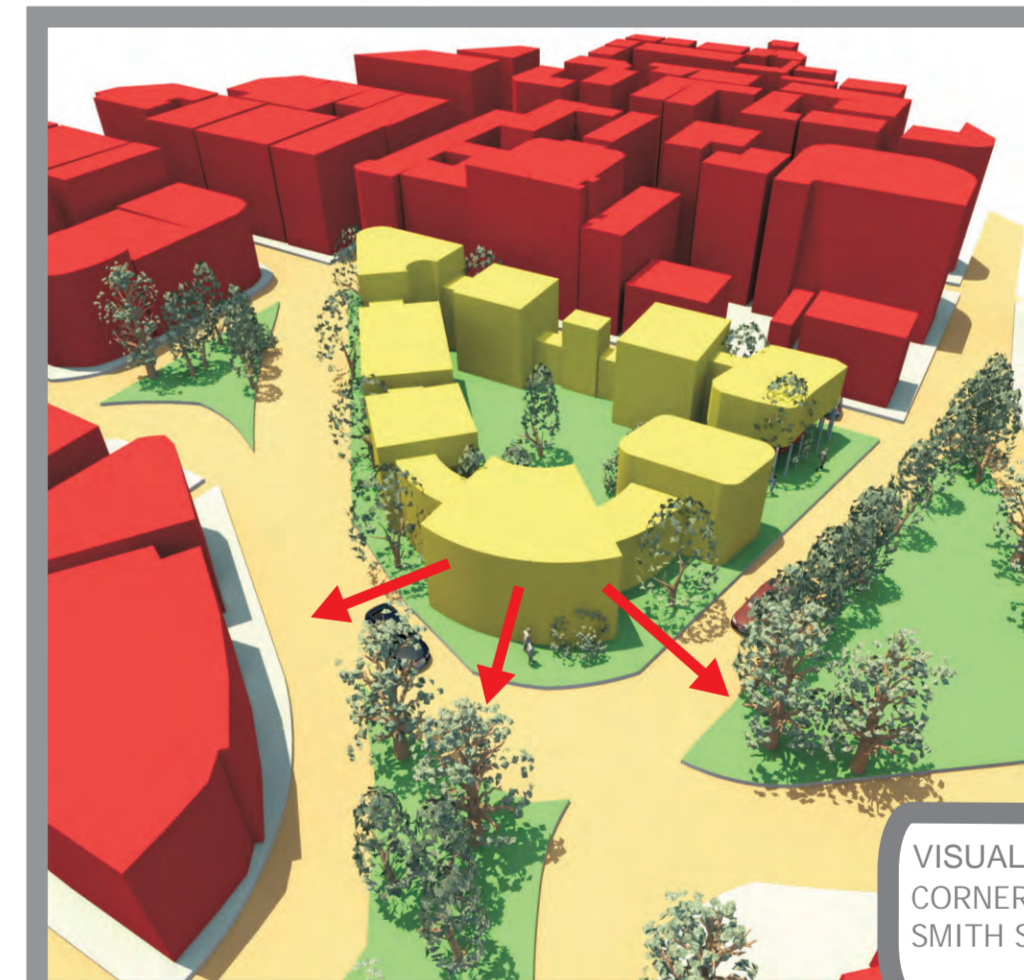
CONCEPTUAL URBAN SKETCHES

CORNER RESPONSE AND ROAD EDGE ALLOWING FOR THE EDGES TO BE VISIBLE FEATURES FROM ALL THE THREE CONVERGING ROADS

CORNER RESPONSE AND ROAD EDGE ALLOWING FOR THE EDGES TO BE VISIBLE FEATURES. THIS VIEW SHOWS A TYPICAL VIEW DOWN THE MAIN ROAD AND MINOR ROAD

VIEW SHOWING THE MAIN ROAD CHE GUEVARA. THE LANDSCAPE WILL BE SOFTENED WITH TREES, EDGE VS BUILDING TREATMENT

VIEW SHOWING THE URBAN LIGHT AND VISUAL PENETRATION BOXES INTO THE COURTYARD OF THE BUILDING. ALSO ALLOWING VISTAS FROM INSIDE THE BUILDING

3D URBAN LANDSCAPE

BEREA BUSINESS &
RESIDENTIAL

MIXED USE

MIXED USE

D. U. T

CITY CENTRE
BEGINS

SITE

UMBILO
INDUSTRIAL

TAXI
RANK

UMBILO
INDUSTRIAL

ALBERT PARK
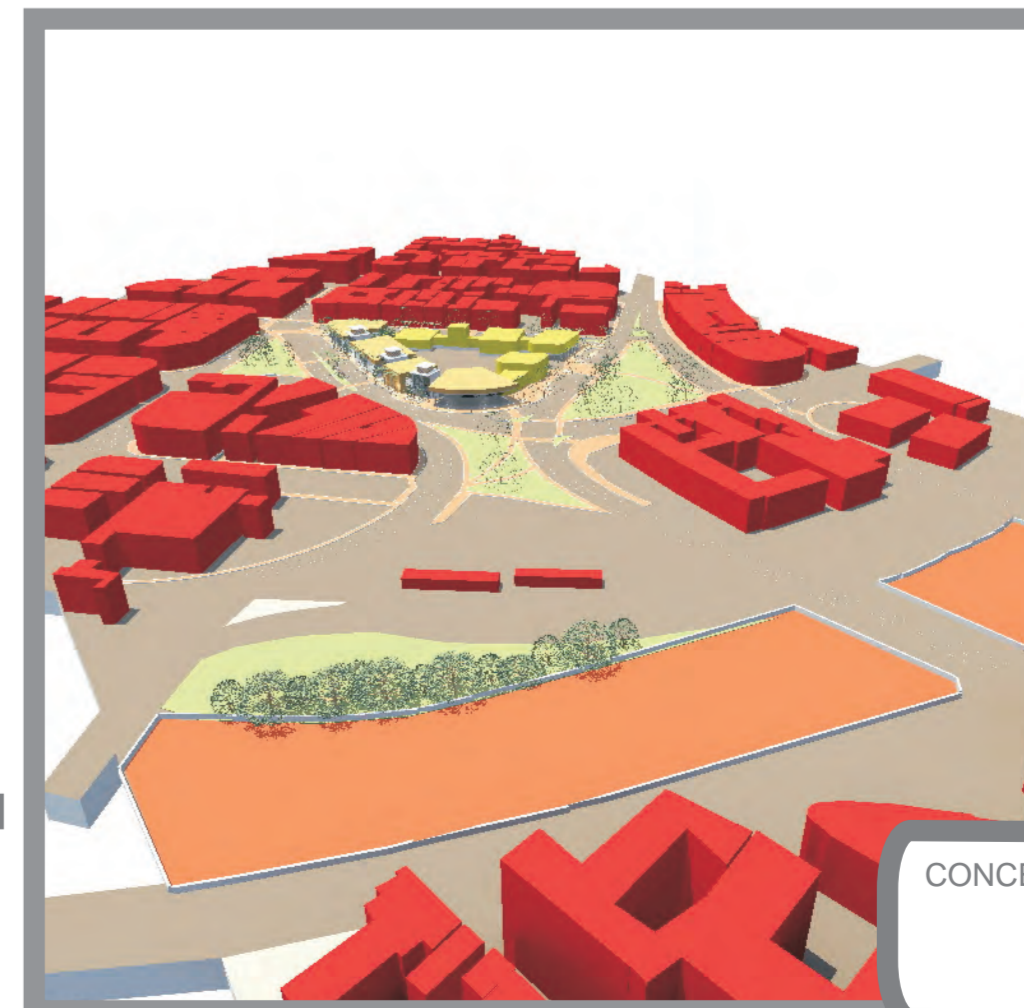RESIDENTIAL

MAYDON
WHARF

3D URBAN FORMS

PUBLIC ELEMENT VS STREET EDGE,
AND RETAIL UNDER.
CORNER OF GALE STEET AND BEREA ROAD

HIEGHT RELATIONSHIP VS THE STREET EDGE
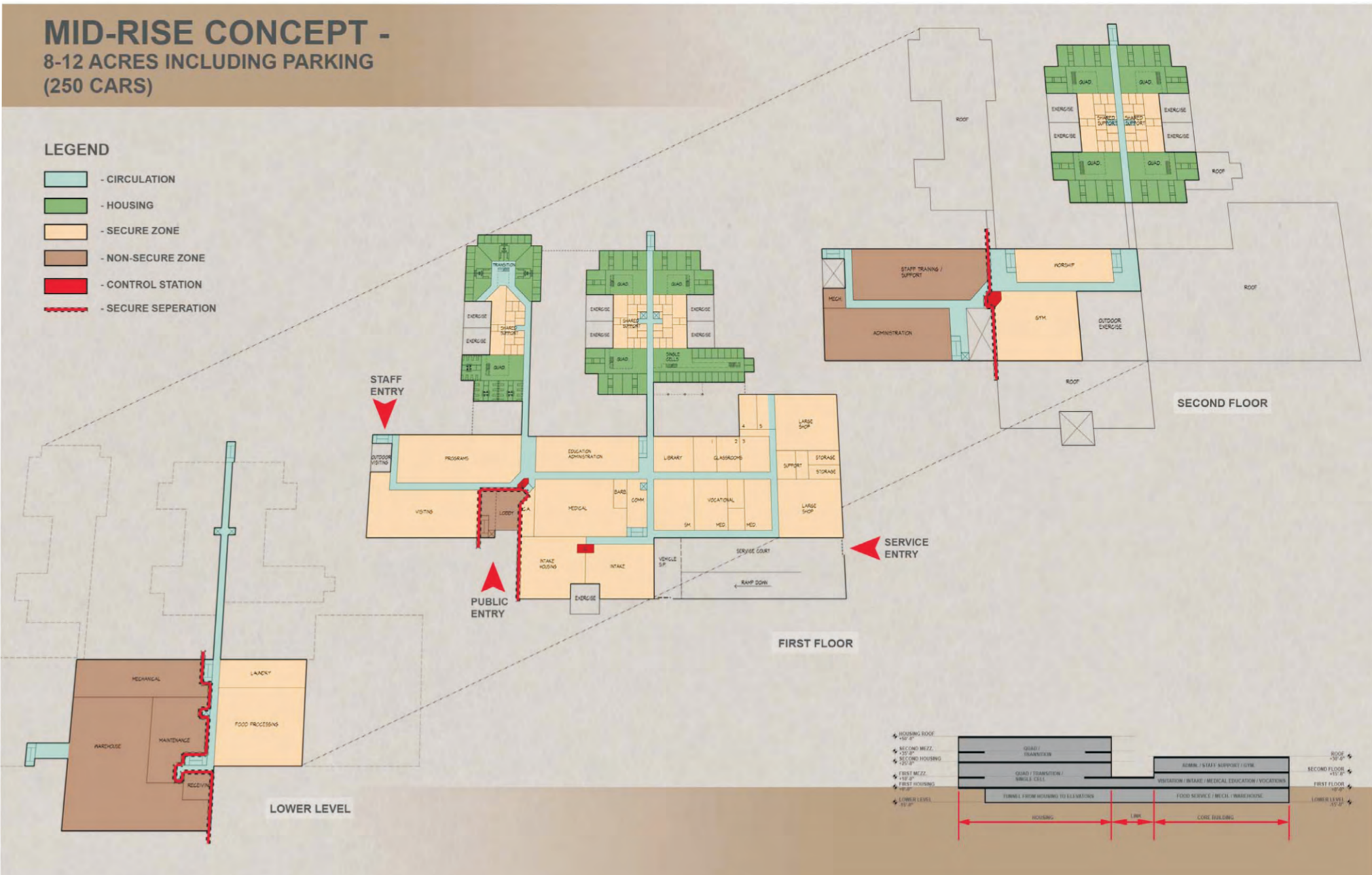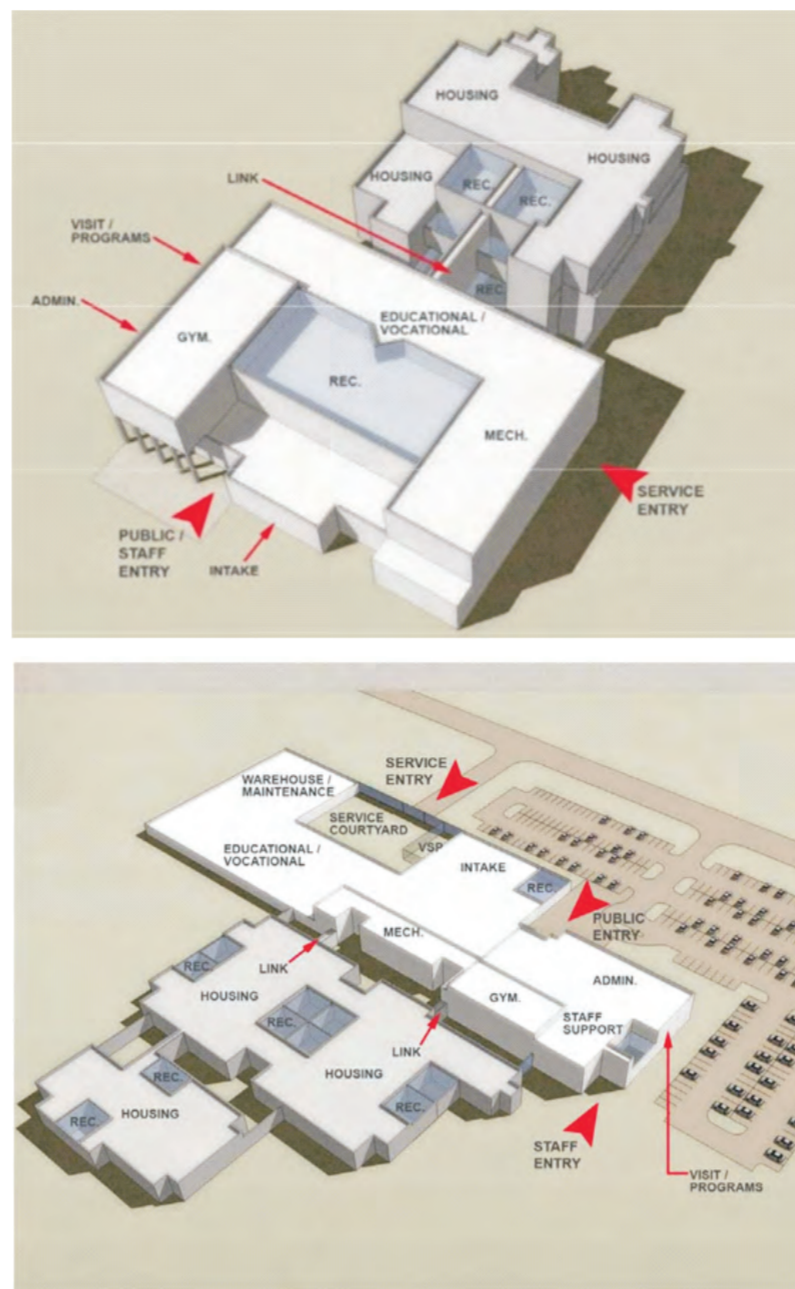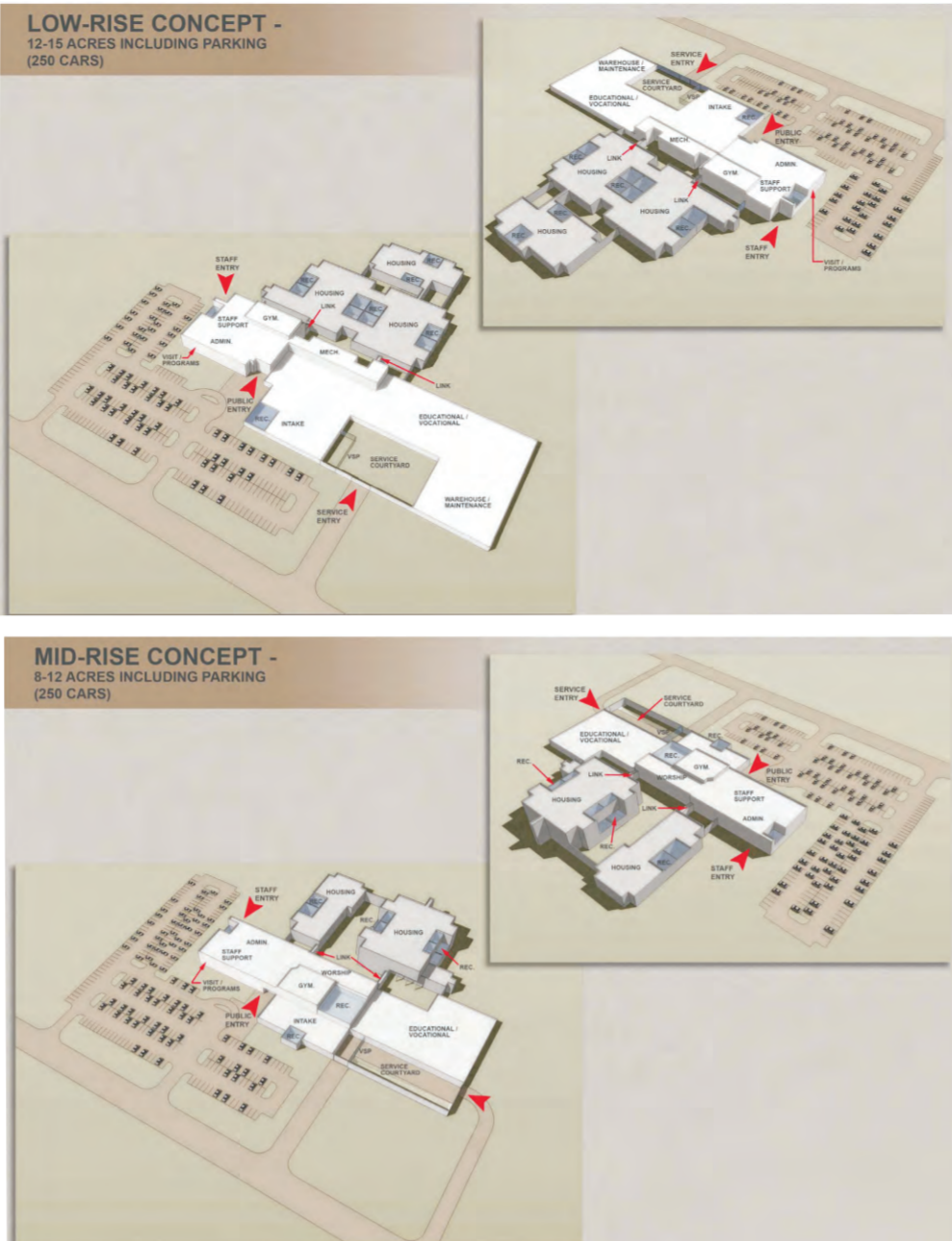CORNER OF GALE STREET
AND MOORE ROAD

