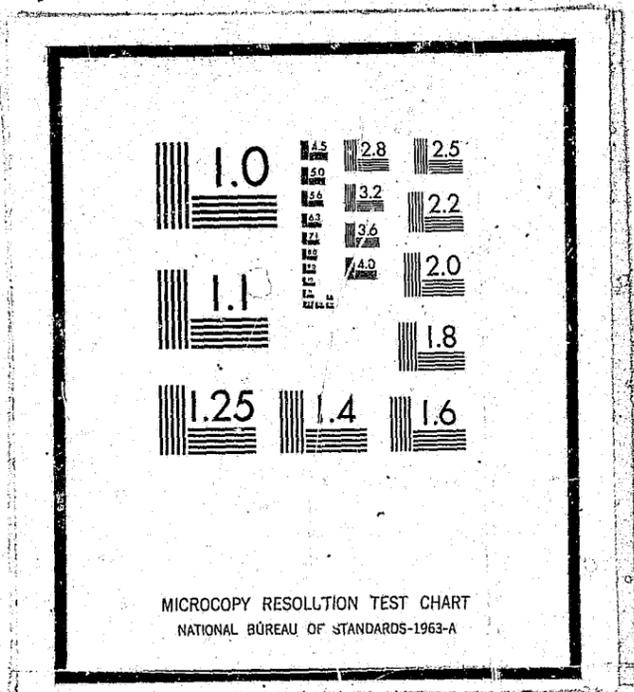


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed 10/30/75



British Columbia
B.C. CORRECTIONS

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

During the last few weeks, Graham Brawn and Associates Ltd. collected data to form the basis of a comprehensive physical inventory for the Corrections Service. Major institutions in the Lower Mainland, Kamloops, Vancouver Island and Prince George areas have been visited, photographed, and evaluated. Data has been collected to compare capacities; occupancy; staffing; type of services available; relation of facilities to the neighbourhood community; age of buildings and details of recent renovations; size, layout and estimated values of buildings and sites.

Much of this data already existed, however, it was piecemeal and in the hands of a number of different sources. No single person had a total overview of the physical facilities and there was no easy manner available to communicate this information to others. It was felt necessary to gather this information together; to collect data, record impressions, and gather visual examples of the existing facilities. Only with a thorough understanding of existing facilities can new facilities be rationally planned to create overall Corrections planning concepts.

Included is a list of institutions visited:

L.M.R.C.C. (Oakalla—male)

L.M.R.C.C. (Oakalla—female)

New Haven

Haney R.C.C.

Pine Ridge Forest Camp

Alouette River Unit

Twin Maples Farm

Vancouver Island R.C.C.

Kamloops R.C.C.

Prince George R.C.C.

Chilliwack Forest Camps

Thurston Camp

Thurston Headquarters

Thurston Security Unit

Centre Creek Camp

Forest camps at Snowdon, Rayleigh, Clearwater, Boulder Bay, Ford Mountain and Stave Lake have not been visited, however they are basically similar to other forest camps that were visited.

A survey form has been used to record data for each institution. The survey has not addressed itself to mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems, but rather to the type of space, its use, and quality.

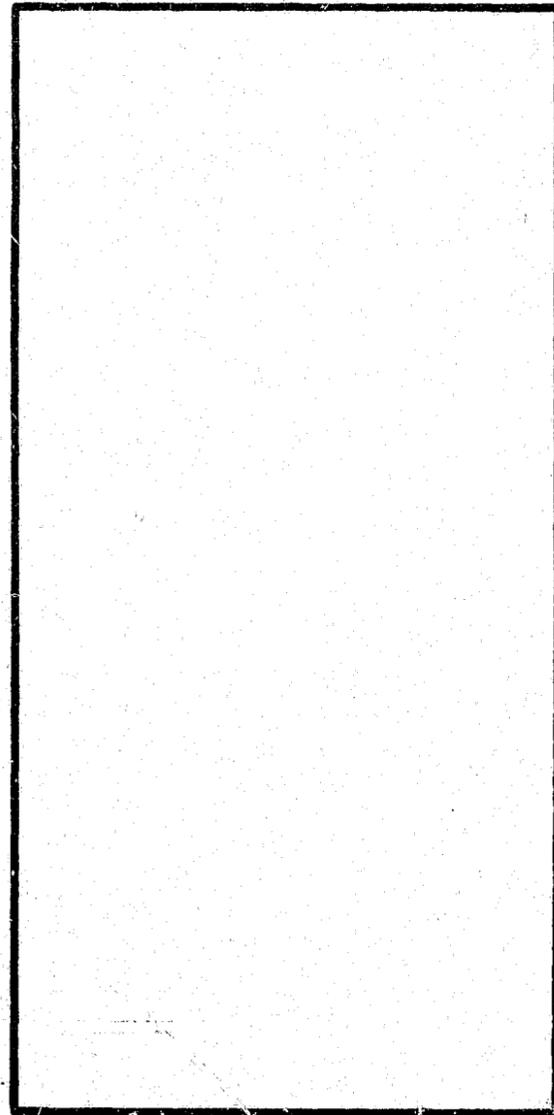
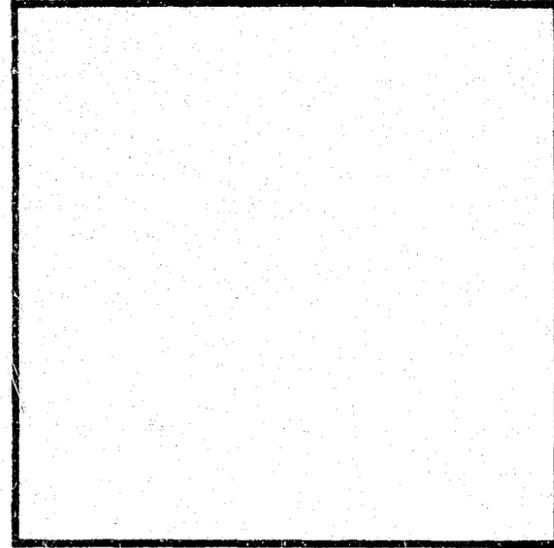
From the data now on hand, detailed "physical inventory" booklets could be produced for each institution visited.