VISUAL LINK TO THE GATE OF DBN AND BEREA
CORNER OF BEREA ROAD,
SMITH STREET, BEREA ROAD

CONCEPTUAL URBAN FORMS

URBAN FRAME WORK PLAN

KING DINIZULU ROAD (N)

DR. PIXELY KASEME STREET

CHE GUEVARA RD

ANTON LEMBEDE ROAD

JULIUS NYERERE

MAGWAZA MAPHALALA STREET

MAYDORN WHARF STREET

ALBERT LUTHULI HIGHWAY

S C A L E : 1 . 1 0 0 0

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PRECEDENT STUDY

LOW-RISE CONCEPT -
12-13 ACRES INCLUDING PARKING
(280 CARS)

MID-RISE CONCEPT -
8-12 ACRES INCLUDING PARKING
(250 CARS)

LEGEND
- CIRCULATION
- HOUSING
- SECURE ZONE
- NON-SECURE ZONE
- CONTROL STATION
- SECURE SEPERATION

CALIFORNIA RE-ENTRY FACILITY

The California Department of Correctional Services and Rehabilitation designed a facility for the Secure Reentry Correctional Facility. The Secure Community Reentry Facility would provide rehabilitative treatment, vocational training and psychological treatment, substance abuse awareness and financial education based support services for inmates during their final year of incarceration. The focus of the reentry facility is designed to create a transition from the jail to the community for the inmate, linking and monitoring parolees to jobs, and implementing long-term and short-term goals of reducing recidivism. The idea was conceived after identifying that prisons that the typical inmate are often ill prepared for the return back into their communities. The inmates often lacked skills to find jobs, acceptance from their communities, education and psychological treatment and preparation for society (http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reentry/index.html).
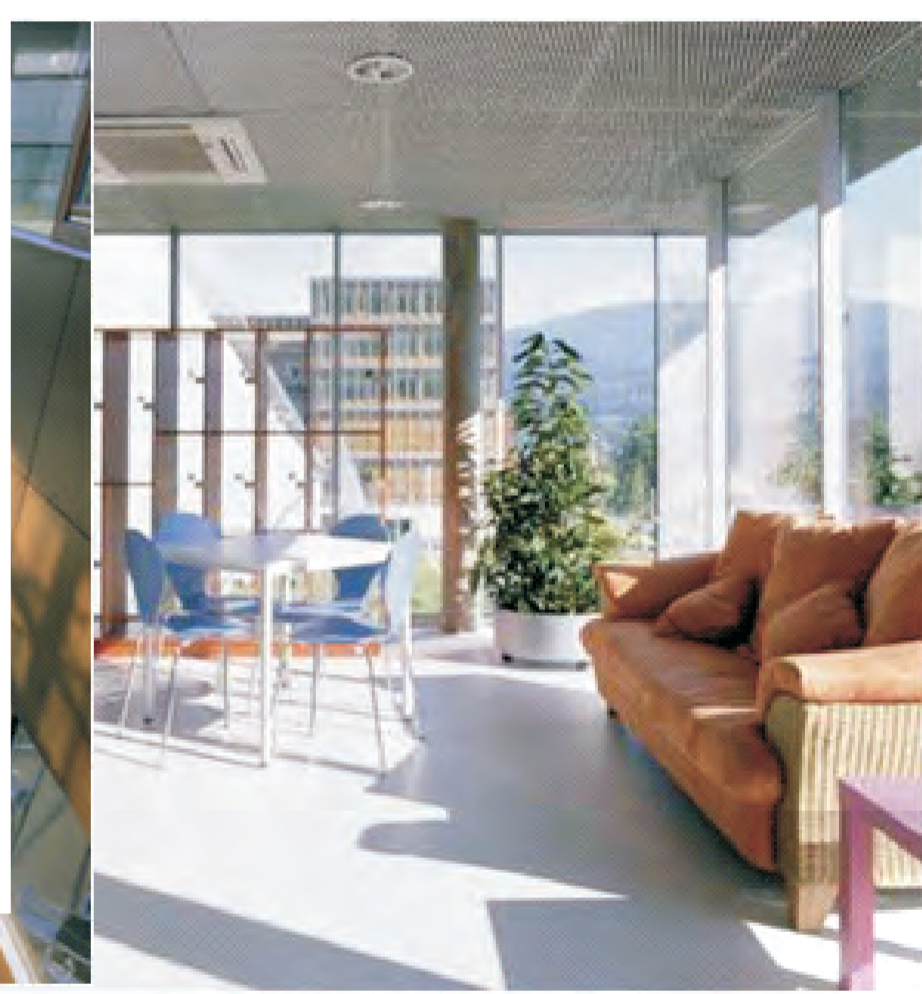
JUSTIZZENTRUM LEOBEN

The Justizzentrum Leoben is a facility located in Austria. The facility is a prison, remedial facility for prisoners awaiting release and a rehabilitation facility for prisoners. There are inscriptions on the prison wall one: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights," and the other "Each of the persons deprived of their liberty must be humanely and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human being treated" Taken from the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_Center_Leoben). The facility can be mistaken for a five star hotel facility or office building. The Austrian government decided that the deprivation of liberty leads to problems with re-socialization. The architect Joeh Hohensinn interpreted the idea of depriving a person of their liberty without compromising security through a detention, rehabilitation centre that mimics outside

RESOURCE

RE-ENTRY

REHABILITATION

REINTERGRATION
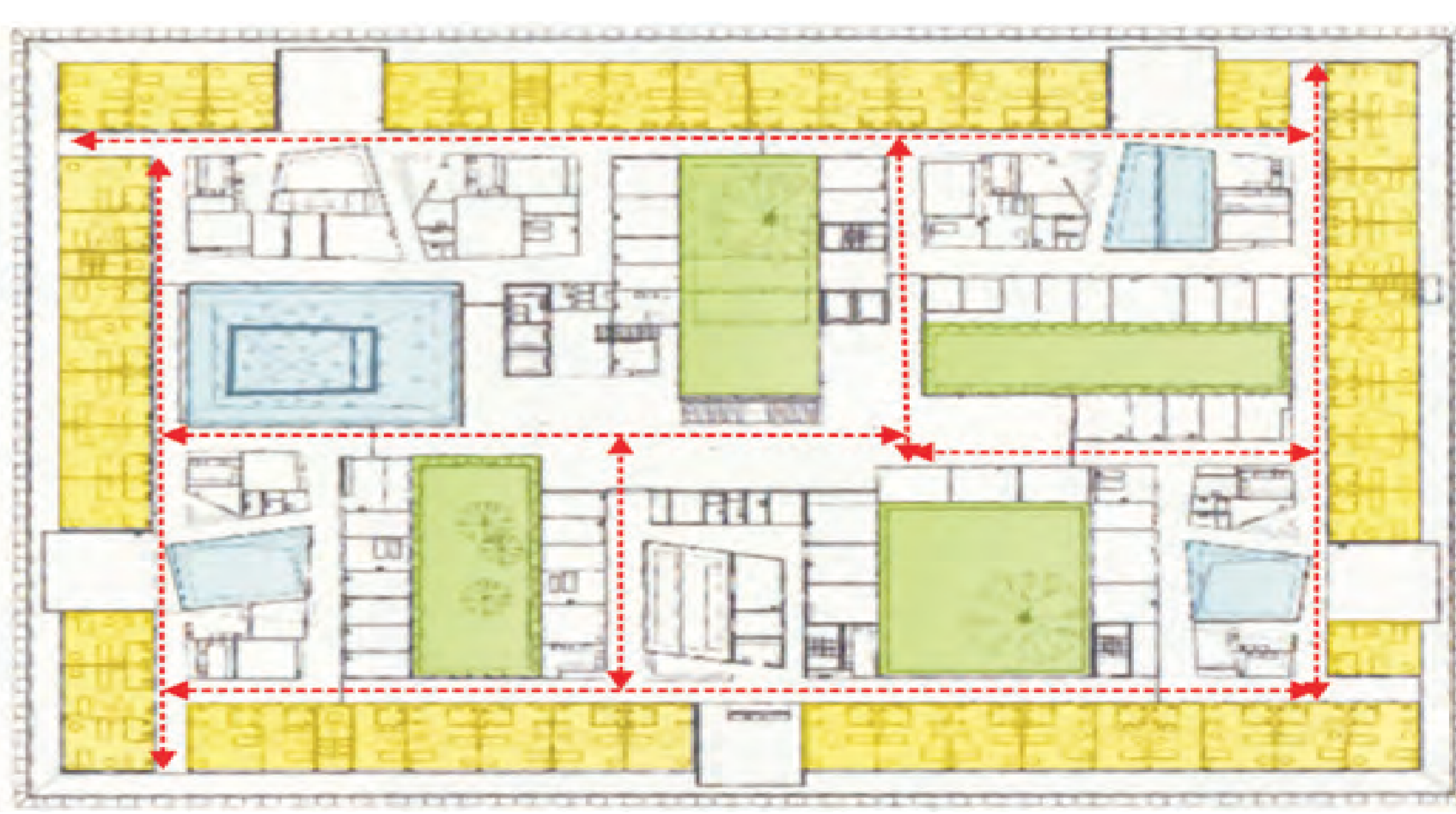
CENTRE

REHABILITATION FACILITY

The Rehab facility is designed to accommodate residents during their rehabilitation processes. The rehabilitation centre is located in Switzerland in a low density area along the outskirts of the city. The concept was to incorporate the nature and the site context. The built form response was off seamless transitions between outdoor and indoor spaces to eliminate the institutional feel. The entire facility continues the concept between communal spaces, circulation to create a varied environment

KEY
- The accommodation for the residents
- The opening skylights
- The courtyard spaces
- The circulation movement between the spaces

CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

The theories and concepts that underpin this research are in two fold the first part that deals with the built form and the users. Within the built form the theory refers to how the built form can assist in making a difference in people's lives within their different realms which includes their health, psychological state, physical comfort and environmental balance (Kerr, 2006: 1). This theory will deal with the understanding of the built forms power within the physical structure and the context in which it is placed. The physical elements of the built form will assist in embellishing of the physical structure to interpret the meaning of the spaces through the use of the colours, materials, manipulation of light and spatial allocation to create special places. The creation of meaningful spaces within the built form will assist in the interpretation of their use (Gregory and Urry, 1985: 3). "The relationship between the built form and human agency is mediated by meaning. People actively give their physical environments meanings, and then act upon those meanings." (Pearson & Richards, 1994 : 5). Therefore the design and technology of the built form informs the usability of the spaces.

Secondly the theories will be tested upon the following main interpretation of spaces/ places dealing with the reintegration processes, built form, urban context, dealing with that effect that the physical architectural structure and its interpretation. The processes of reintegration cannot be established in the absence of a community of good citizens that represent life outside of prison. It is the inclination that the prisoner has of living life beyond the confines of the prison walls that breaks down the physical restraint over the psychological restraint. The community of good citizens accounts for the normal community members, specialized professionals, educators, vocational trainers and businesses. These are people that are within the prison confines but not for criminal purposes but to prepare prisoners for life outside of prisons. The purpose is to restore the sense of community where the breach occurred or to establish community where it is absent. This approach takes a normative view of the community: there must be a unifying bond, with mutual concern and exploitation should be avoided. (Muntingh, 2001: 13). The reintegrative theory of punishment rest on two moral premises: firstly that it is better for people to be in community with one another than not and secondly that community should be pursued wherever it is absent thus the punishment should bring the offender back into the community of good citizens. (Muntingh, 2001: 14).

T R E A T M E N T

PEOPLE ACT AND BEHAVE IN AN APPROPRIATE MANNER WHEN TREATED WELL

THE SPACE IN WHICH PEOPLE INHABIT PREDETERMINES THEIR ACTIONS IN THAT SPACE

D E S I G N R E C O M E N D A T I O N S

DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

· The appropriate site selection
· Separation between private and public spaces,
· Flexibility and adaptability
· Appropriate response to the context
· Education facilities
· Psychological and Treatment
· Vocational training facilities
· Drug and alcohol rehabilitation

The site is vital for the accessibility to the facility and the context assist within the rehabilitation of the prisoner. This will enhance the optimum usability and functioning of the facility.

Due to the stigma on prisoners, the facility should not be an extension of prison within the architecture and should blend into the context where it is constructed to ensure community participation.

The built forms function should be a narrative of it functions. The accommodation of the facilities should be simple and integrated within the design through the planning. The building should employ architectural techniques such as the:

· Natural lighting during the day to minimize the use of external energy,
· The creation of place and meaning within spaces,
· The use of colour and texture to create a sense of place for each functioning area,
· A image, character and identity that will encourage the functioning of the facility and,
· Orientation within the built form and the immediate context.

The ability of choice will empower the prisoner to begin to exercise their ability to make choices that will determine the life they will live once they leave the facility.

The facility should give a sense of individualism brought through the personalization of the private spaces and give a sense of ownership to the education and skills gained.

There urban placement of the facility of this nature would encourage the participation and would keep the programmes fresh and designed to cater intended job markets. There the appropriate urban context needs to be resolved. This should clearly define the different realms and scales on the chosen site as well as public and private facilities.

The requirement for adaptable meaningful spaces, flexible and appropriate technology and materials are essential to the design. The design should the basic concepts of:

· The accommodation to receiving natural lighting and ventilation to lower the buildings energy consumption and to ensure its sustainability,
· There should be internal courtyards,
· Extension to outdoor areas from the facilities rooms,
· The materials used should be durable and have minimal maintenance,
· Communal recreational areas to be encouraged within the design,
· There should be separation between the residential side of the facility to the public side,
· The residential is to mimic the basic amenities of living within a home,
· There should be medical facility to cater for the well being,
· The facilities of vocational training should be fully functional to produce goods in order to defray the cost of the inmates stay,
· The internal floor area should be open where possible and there should be smooth transitional spaces,

PUBLIC AND BUILDING TREATMENT · BUILDING TRANSPARENCY FROM THE STREET · BOLD FORMS TO SHOW EXPERSSION · BUILDING RAISED OFF THE GROUND

S C H E D U L E O F A C C O M O D A T I O N

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

| GYM	TOTAL: 638 SQM
Office	10 sqm
Storage	12 sqm
Changerooms Male and Female	100 sqm
Workout Area	297 sqm
CIRCULATION CORE	TOTAL: 57 SQM
Stair	
Control Access Area	
MULTI- USE SPORTS/ RECREATION HALL	TOTAL: 382 SQM
Changerooms Male and Female	56 sqm
Activity Area	329 sqm
CIRCULATION CORE	TOTAL: 57 SQM
Stair	
Lift	
Control Access Area	
HEALTH CLINIC	TOTAL: 190 SQM
Consultation Room 1	28 sqm
Consultation Room 2	28 sqm
Consultation Room 3	28 sqm
Waiting Area	18 sqm
Dispensary	13 sqm
Staff Room	20 sqm
Kitchenette	9 sqm
Registration Area	13 sqm
Storage	8 sqm
Services (toilets)	16 sqm
SERVICE CORE	TOTAL: 126 SQM
Dressing Room	46 sqm
Fire Services Room	40 sqm
Male and Female Toilet	40 sqm
THEATRE	TOTAL: 322 SQM
Internal Area	249 sqm
External Area	73 sqm
RESTAURANT	TOTAL: 217 SQM
Kitchen	25 sqm
Toilet	41 sqm
GALLERY AND EXHIBITION	TOTAL: 137 SQM
Display Area	137 sqm

MAIN ENTRANCE FOYER	TOTAL: 155 SQM
Registration Area	19 sqm
Waiting Area	23 sqm
Toilets	13 sqm
RETAIL STALLS	TOTAL: 133 SQM
Stall 1	44 sqm
Stall 2	43 sqm
Stall 3	43 sqm
Shared Yard	55 sqm
SERVICE CORE	TOTAL: 60 SQM
Fire Services	39 sqm
Shared Toilet	9 sqm
Shared Storage	15 sqm
MULTIFUNCTIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING W/SHOP	TOTAL: 292 SQM
Lobby	23 sqm
Goods Receiving Area 1	15 sqm
Goods Receiving Area 2	15 sqm
Working Area 1	105 sqm
Working Area 2	105 sqm
Mangers Office	10 sqm
Toilets	19 sqm
STAFF AND STUDENT ENTRANCE	TOTAL: 245 SQM
Pay Tills	15 sqm
Registration	22 sqm
Toilets	12 sqm
Stair and Lift Area	18 sqm
MULTIFUNCTIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING W/SHOP	TOTAL: 314 SQM
Car Area	61 sqm
Good Receiving Area 1 & 2	19 sqm
Working Area	96 sqm
SERVICE CORE	TOTAL: 60 SQM
Fire Services	39 sqm
Toilet	9 sqm
Storage	15 sqm

FIRST FLOOR

GYM	
Running and Spinning Area	247 sqm
CIRCULATION CORE	TOTAL: 60 SQM
Stair	
Control Access Area	
MULTI- USE SPORTS/ RECREATION HALL	
Supervisors Office	28 sqm
Equipment and Storage	28 sqm
Viewing Deck	60 sqm
REHABILITATION CENTER	TOTAL: 195 SQM
Psychologists Offices 1	29 sqm
Psychologists Offices 2	29 sqm
Psychologists Offices 3	29 sqm
Psychologists Offices 4	29 sqm
Meeting Room	23 sqm
SERVICE CORE	
Fire Services Room	40 sqm
Services and Storage Facility	102 sqm
ART AND SEWING CENTER	TOTAL: 218 SQM
Office	11 sqm
Work Area	177 sqm
Toilets	30 sqm
GALLERY AND EXHIBITION	
Exhibition Area	60 sqm
MAIN ENTRANCE FOYER	
Landing Area	60 sqm
LIBRARY CENTER	TOTAL: 261 SQM
Locker Room	40 sqm
External Reading Area	21 sqm
Library Control and Reserve	24 sqm
Reading Area	71 sqm
Bookshelf Area	82 sqm
SERVICE CORE	
Storage Area	20 sqm

Fireman Area	40 sqm
ADULT LEARNING CENTER	TOTAL: 291 SQM
Computer Room	50 sqm
Learning Class Room	60 sqm
Learning Class Room	60 sqm
STAFF AND STUDENT ENTRANCE	
Administration Area	78 sqm
RESOURCE CENTER OFFICES	TOTAL: 321 SQM
Meeting Room	26 sqm
Open Plan Offices	295 sqm
SERVICE CORE	
Storage	10 sqm
Fireman Access	50 sqm
OUTDOOR AREAS	TOTAL: 1500 SQM
Courtyard 1	34 sqm
Courtyard 2	97 sqm
Courtyard 3	139 sqm
Courtyard 4	426 sqm
GROSS TOTAL AREA approx.	4279 SQM

ADMINISTRATION:	APPROX. 15% OF TOTAL ACCOMMODATION Reception and Foyer; Correctional Services, Nicro and Lifeline Offices
PUBLIC FACILITIES:	APPROX. 25% OF TOTAL ACCOMMODATION Art Gallery and Exhibition Facilities; Theatre with +- 200 People Seating Capacity; Restaurant and Internet Café Facility
RECREATIONAL:	APPROX. 20% OF TOTAL ACCOMMODATION Gymnasium; Library; Recreational Hall
REHABILITATION:	APPROX. 15% OF TOTAL ACCOMMODATION Counselling Rooms; Health Consultation Rooms
EDUCATIONAL:	APPROX. 20% OF TOTAL ACCOMMODATION Workshops Classrooms
SUPPORT:	APPROX. 5% OF TOTAL ACCOMMODATION Parking, Services; Kitchenette, Ablutions and Boardrooms for offices

I T H U B A L E S I B I L L I

R ESOURCE
R E-ENTRY
R EHABILITATION
R EINTERGRATION
C ENTRE

C O N C E P T U A L D E S I G N P R O C E S S

ITHUBA LESIBILLI

RESOURCE
RE-ENTRY
REHABILITATION
REINTERGRATION
CENTRE

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN PROCESS

DESIGN INFLUENCE

- GLASS FRAMED VIEW INTO THE EXHIBITION
- DIFFERENT LEVELS OF CONTROL, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
- THE MASS FORMS, HEAVY VS LIGHT AND TRANSPARENT
- CANOPY OVER MAIN ENTRANCE
- LIGHT TRANSPARENT ALONG STREET LEVEL
- TIMBER LOUVERS ALONG THE UPPER EDGES
- VISUAL PENETRATION INTO THE MAIN FUNCTIONS

- LIGHT WEIGHT ROOF COVER
- TRANSPARENT EDGE ON STREET LEVEL
- URBAN TREATMENT
- CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC TREATMENT
- CLEAN BUILDING LINES
- LIGHT WEIGHT MATERIALS
- TRANSPARENT MATERIALS

- LARGE GLASS ENTRANCE
- STAIRS LEADING PEOPLE FROM STREET EDGE
- THE INTERPLAY OF FORM
- THE URBAN EDGE TREATMENT
- PUBLIC AND BUILDING INTERFACE
  LARGE SAILING CANOPY
  URBAN TREATMENT
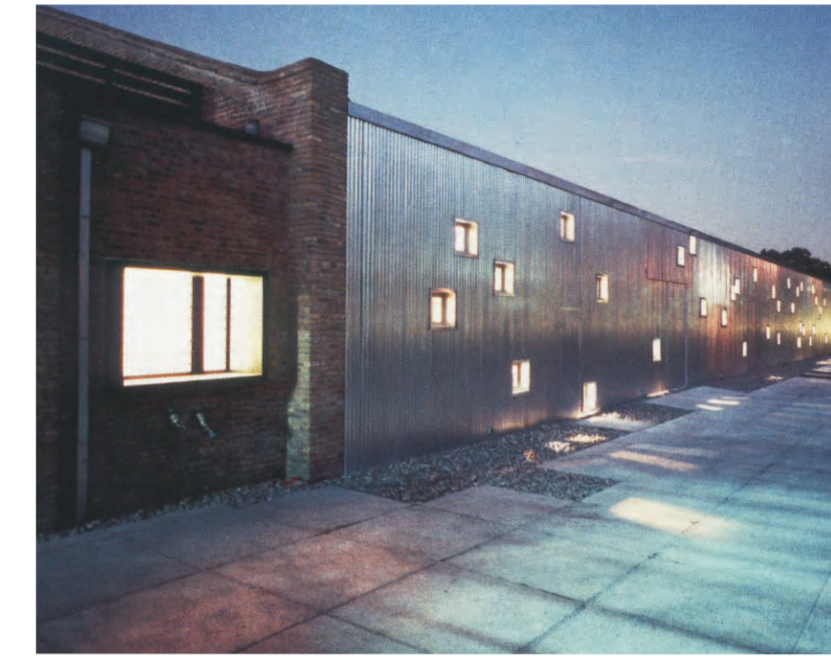
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN FORMATION
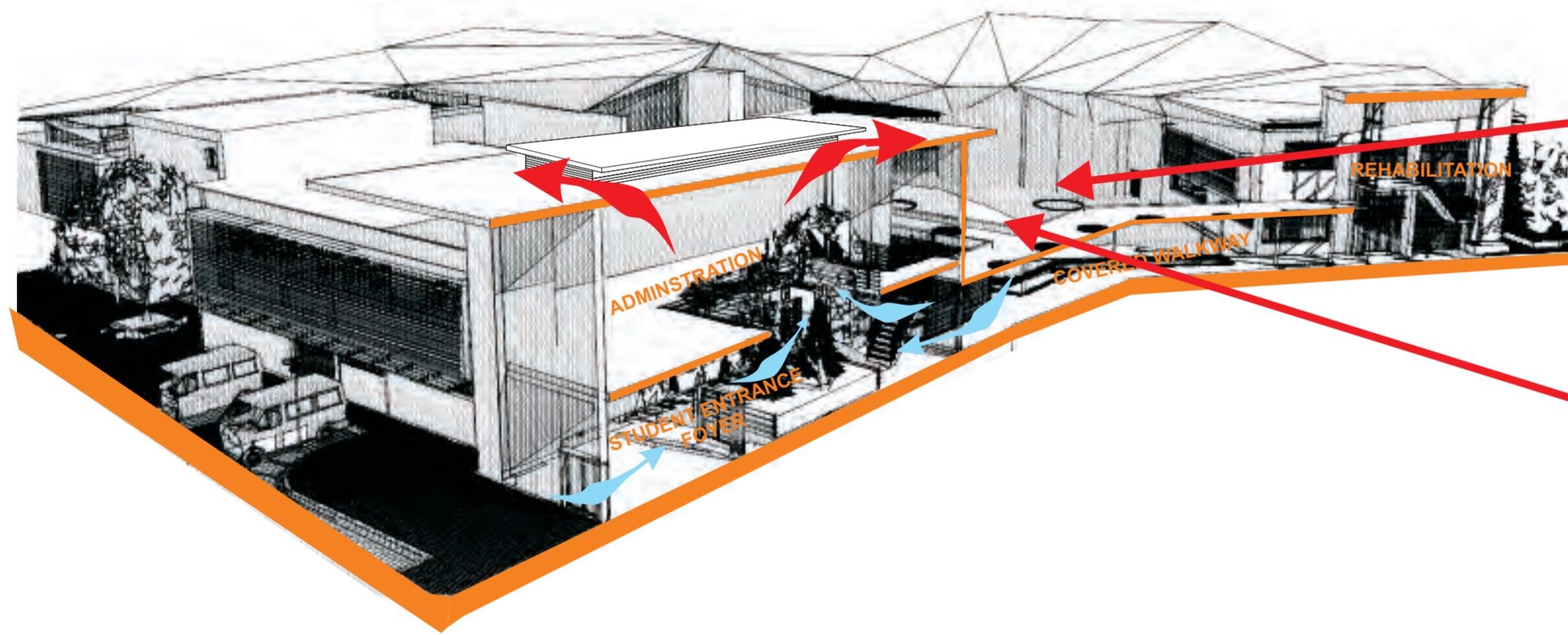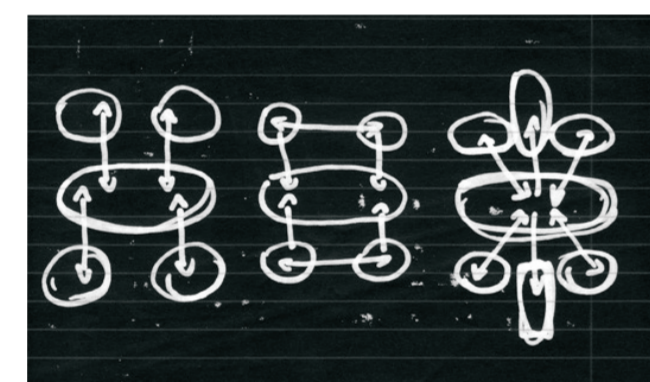
DESIGN SKETCHES

Smaller Courtyards   Emphasis on the central core   Central courtyard

EDGE TREATMENT AND MAJOR POINTS OF THE SITE   WELL NESS - EDUCATION - PUBLIC FACILITIES   PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE
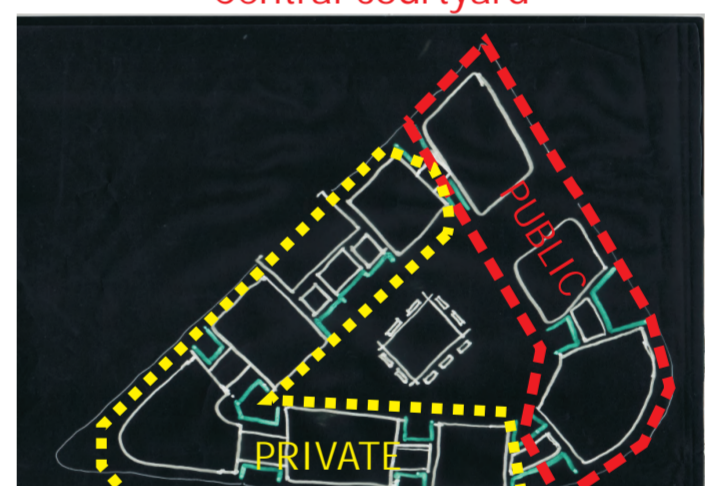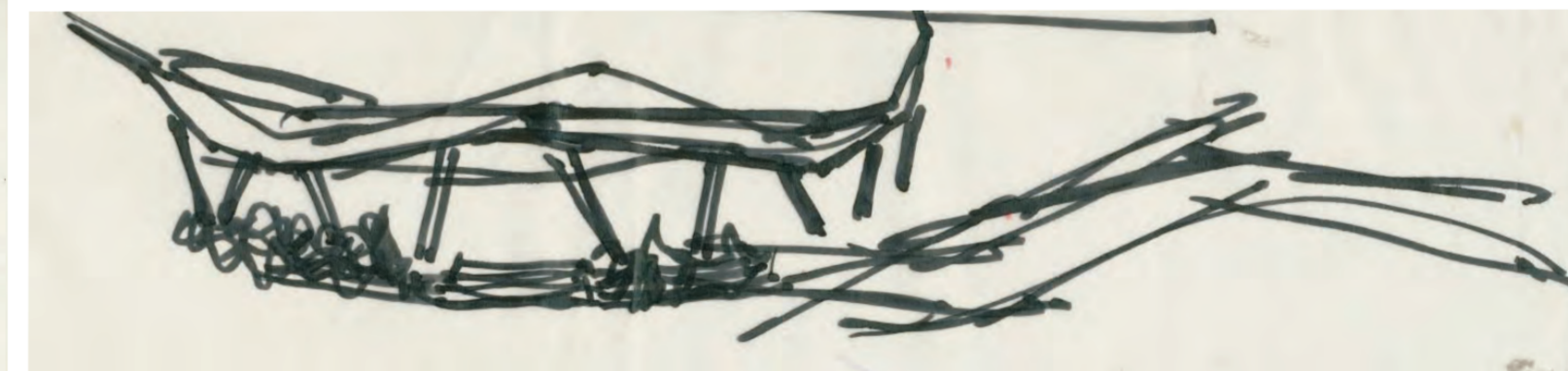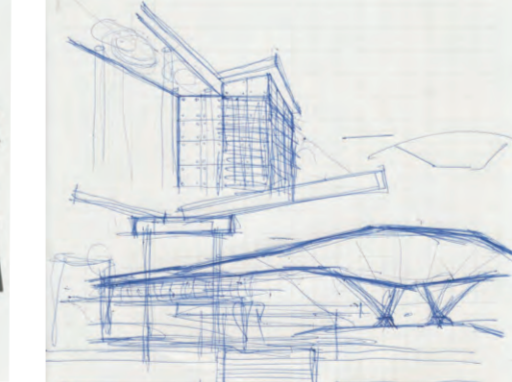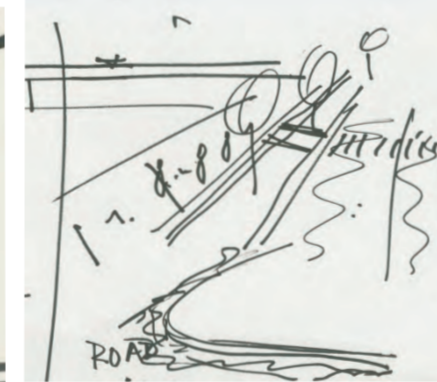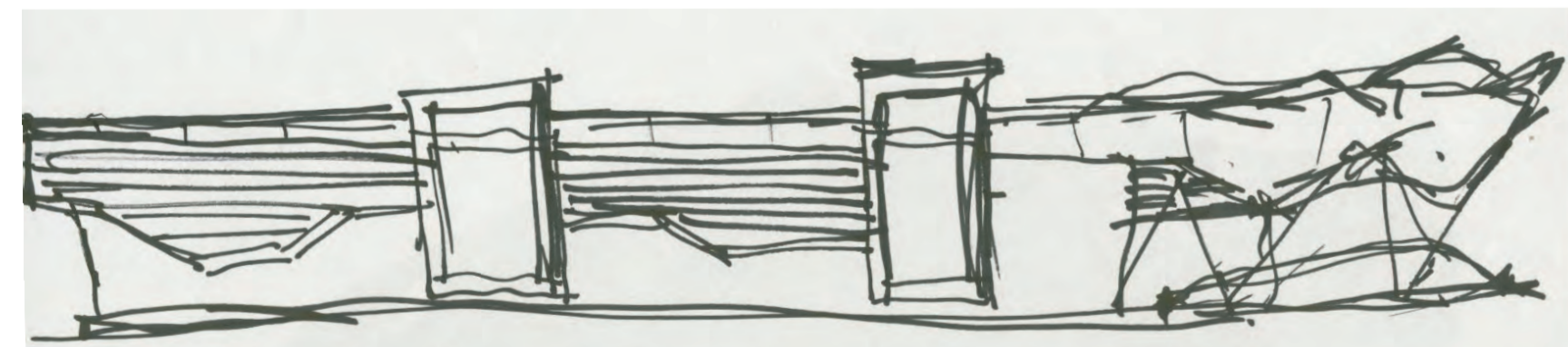
INITIAL DESIGN

EXPRESSIVE   **ELEGANT**   **BOLD**

THE THREE MAIN DESIGN DRIVERS WERE TO ADDRESS THE THREE MAIN PROMINENT EDGES OF THE SITE ACCORDING TO THEIR FUNCTION.

EXPRESSIVE
THE INTERSECTION WHICH LIED ON THE GATEWAY OF THE CITY WAS TO BE EXPRESSIVE TO MIMIC ITS INTERNAL FUNCTION OF THE THEATRE.

BOLD
THE BOLDNESS OF THE RECREATIONAL GYM AREA LIED ON THE GATEWAY OF THE CITY FROM THE SEMI INDUSTRIAL ZONE OF UMBILO, PROMOTING WELLNESS.