The present report is a summary of the data collected. It is broken into two major parts:

1. A physical inventory of corrections facilities including data tables and a summary of the data.
2. Initial reactions to and impressions of the major corrections facilities, with emphasis on those attributes or problems which might be considered in future planning and building.

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2. Impressions of Each Facility	
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. L.M.R.C.C.—(Oakalla female)	
. New Haven	
. Haney R.C.C.	
. Alouette River Unit	
. Twin Maples Farm	
. Vancouver Island R.C.C.	
. Kamloops R.C.C.	
. Prince George R.C.C.	
. Chilliwack Forest Camps	



**PHYSICAL
INVENTORY**

SUMMARY OF DATA

A data chart comparing Corrections facilities is presented on page 6.

Following is a summary of the major points of interest gleaned from this data.

There are 4 major institutions in B.C. presently used to hold adult security inmates. These are located in Burnaby (Oakalla), Victoria, Kamloops, and Prince George.

There is one correction and training centre in the Lower Mainland for young offenders, situated near Haney.

There is a minimum security unit at New Haven on the edge of Vancouver for young offenders.

There is one corrections centre for females situated at Oakalla.

There are special regional alcohol and drug detention facilities in the Lower Mainland at Allouette River men and at Twin Maples for females.

There are a number of satellite minimum security forest camps for male adults and young offender groups. These are located in the Lower Mainland near Haney for young offenders, and in the Chilliwack Valley, Northern Vancouver Island, Prince George and Kamloops areas for adult offenders.

See pages 8 and 9 for maps showing the location of each facility and indicating rated capacity.

Total rated inmate capacity in all corrections institutions and forest camps totaled approximately 2500 at the end of 1972. This provides capacity for approximately one person out of every 1,000 people now living in B.C.

65% of existing Corrections accommodation is situated within an hour's driving distance of Vancouver in the west part of the Lower Mainland.

Most of the existing accommodation is either barred cells (44%) or open dorms (50%). Each cell is from 42 to 60 square feet in size. Dorms range from small units of 10 or 12 to large units of 50 to 60. Except for open dorms or cells, there is little variation in accommodation . . . very few rooms, separate living units or houses, or cubicle space in larger areas. All existing variations in housing is for females and young offenders. There is no variety other than open dorms and cells for adult offenders.

Present occupancy rates are approximately 85% of rated capacity. All institutions except the L.M.R.C.C. are presently occupied to less than capacity with a range of 61% occupancy at V.I.R.C.C., to 88% at Prince George R.C.C. The L.M.R.C.C. (Oakalla) is the only institution at present with occupancy more than rated capacity (males at 106%, and females at 150%).

Both the male and female institutions at Oakalla handle this overload in occupancy by doubling-up of accommodation. At Oakalla (male) there are 132 single cells now with double bunks. Each inmate effectively has 25 square feet of accommodation area to live in. This is especially critical for remand inmates who spend much of their stay in their cells.

It is felt that there will be an overload in most institutions within 5 to 10 years unless alternatives to incarceration are found, or additional capacity is provided.

There is approximately one permanent staff member (this includes secretaries, cooks, etc., as well as line officers) for every two inmates. There is no apparent saving in numbers of staff with large institutions. In fact, the smaller institutions are operating with fewer staff per inmate. Haney has the most staff per inmate, probably because of its larger vocation-education program.