ELEGANT
THE ELEGANCE TO BE ON THE PUBLIC INTERACTION SIDE TO ENCOURAGE LEARNING AND EASE OF ACCESSIBILITY FOR ALL
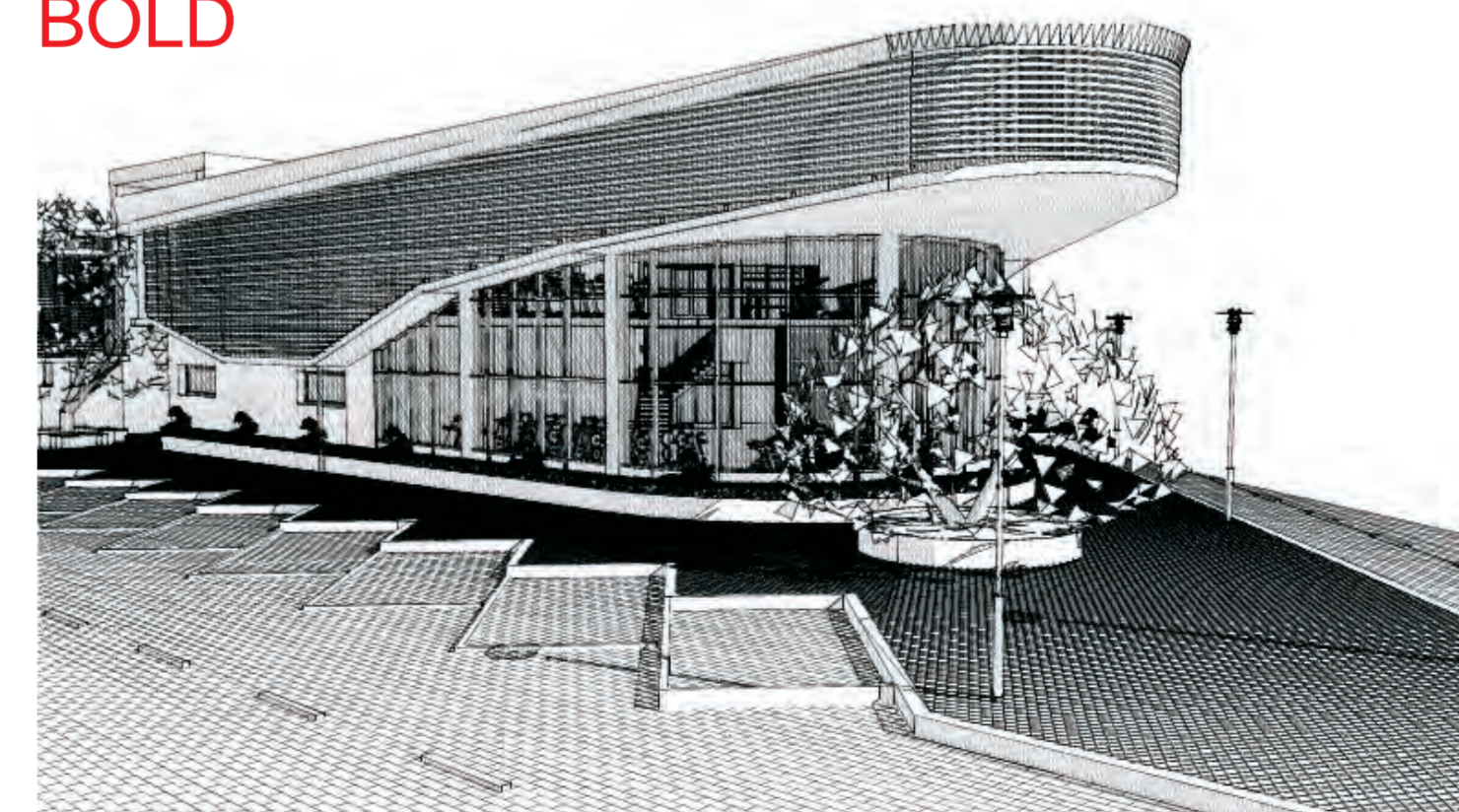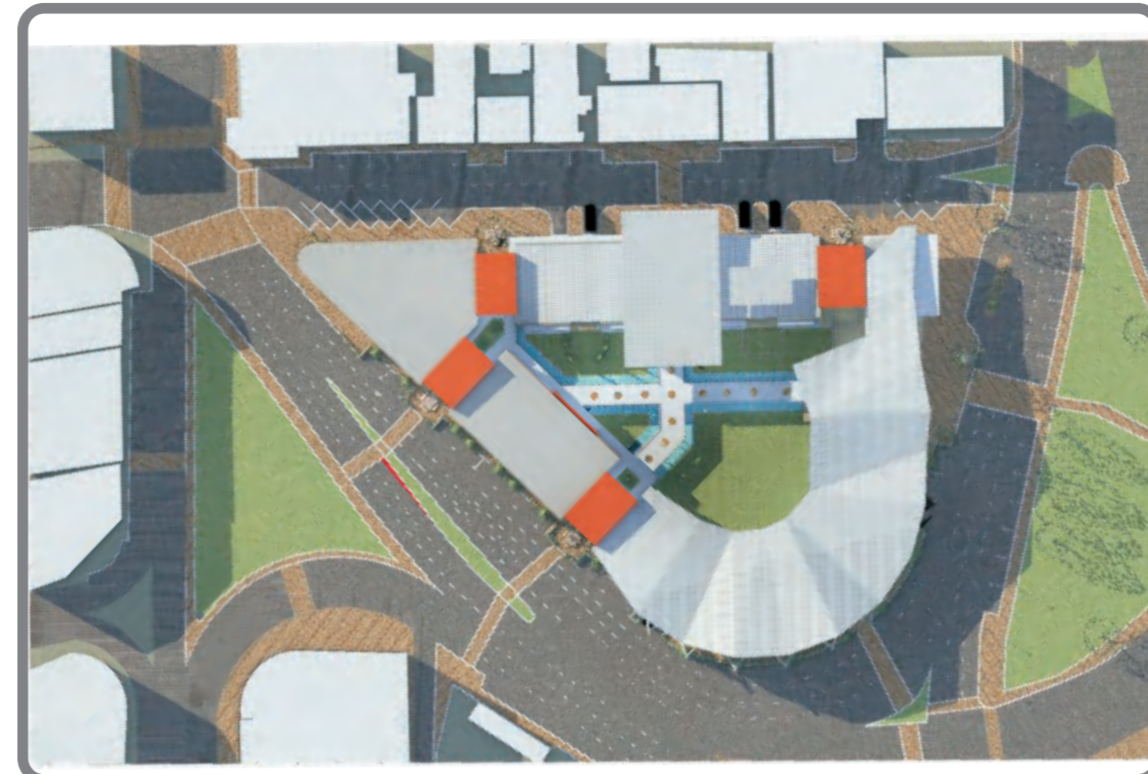
S U N   S T U D Y

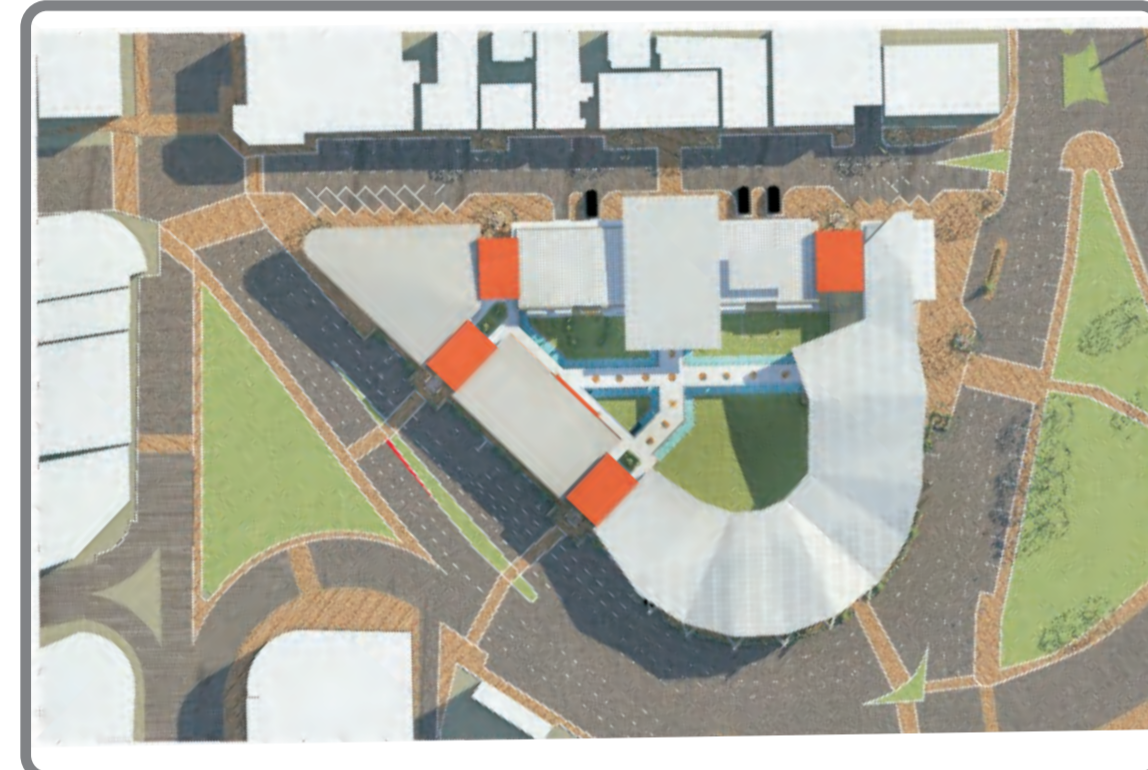**MID WINTER 22 JUNE 2011**

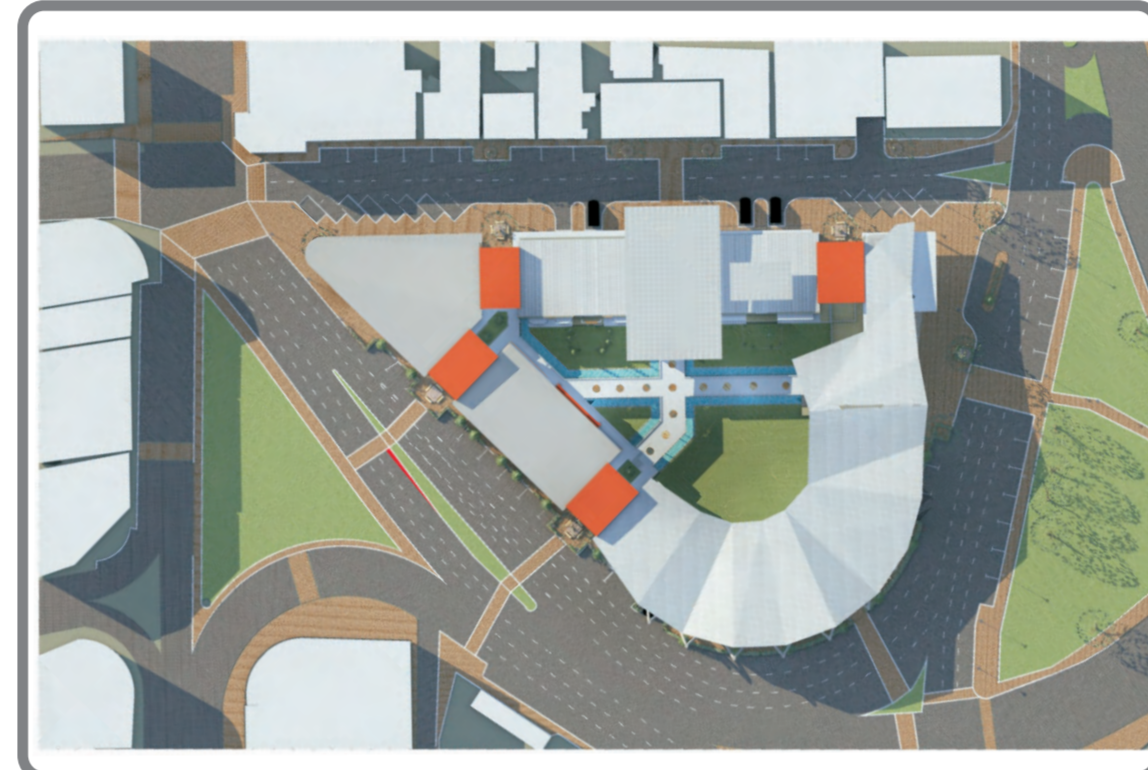
WINTER 9AM

WINTER 12AM

WINTER 3PM

MID SUMMER 22 DECEMBER 2011
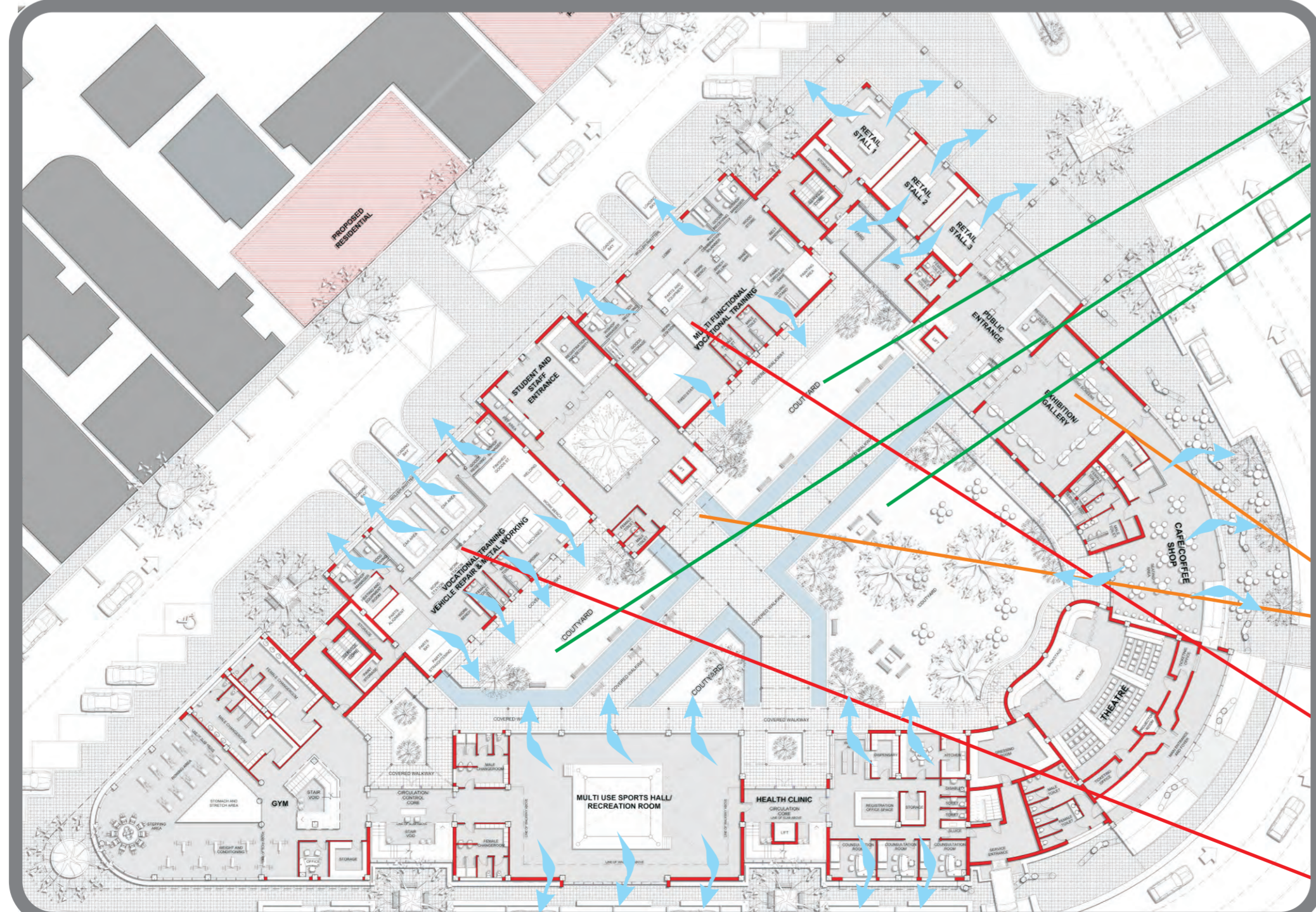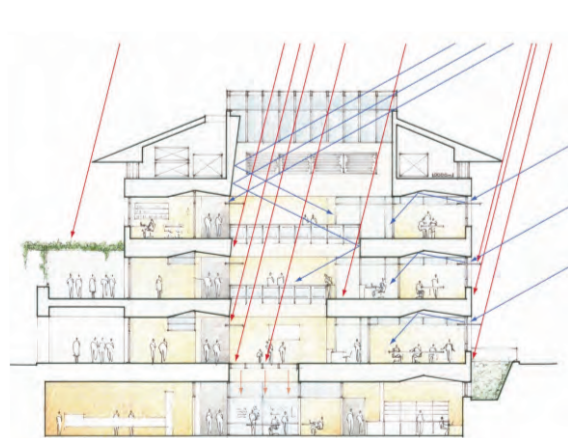

SUMMER 9AM

SUMMER 12PM

SUMMER 3PM

SUMMER 3PM

D AY   L I G H T I N G

DAY LIGHTING PRECEDENT

Courtyards are outdoor areas open to the sky and are partially or totally enclosed by the building. In partly enclosed courtyards, the north orientation should be the open segment to reduce glare and to reduce the need for sun control. Façade and ground materials should reflect daylight and sunlight without increasing glare for building users

Lightwells are openings in the ceiling or floor of a room that allow daylight penetration to the floor, or floors, below. Lightwells are generally utilitarian shafts for daylight and ventilation and are not occupied space. Performance of lightwells depends on depth and the aspect ratio of the shaft. It is best to consider a lightwell as a source of supplementary light.

Atria are central areas of multi-storied buildings open to the sky. Atria can be glazed to create a controlled environment. Short and wide atria perform better than tall and narrow atria.
Performance of atria, like lightwells, is dependent on aspect ratio.

—**Skylights** placed horizontally in flat or sloped roofs can provide a uniform level of illumination throughout a space when skylights are spaced on a ratio of 1.5 times ceiling height. Skylights are generally effective for lighting horizontal tasks and function best for one-story buildings. The performance of skylights differs under clear versus overcast skies. Thermal gain is an issue in hotter climates.

# N A T U R A L   V E N T I L L A T I O N

'STACK EFFECT'

Stack effect is the movement of air into and out of buildings, chimneys, flue gas stacks, or other containers, and is driven by buoyancy. Buoyancy occurs due to a difference in indoor-to-outdoor air density resulting from temperature and moisture differences. The result is either a positive or negative buoyancy force. The greater the thermal difference and the height of the structure, the greater the buoyancy force, and thus the stack effect. The stack effect is also referred to as the "chimney effect", and it helps drive natural ventilation and infiltration.
www.answers.com/topic/stack-effect#ixzz1CcTEeCPp
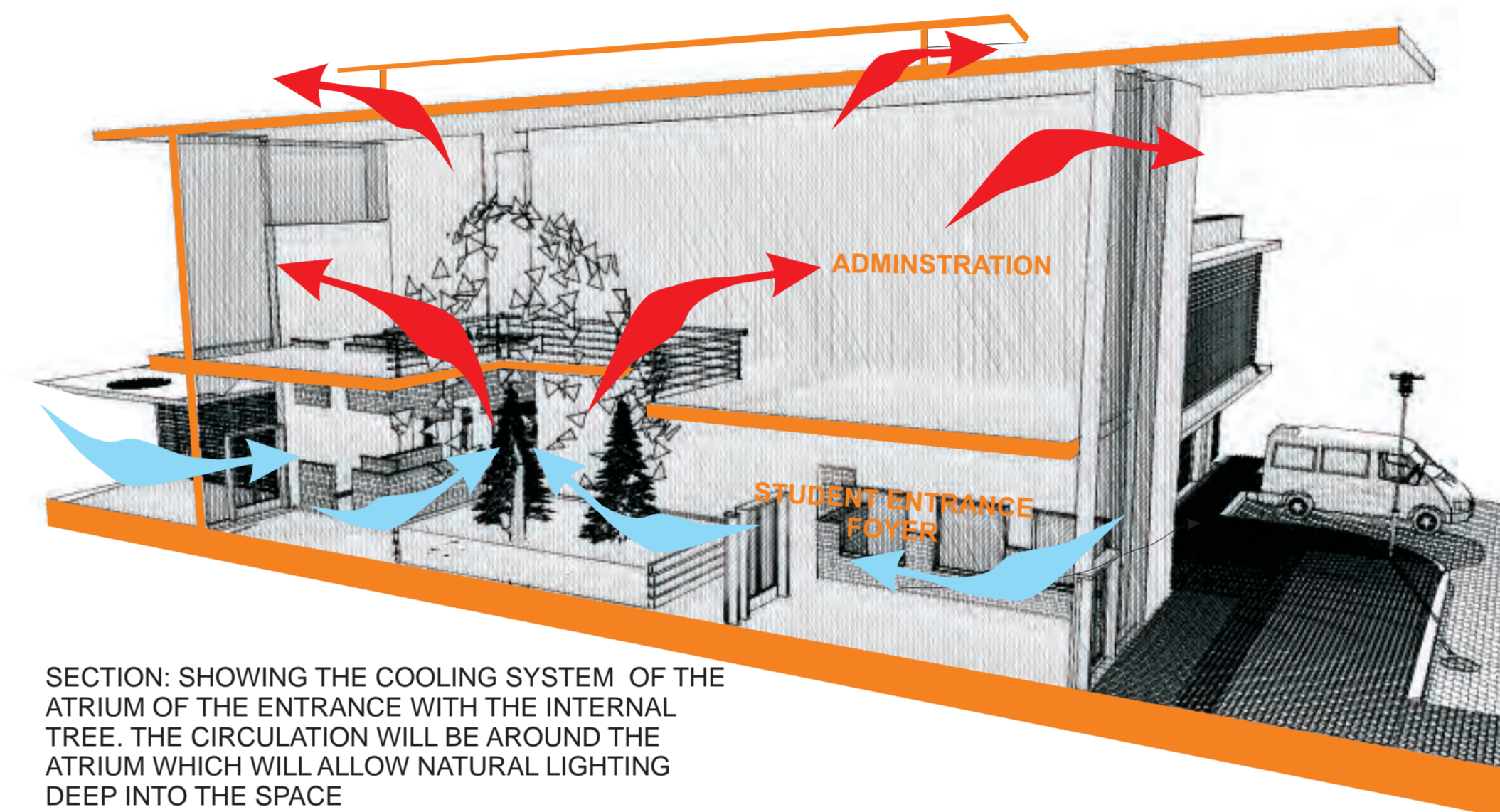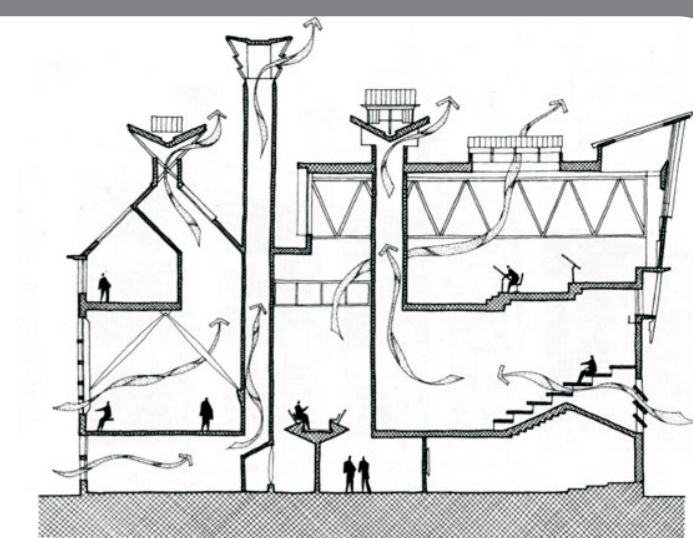
SECTION: SHOWING THE COOLING SYSTEM OF THE ATRIUM OF THE ENTRANCE WITH THE INTERNAL TREE. THE CIRCULATION WILL BE AROUND THE ATRIUM WHICH WILL ALLOW NATURAL LIGHTING DEEP INTO THE SPACE
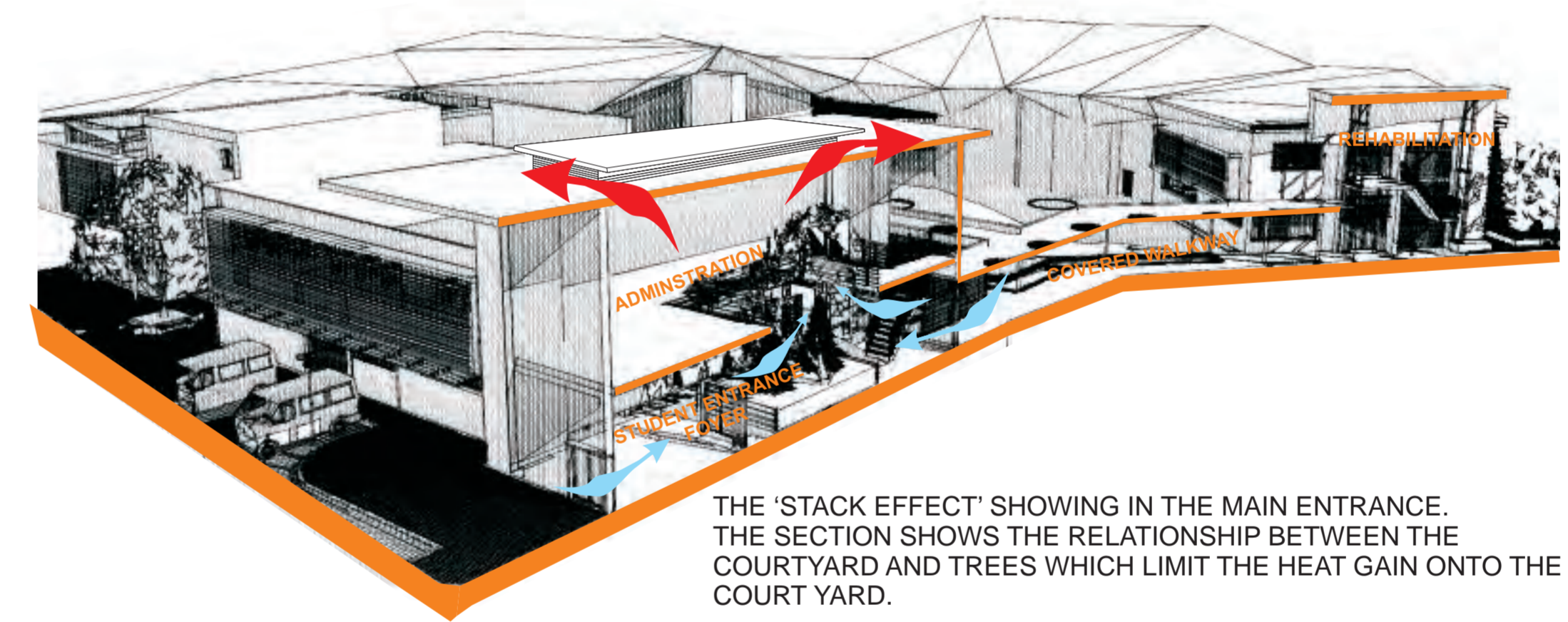
THE 'STACK EFFECT' SHOWING IN THE MAIN ENTRANCE. THE SECTION SHOWS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE COURTYARD AND TREES WHICH LIMIT THE HEAT GAIN ONTO THE COURT YARD.
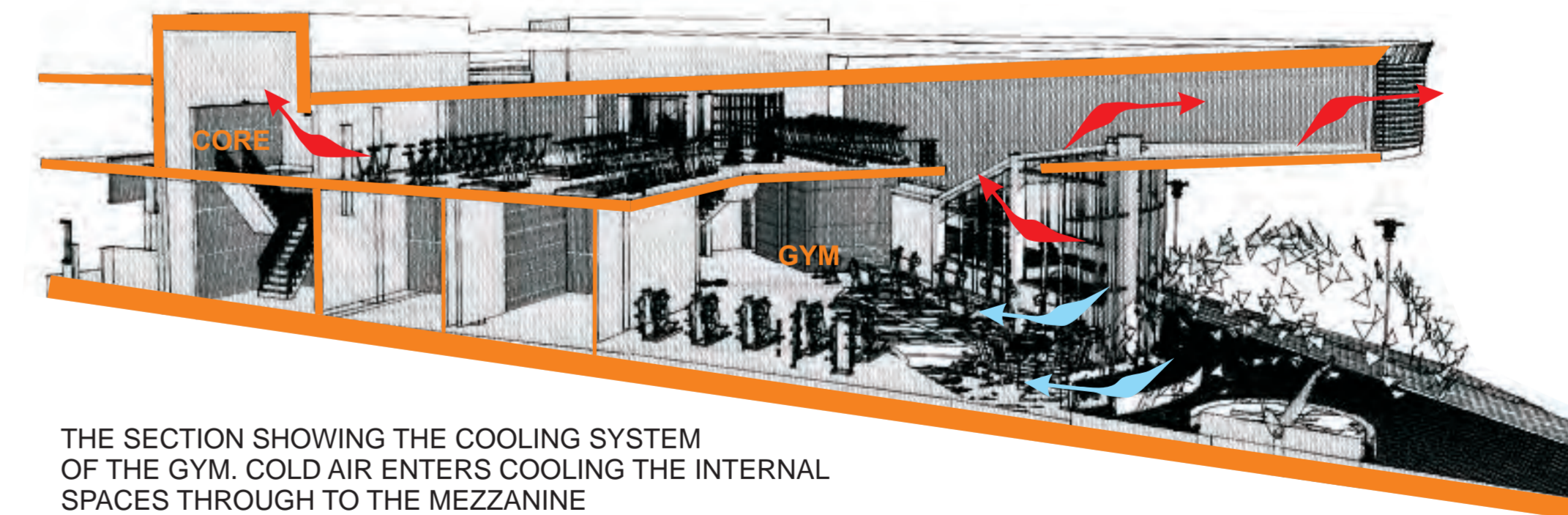
THE SECTION SHOWING THE COOLING SYSTEM OF THE GYM. COLD AIR ENTERS COOLING THE INTERNAL SPACES THROUGH TO THE MEZZANINE
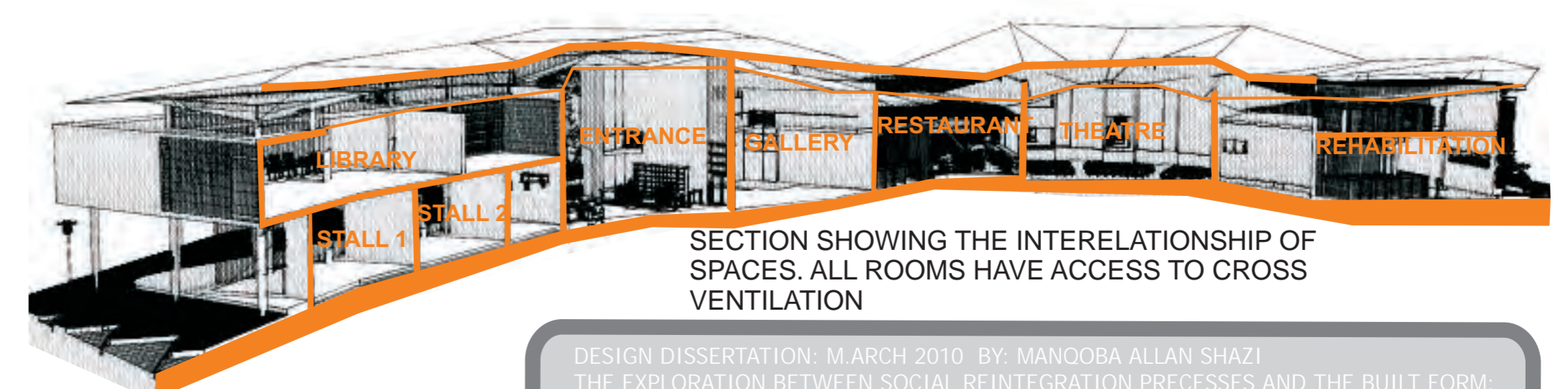
SECTION SHOWING THE INTERELATIONSHIP OF SPACES. ALL ROOMS HAVE ACCESS TO CROSS VENTILATION

I T H U B A   L E S I B I L L I

3   D I M E N S I A L

RESOURCE

RE-ENTRY

REHABILITATION

REINTERGRATION

CENTRE

DESIGN CONCEPTS

I T H U B A   L E S I B I L L I

R ESOURCE

R E-ENTRY

R EHABILITATION

R EINTERGRATION

C ENTRE

3
DIMENSIAL

ITHUBA LESIBILLI

3

DIMENSIAL

RESOURCE

RE-ENTRY

REHABILITATION

REINTERGRATION

CENTRE

DESIGN CONCEPTS

DESIGN DISSERTATION. M ARCH 2010. BY: MANQOBA ALLAN SHAZI
THE EXPLORATION BETWEEN SOCIAL REINTEGRATION PRECESSES AND THE BUILT FORM:
A PROPOSAL FOR A REHABILITATION FACILITY FOR RECENTLY RELEASED PRISONERS

ITHUBA LESIBILLI

3 DIMENSIAL

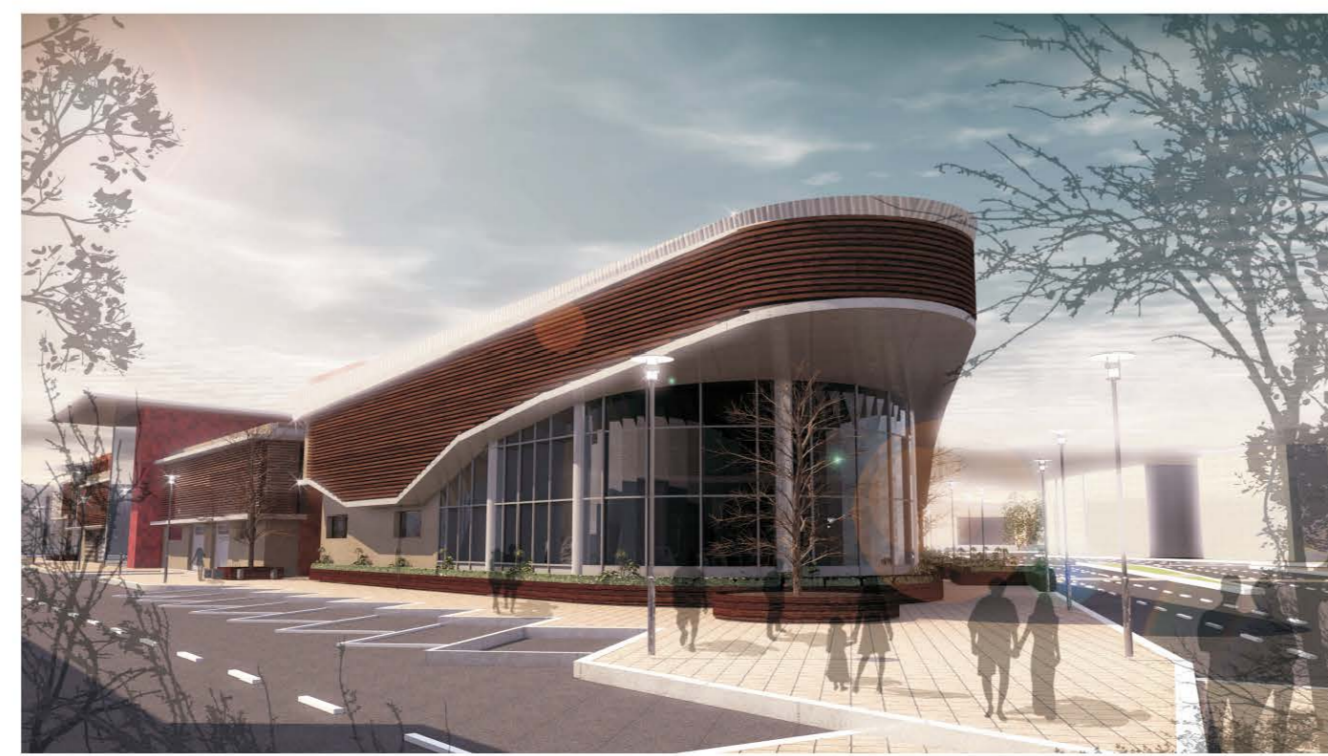RESOURCE

RE-ENTRY

REHABILITATION

REINTERGRATION

CENTRE

DESIGN DISSERTATION: M ARCH 2010 : BY: MANQOBA ALLAN SHAZI
THE EXPLORATION BETWEEN SOCIAL REINTEGRATION PRECESSES AND THE BUILT FORM:
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ITHUBA LESIBILLI

RESOURCE

RE-ENTRY

REHABILITATION

REINTERGRATION

CENTRE

3 DIMENSIAL

MAPPING PARAMETERS

FIGURE GROUND

URBAN FRAME WORK

SITE MOVEMENT:
THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AREA USE THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM TO GAIN ACCESSES TO THE AREA. THERE IS A HUGE PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT PATTERN FROM THE TRAINS AND TAXIS.

PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT
VEHICULAR MOVEMENT
SLOWER MOVING VEHICLES

GREEN SPACES:
THERE ARE THREE PARKS AROUND THE SITE WHERE WORKERS AND RESIDENTS GO AND RELAX DURING LUNCH. THE ONE PARK IS NAMED AFTER GENERAL BOTHA AND HIS ALLI KING DINIZULU. THE PARK HAS THE TWO STATUES TO PAY HOMAGE TO THE TWO GENERALS.
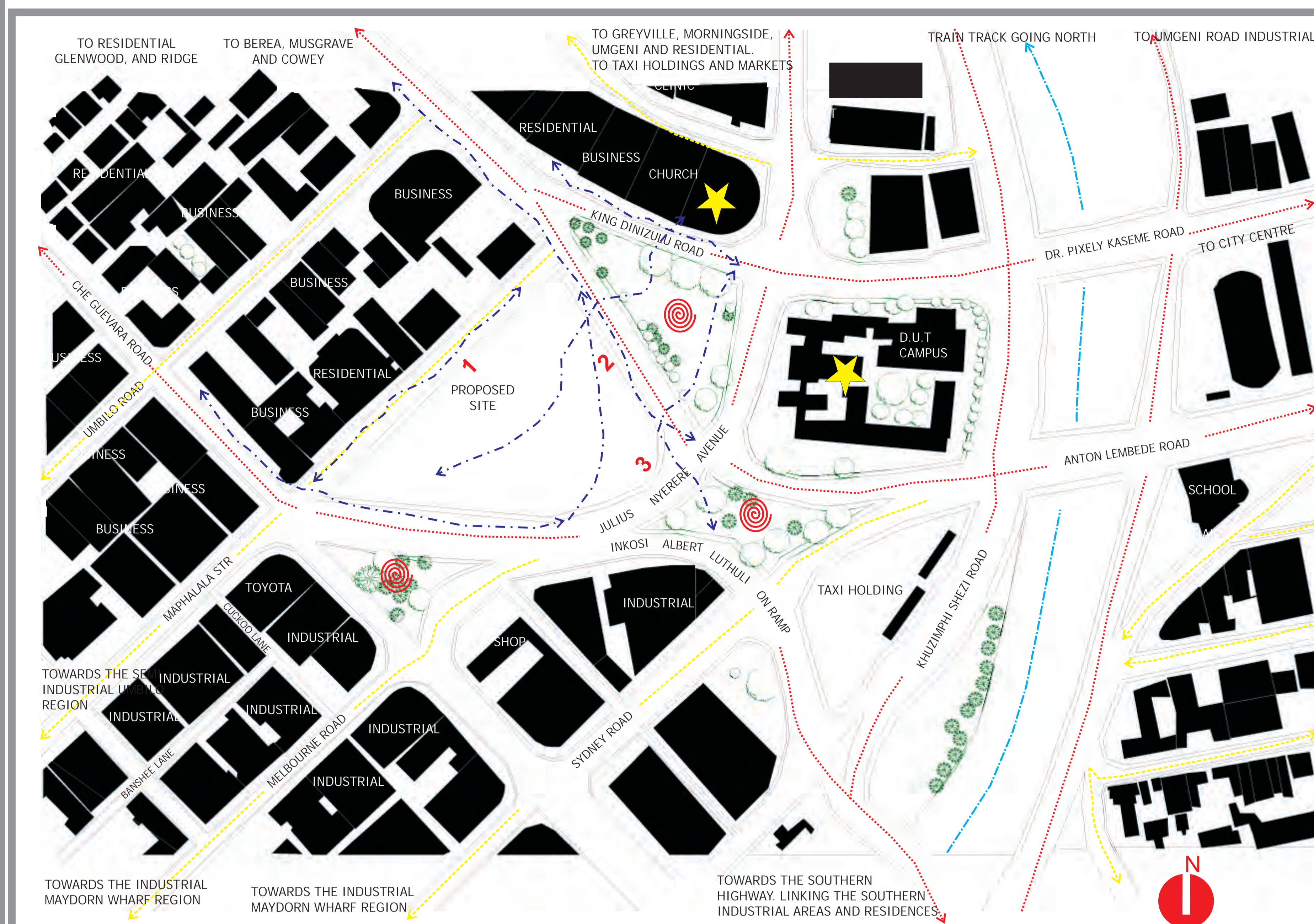
THE THREE GREEN PARKS SURROUNDING THE SITE

MAJOR NODES:
IN THE 1980'S THE AREA OF WARWICK JUNCTION WAS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH PERFORMING ARTS AND THEATRE. THERE WAS THE LUMBAR THEATRE WHICH HAS SINCE BEEN CONVERTED TO A CHURCH. THERE IS THE DURBAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY CITY CAMPS WHICH IS A ART SCHOOL.