There is a marked variation in occupancy from day to day at most institutions. Oakalla's occupancy varies by 50 to 100 inmates within a day or two. Over a given year, occupancy rates

SIZE, AND VALUE

differ in high and low peaks by as much as 100% and at least by 60%. Thus at maximum peaks in a year, an institution may have twice as many inmates as it does at other times of the year. This makes it difficult to effectively plan accommodation except to:

1. Move inmates from one institution to another to balance peaks.
2. Overdesign for peak periods.
3. Double-up.

At low peaks much accommodation now lies idle. Implications on problems of staffing are equally obvious. This phenomenon of inmate fluctuations has implications on future planning. Corrections policies will have to indicate which of the three alternatives they will use to handle peaks in inmate occupancy.

Most corrections buildings fall into four age categories of initial construction:

1. Those between 50-60 years old (Oakalla—male, New Haven, V.I.R.C.C.).
2. Those approximately 30 years old (Oakalla—female, Kamloops).
3. Those approximately 17-20 years old (Haney, Prince George).
4. Those less than 10 years old (A.R.U., Twin Maples).

There is no apparent relationship between age of building and amount of space per inmate capacity.

There are large variations in total building area per inmate housed, depending on the institution. Haney has approximately twice the building space per inmate as most other institutions.

Accurate data regarding size, and estimated value of buildings and sites are not readily available. It is felt a detailed analysis of the physical inventory (to include site size, building size, spaces defined by function and area, estimated values and replacement costs) would be extremely useful in comparing facilities in relation to actual square feet of building per

inmate. This analysis could, for example, examine the square feet per inmate capacity of administrative space, accommodation space, activity space, or access space. It is felt this analysis would be necessary to evaluate and compare existing facilities and to determine critical areas where improvements and changes in policy could be implemented. It is felt this type of analysis should be undertaken before Corrections commits themselves to detailed long range decisions on present and future sites and facilities.

DATA TABLES

Included is the physical inventory data chart. The tables show values for each institution, values for administrative districts, and totals for all institutions combined.

Accommodation columns show total rated capacity, broken into types of sleeping accommodation and special types of accommodation. (Special types of accommodation are not included in the total rated capacity). Cells or rooms originally designed for one and now being used by two are given a rated capacity of a single cell.

Occupancy columns show the present numbers of inmates and staff in February 1972. Figures are also given to show the range in occupancy over the 1971-72 fiscal year. (A comparison of occupancy over the last 6 years is also included on page 7).

A comparison of occupancy, capacity, and staffing figures are included.

Data on age of buildings, size of site, building floor area, land and building value is incomplete and sketchy. D.P.W. provided the figures enclosed as rough guides. They feel much of this data should be more thoroughly investigated.

To put into context building area and cost estimates, figures have been broken down to give area and cost per inmate occupancy and capacity.

INSTITUTION	Total Capacity	TYPE OF		Land (Acres, P.W.)	Cost Acre	Bldg. Value Estim. (O.P.W.)	Cost Square Foot	Approx. Total Value	Estim. Replace Value	Sq. Ft. per Inmate Capacity	Sq. Ft. per Inmate Occup.	Present Value per Inmate Capacity
		Single Cell	Single Cell Now Doubled									
Lower Mainland	796	569	132									
L.M. (Male) C.C.	723	569	132									
L.M. (Female) C.C.	73	0	0									
New Haven	46	0	0							390	490	
Alouette River	207	0	0									
A.R.U.	147	0	0	.000	\$2,000	1.7M	\$38	1.8M	3M	305	375	\$12,200
Twin Maples	60	0	0	.000	\$2,000	.15M	\$15	.3M	½M	170	290	\$ 5,000
Haney	579	100	0									
Haney C.C.	396	100	0	.000	\$1,000	5M	\$20	5M	10M	640	800	\$12,500
Boulder Bay F.C.	51	0	0									
Stave Lake F.C.	40	0	0									
Pine Ridge F.C.	80	0	0									
Blue Mtn. F.C.	12	0	0									
Chilliwack Forest Camps	210	30	0									
Vancouver Island	261	88	42									
V.I.R.C.C.	238	88	42	.000		2M	\$22	2.1M	5M	460	820	\$10,700
Snowden F.C.	65	0	0									
Kamloops	210	26	0									
Kamloops C.C.	90	26	0	.000	\$ 800	.4M	\$18	.5M	1M	270	330	\$ 5,600
Rayleigh F.C.	60	0	0									
Clearwater F.C.	60	0	0									
Prince George	200	113	0									
Prince George C.C.	140	113	0	.000	\$ 600	2½M	\$40	2.6M	4M	460	490	\$18,600
Hutda Lake F.C.	60	0	0									
TOTAL	2509	926	174									

PHYSICAL INVENTORY

CAPACITY, OCCUPANCY, STAFFING, AGE, SIZE, AND VALUE

A COMPARISON OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN B.C.