THE FORMER LUMBER THEATRE AND THE DURBAN UNIVERSITY OF TECH. CITY CAMPUS
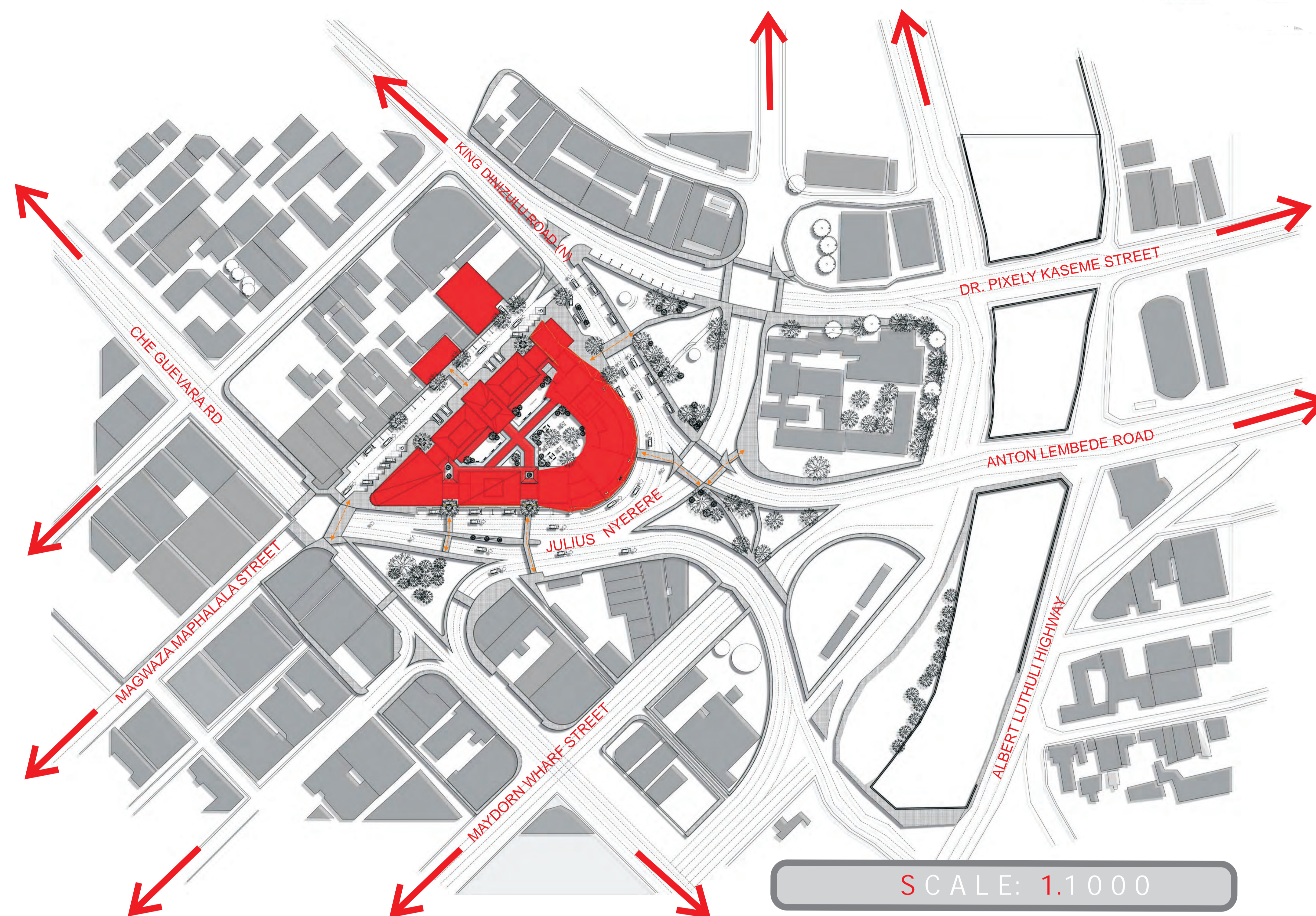
POINTS OF ENTRY:
THE SITE CAN BE ENTERED FROM TWO OF THE ACCESS POINTS, MAINLY THE QUIETER SIDE ROAD OF MAPHALALA STR AND FROM KING DINIZULU WHERE THE MOST OF THE PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT IS EXPECTED TO BE COMING FROM.

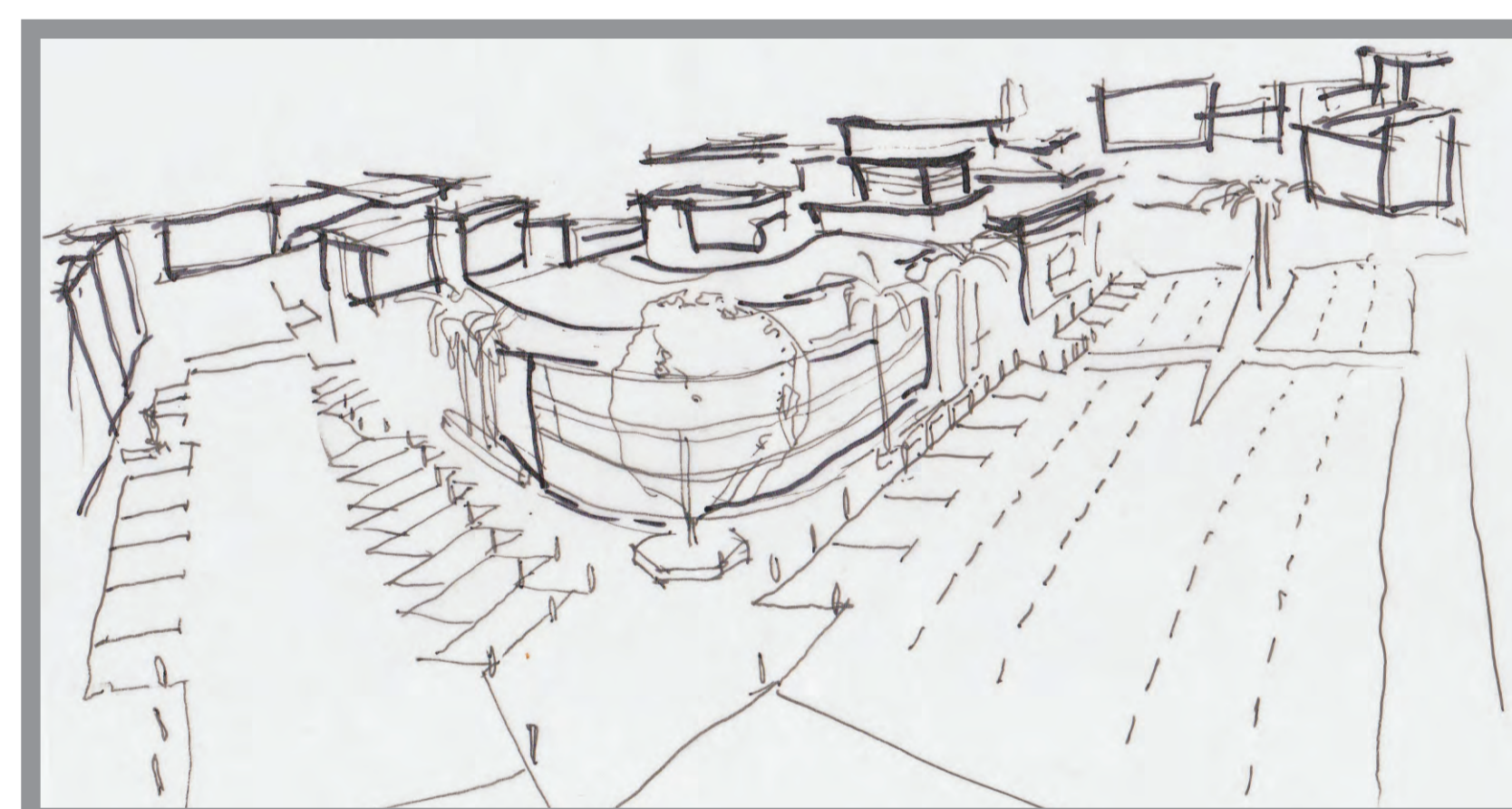1,2 &3 ENTRY TO THE SITE FLOWS NATURALLY WITH PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT PATTERN
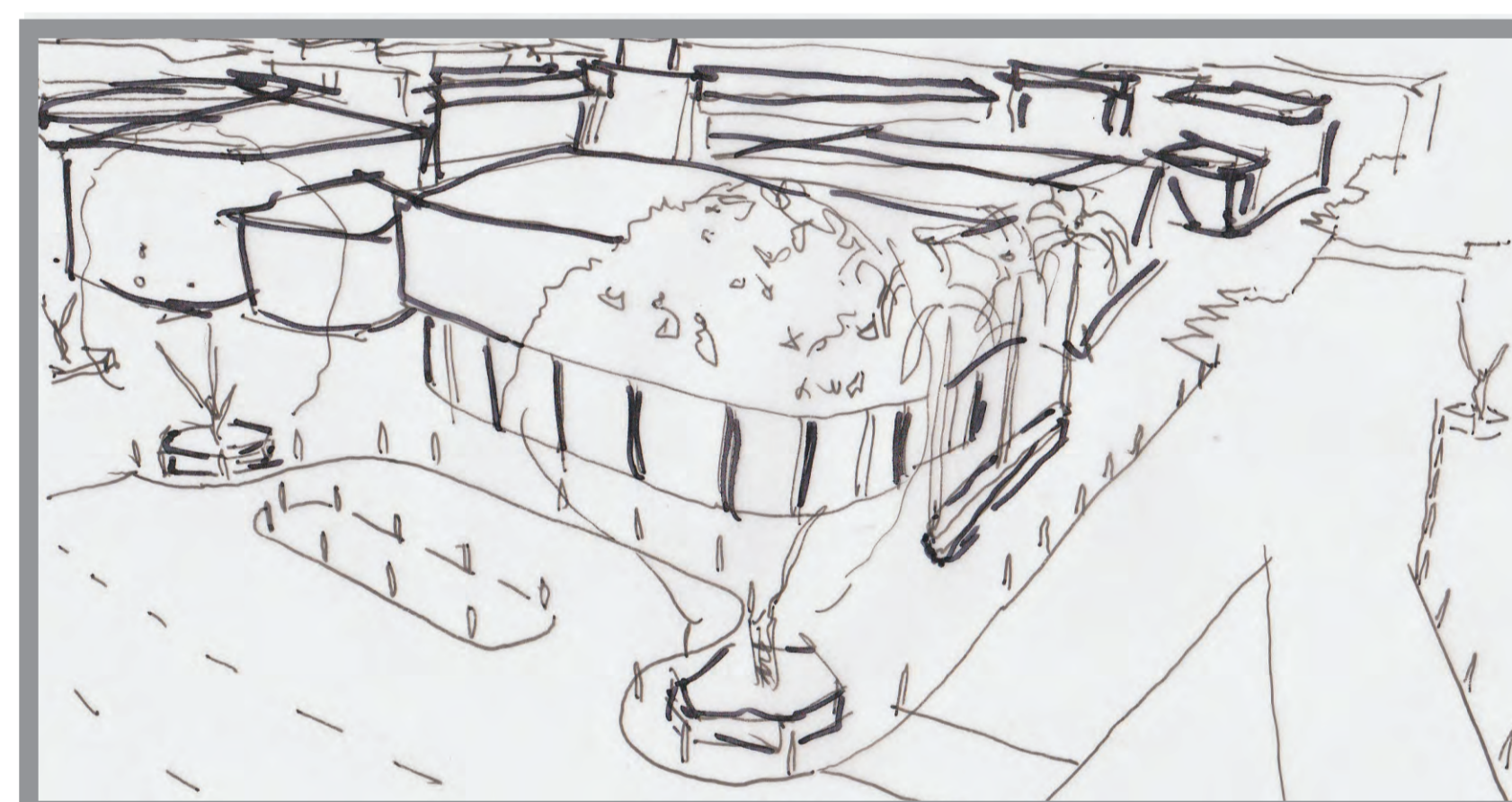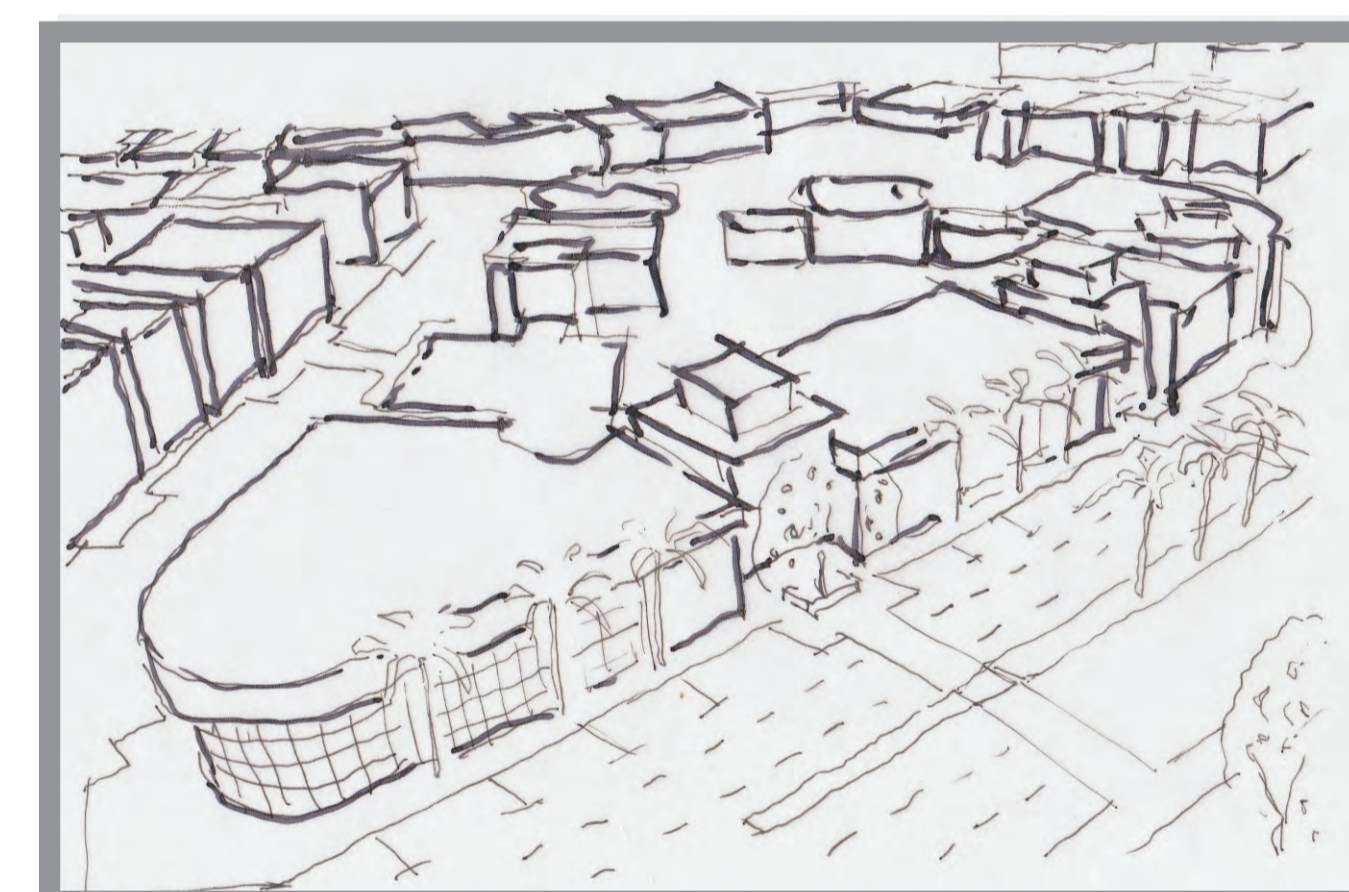

SCALE: 1.1000

URBAN SKETCHES

CORNER RESPONSE AND ROAD EDGE ALLOWING FOR THE EDGES TO BE VISIBLE FEATURES. FROM ALL THE THREE CONVERGING ROADS

CORNER RESPONSE AND ROAD EDGE ALLOWING FOR THE EDGES TO BE VISIBLE FEATURES. THIS VIEW SHOWS A TYPICAL VIEW DOWN THE MAIN ROAD AND MINOR ROAD

VIEW SHOWING THE MAIN ROAD CHE GUEVARA. THE LANDSCAPE WILL BE SOFTENED WITH TREES, EDGE VS BUILDING TREATMENT
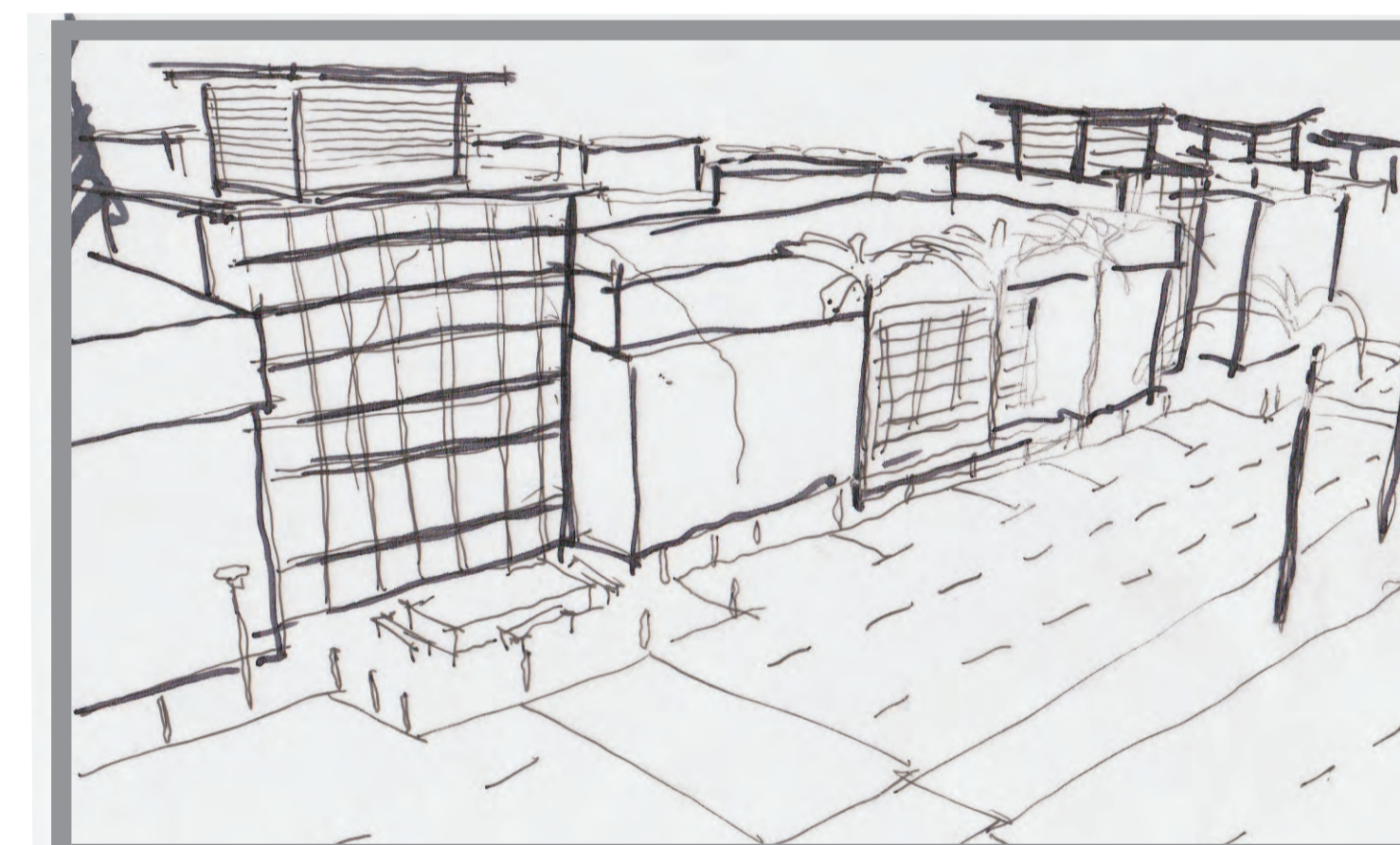
VIEW SHOWING THE URBAN LIGHT AND VISUAL PENETRATION BOXES INTO THE COURTYARD OF THE BUILDING. ALSO ALLOWING VISTAS FROM INSIDE THE BUILDING

PLANNING DEVELOPMENT OF POTENTIAL ACCESS POINTS. PLAN SHOWS MAJOR POINTS OF SITE BASED ON THE FUNCTION OF THE SPACES.

PLAN SHOWING A SMALLER BUILDING FOOTPRINT GIVING MORE EXTERNAL PUBLIC EDGES AROUND THE BUILDING AND LIMITING THE INTERNAL COURTYARD.

3D URBAN LANDSCAPE
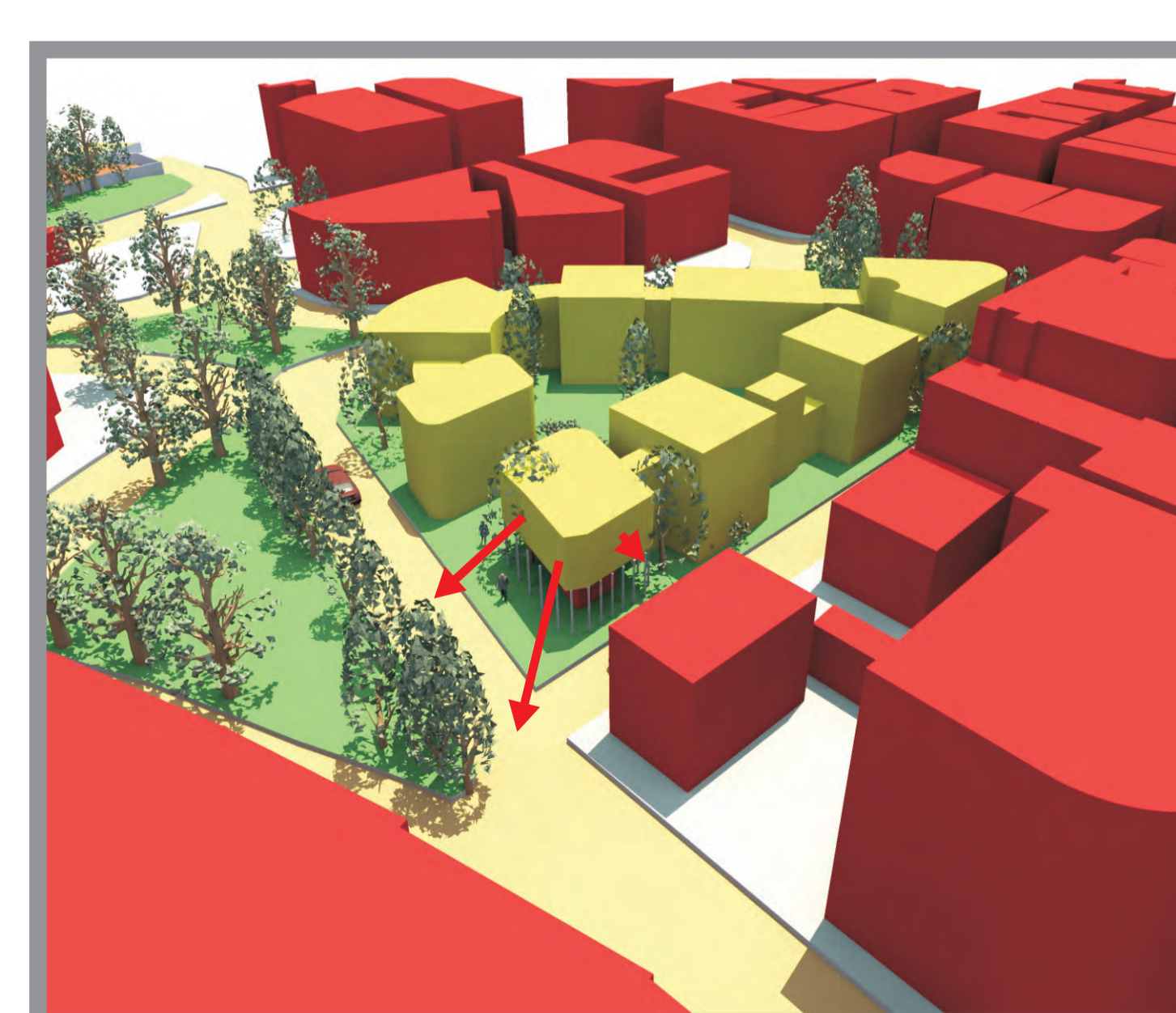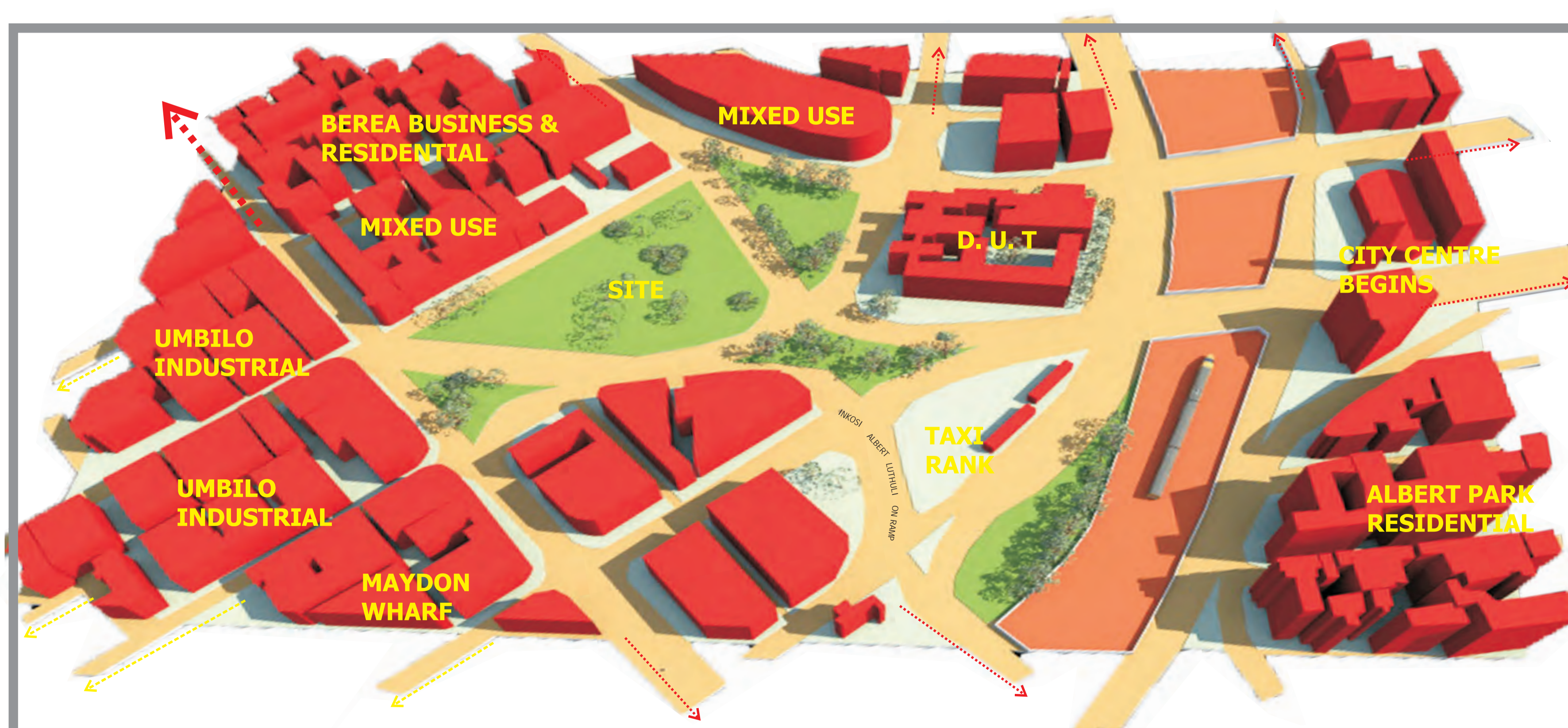
PUBLIC ELEMENT VS STREET EDGE, AND RETAIL UNDER. CORNER OF GALE STEET AND BEREA ROAD

HIEGHT RELATIONSHIP VS THE STREET EDGE CORNER OF GALE STREET AND MOORE ROAD

VISUAL LINK TO THE GATE OF DBN AND BEREA CORNER OF BEREA ROAD, SMITH STREET, BEREA ROAD

CONCEPTUAL URBAN FORMS

INITIAL CONCEPTUAL URBAN RESPONSE
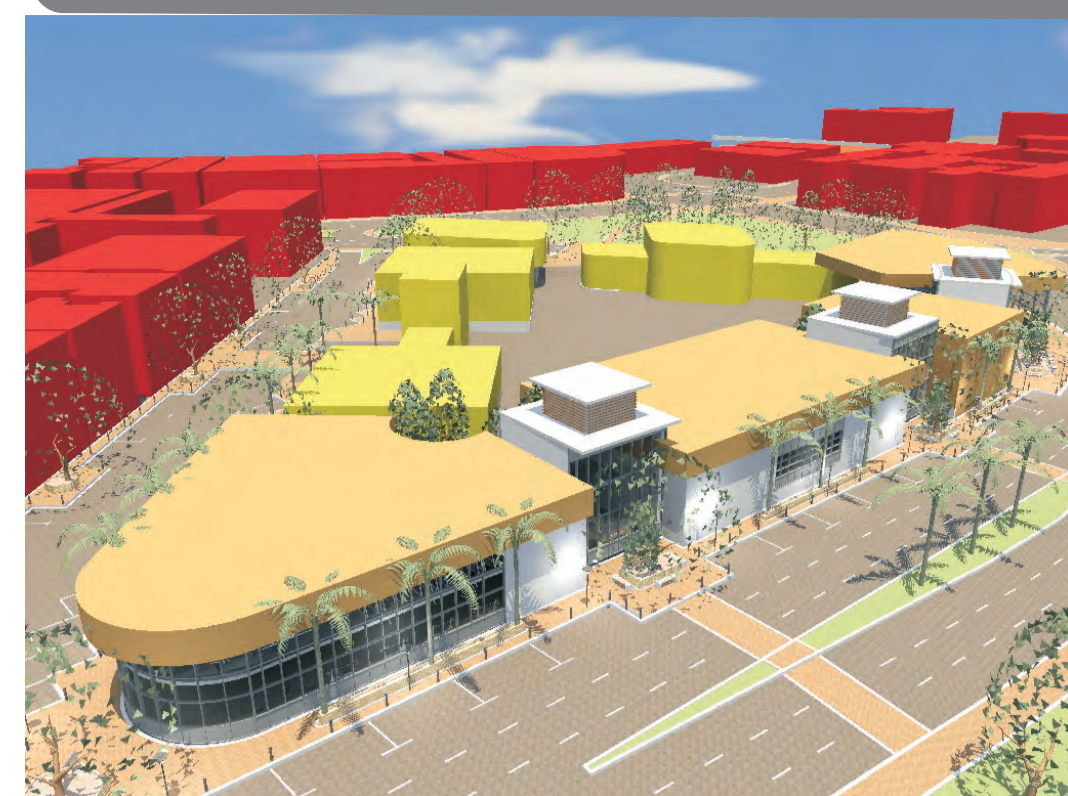
LIGHT BOXES TO ALLOW FOR VISTA VIEWS FROM THE INTERNAL COURTYARD AND FOR VENTILATION

TYPICAL CORNER TREATMENT, WITH PAVING AND SOFTENED LANDSCAPE BY THE TREES AND CLEAR GLASS FOR VISUAL CONNECTION WITH THE BUILDING AND USER.
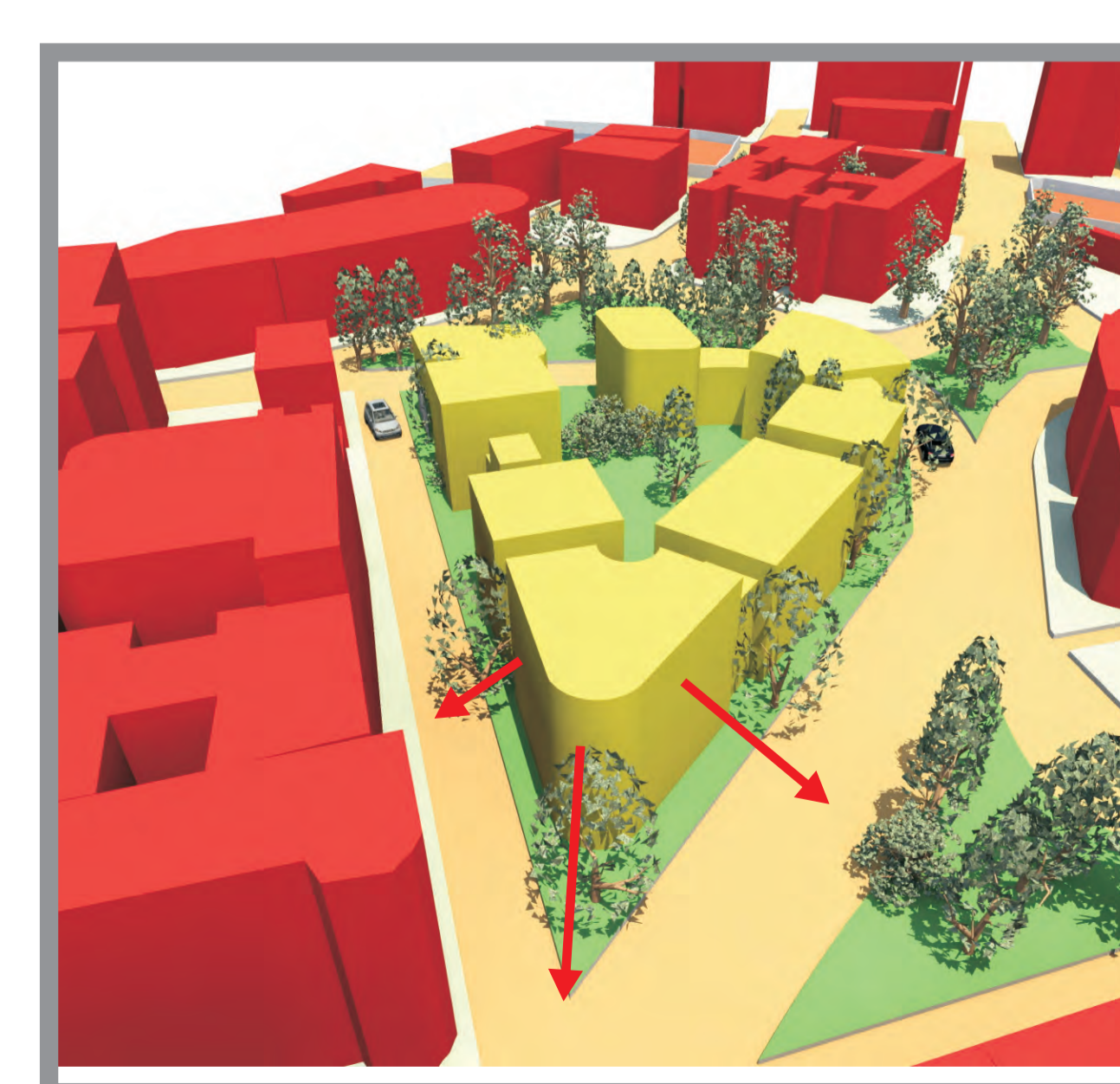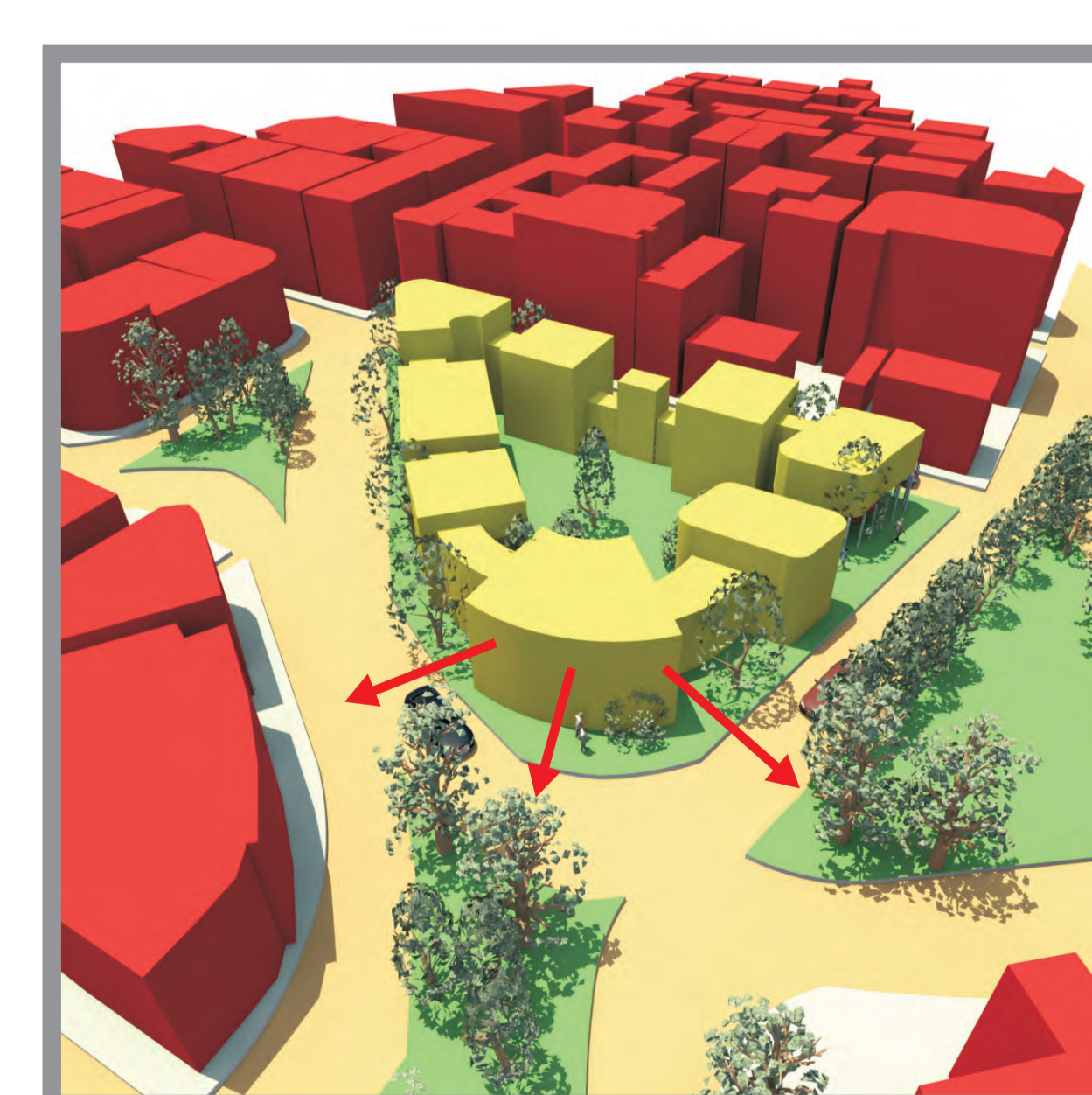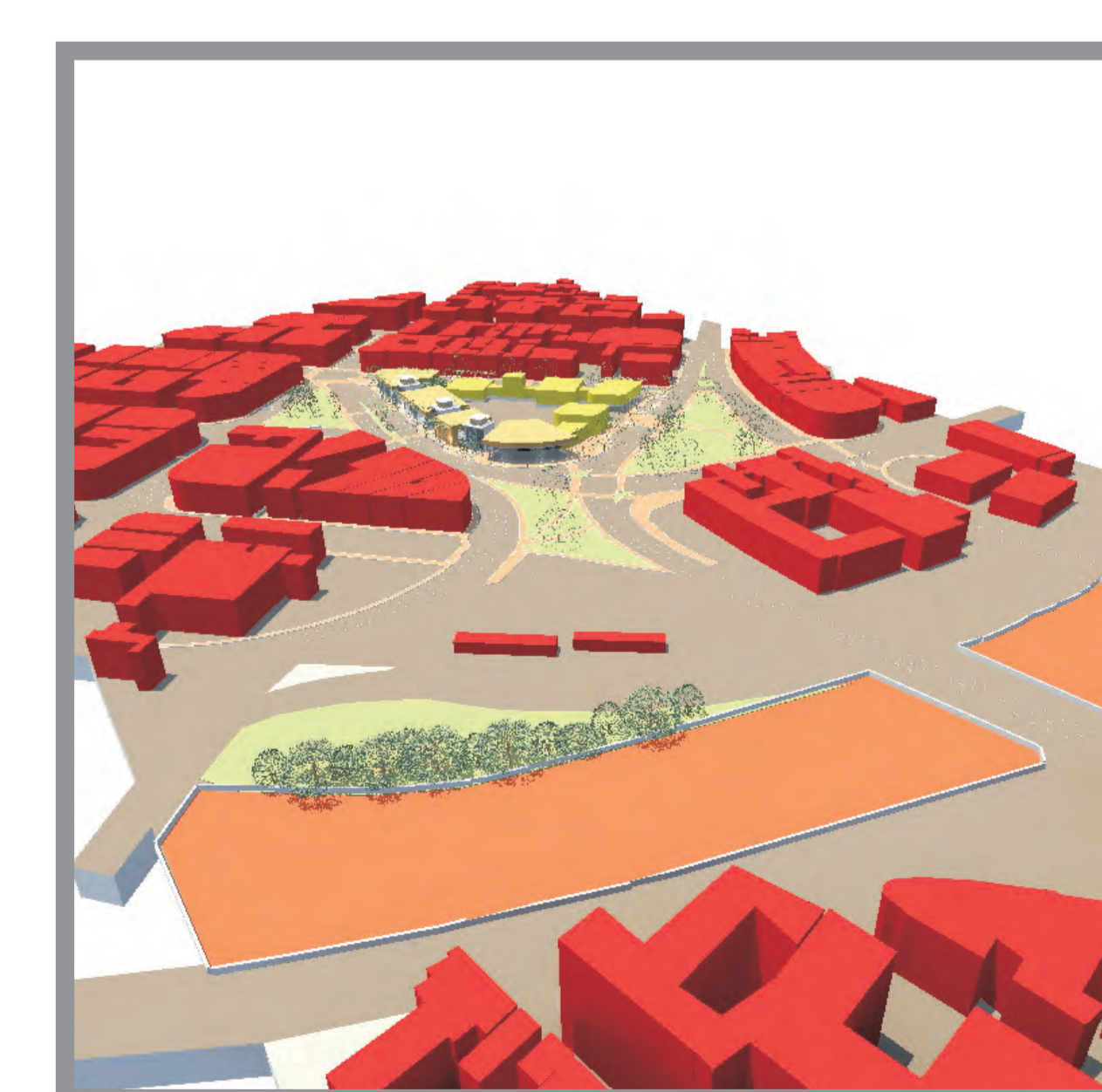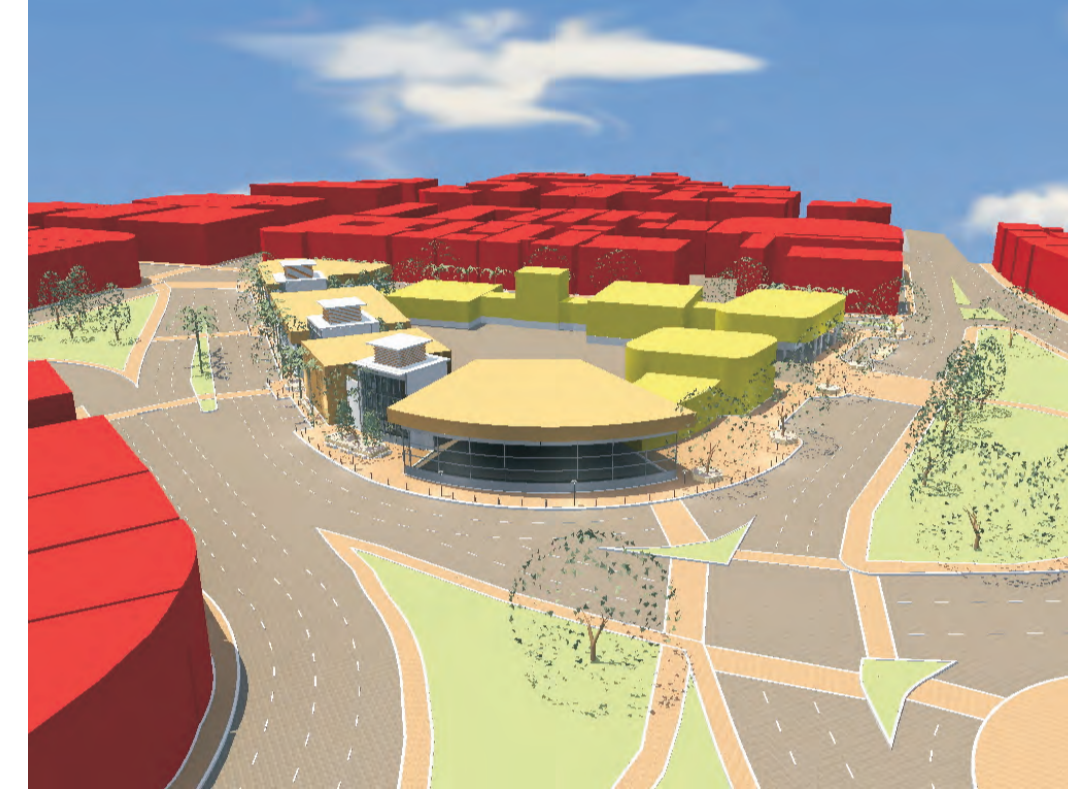

DRAMATIC TREATMENT OF THE THEATRE TO REVIVE THE AREAS HISTORIC ACCLAIM FOR THE PERFORMING ART. THE FACADE IS ON THE GATEWAY OF DBN AND BEREA

TYPICAL DROP OFF AND RETAIL UNDER FOR THE PUBLIC USERS
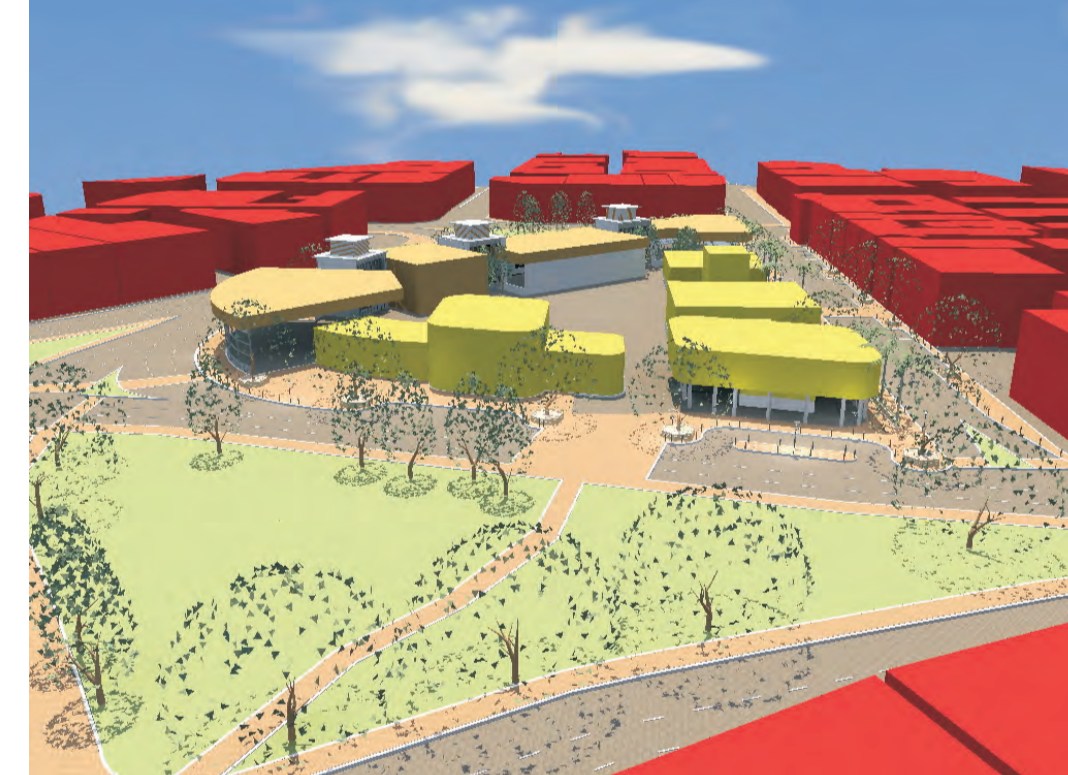
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PARK AND THE BUILDING CONNECTED

SITE PLAN: CONTINUED LINKAGES RESPONSE PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT

KING DINIZULU ROAD (S)

DR. PIXELY KASEME STREET

JULIUS NYERERE ROAD

ANTON LEMBEDE ROAD

UMBILO ROAD

CHE GUEVARA ROAD

MAGWAZA MAPHALALA STREET

CHE GUEVARA ROAD

MAYDORN WHARF ROAD

ALBERT LUTHULI HIGHWAY

URBAN SKETCHES

RESOURCE

RE-ENTRY

REHABILITATION

REINTERGRATION

CENTRE

1. VIEW LOOKING AT THE CORNER OF CHE GUEVARA AND MAPHALA MGWAZA

2. VIEW LOOKING FROM ANTON LEMBEDE, JULIUS NYERERE, KING DINIZULU NORTH

3. VIEW LOOKING FROM KING DINIZULU (N) & (S) AND MAPHALA MGWAZA

4. VIEW LOOKING FROM CHE GUEVARA, SHOWING THE FLOWER BOXES AND STREET FURNITURE AND HOW THE PEOPLE INTERACT WITH THE BUILDING

I T H U B A

L E S I B I L L I

RESOURCE

RE-ENTRY

REHABILITATION

REINTERGRATION

CENTRE

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL

RETAIL STALL 1

RETAIL STALL 2

RETAIL STALL 3

PUBLIC ENTRANCE

STUDENT AND STAFF ENTRANCE

MULTI FUNCTIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING

COUTYARD

EXHIBITION/ GALLERY

VOCATIONAL TRAINING
VEHICLE REPAIR & METAL WORKING

COUTYARD

COVERED WALKWAY

CAFE/COFFEE SHOP

COUTYARD

COVERED WALKWAY

COVERED WALKWAY

GYM

STAIR VOID

STOMACH AND STRETCH AREA

STEPPING AREA

WEIGHT AND CONDITIONING

OFFICE

STORAGE

MALE CHANGEROOM

FEMALE CHANGEROOM

SERVICE CORE

ROWING AREA

MALE CHANGEROOM

FEMALE CHANGEROOM

STAIR VOID

CIRCULATION/ CONTROL CORE

COVERED WALKWAY

MULTI USE SPORTS HALL/ RECREATION ROOM

LINE OF SLAB ABOVE

LINE OF WALKWAY ABOVE

COVERED WALKWAY

HEALTH CLINIC

CIRCULATION CORE

LIFT

WAITING AREA

DISPENSARY

STAFF AREA

KITCHEN

REGISTRATION OFFICE SPACE

STORAGE

CONSULTATION ROOM

CONSULTATION ROOM

COUNSULTATION ROOM

SLUDGE

SERVICE ENTRANCE

DRESSING ROOM

THEATRE

STAGE

BACKSTAGE

DISABLED

TOILET

MALE TOILET

FEMALE TOILET

TICKETING OFFICE

MAINTENANCE AND TOILETS

I

RESOURCE

RE-ENTRY

REHABILITATION

REINTERGRATION

CENTRE

SCALE

1.100

LIBRARY

EXHIBITION/
GALLERY

ADULT LEARNING CENTRE

ADMINSTRATION
AND STAFF AREA

COVERED WALKWAY

COURTYARD
BELOW

CIRCULATION

RESOURCE CENTRE OFFICES

COVERED WALKWAY

COURTYARD
BELOW

ART CENTRE
AND STUDIO

COVERED WALKWAY

COURTYARD
BELOW

COVERED WALKWAY

COURTYARD
BELOW

COVERED WALKWAY

THEATRE

REHAB CONSULTATION

SERVICE
AND STORAGE

STORAGE

STOMACH AND
STRETCH AREA
BELOW

WEIGHT AND CONDITIONING
BELOW

STEPPING
AREA BELOW

MEZZANINE GYM LEVEL

CIRCULATION/
CONTROL
CORE

VIEWING DECK

MULTI USE SPORTS HALL/
RECREATION ROOM

SUPERVISOR
OFFICE

PSYCHOLOGIST
OFFICE

PSYCHOLOGIST
OFFICE

PSYCHOLOGIST
OFFICE

PSYCHOLOGIST
OFFICE

MEETING ROOM

KITCHEN

VIEWING DECK