INSTITUTION	Total Capacity	TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION						SPECIAL ACCOM. (N.I. in Total Capac.)			Present Occupancy (Feb. 1/72)	71-72 OCCUPANCY			Staff Members (Full Time)	% Occupancy to Capacity	Ratio Inmate Capacity to Staff Numbers	Ratio Present Occupancy to Staff Numbers	Age of Bldg. (Yrs.)	Size of Site (Acres)	(Ft. Sq.) Bldg. Floor Area Total	Land Value Estm. (O.P.W.)	Cost Acre	Bldg. Value Estm. (O.P.W.)	Cost Square Foot	Approx. Total Value	Estim. Replace Value	Sq. Ft. per Inmate Capacity	Sq. Ft. per Inmate Occup.	Present Value per Inmate Capacity			
		Single Cell	Single Cell Now Doubled	Cubicle	Indiv. Room	Double Room	Dorm (3+)	Medium Capac.	Isolat. Capac.	Not Used But Avail.		Average	High	Low																			
Lower Mainland	796	569	132	9	30	5 x 2	46	69	36	100+	845	793	942	607	431	106%	1.8	2.0															
L.M (Male) C.C.	723	569	132	0	0	0	22	69	26	74+	731	717	844	561	371	101%	1.9	2.0	60														
L. (Female) C.C.	73	0	0	9	30	5 x 2	24	--	10	30+	114	76	98	46	60	156%	1.2	1.9	29														
New Haven	46	0	0	0	1	1 x 2	43	0	4	0	37	31	46	22	18	81%	2.6	2.1	250	63	18,000								390	490			
Alouette River	207	0	0	0	0	0	207	15	0	0	155	199	202	131	74	75%	2.8	2.1															
A.R.U.	147	0	0	0	0	0	147	15	0	0	120	136	153	111	55	82%	2.7	2.2	8	49	45,000	100,000	\$2,000	1.7M	\$38	1.8M	3M	305	375	\$12,200			
Twin Maples	60	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	35	33	49	20	19	58%	3.2	1.8	8	80	10,000	160,000	\$2,000	.15M	\$15	.3M	1/2M	170	290	\$ 5,000			
Haney	579	100	0	96	0	0	383	12	27	0	462	397	492	351	288	80%	2.0	1.6															
Haney C.C.	396	100	0	96	0	0	200	12	27	0	347	270	340	250	249	88%	1.6	1.4	17	198	256,000	200,000	\$1,000	5M	\$20	5M	10M	640	800	\$12,500			
Boulder Bay F.C.	51	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	36	48	51	39	18	71%	2.8	2.0															
Stave Lake F.C.	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	31	30	37	24	10	77%	4.0	3.1															
Pine Ridge F.C.	80	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	48	38	52	30	11	60%	7.3	4.4															
Blue Mtn. F.C.	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	11	12	8	2	--	6.0	--															
Chilliwack Forest Camps	210	30	0	0	0	0	180	0	18	0	127	116	156	71	71	61%	3.0	1.8															
Vancouver Island	261	88	42	0	0	0	131	6	8	0	171	209	287	171	75	65%	3.5	2.3															
V.I.R.C.C.	238	88	42	0	0	0	66	6	6	0	111	115	151	92	59	57%	3.3	1.9	60		31,000	62,000		2M	\$22	2.1M	5M	460	820	\$10,700			
Snowden F.C.	65	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	2	0	60				16	92%	4.0	3.8															
Kamloops	210	26	0	0	0	0	184	6	4	0	143	183	219	137	85	68%	2.5	1.7															
Kamloops C.C.	90	26	0	0	0	0	64	6	--	0	72				57	80%	1.6	1.3	30	78	24,000	60,000	\$ 800	.4M	\$18	.5M	1M	270	330	\$ 5,600			
Rayleigh F.C.	60	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	2	0	40				14	67%	4.3	2.9															
Clearwater F.C.	60	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	2	0	31				14	52%	4.3	2.2															
Prince George	200	113	0	0	0	0	87	8	9	21	175	202	260	149	79	88%	2.5	2.2															
Prince George C.C.	140	113	0	0	0	0	27	8	7	21	132				65	95%	2.2	2.0	19	240	64,000	150,000	\$ 600	2 1/2M	\$40	2.6M	4M	460	490	\$18,600			
Hutda Lake F.C.	60	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	2	0	43				14	72%	4.3	3.0															
TOTAL	2509	926	174	105	31	12	1261	116	106	121+	2115	2130	2604	1639	1121	84%	2.2	1.9															

could, for example, examine per inmate capacity of accommodation space, excess space. It is felt this necessary to evaluate and facilities and to determine improvements and changes implemented. It is felt this should be undertaken before themselves to detailed long present and future sites and

inventory data chart. es for each institution, e districts, and totals for

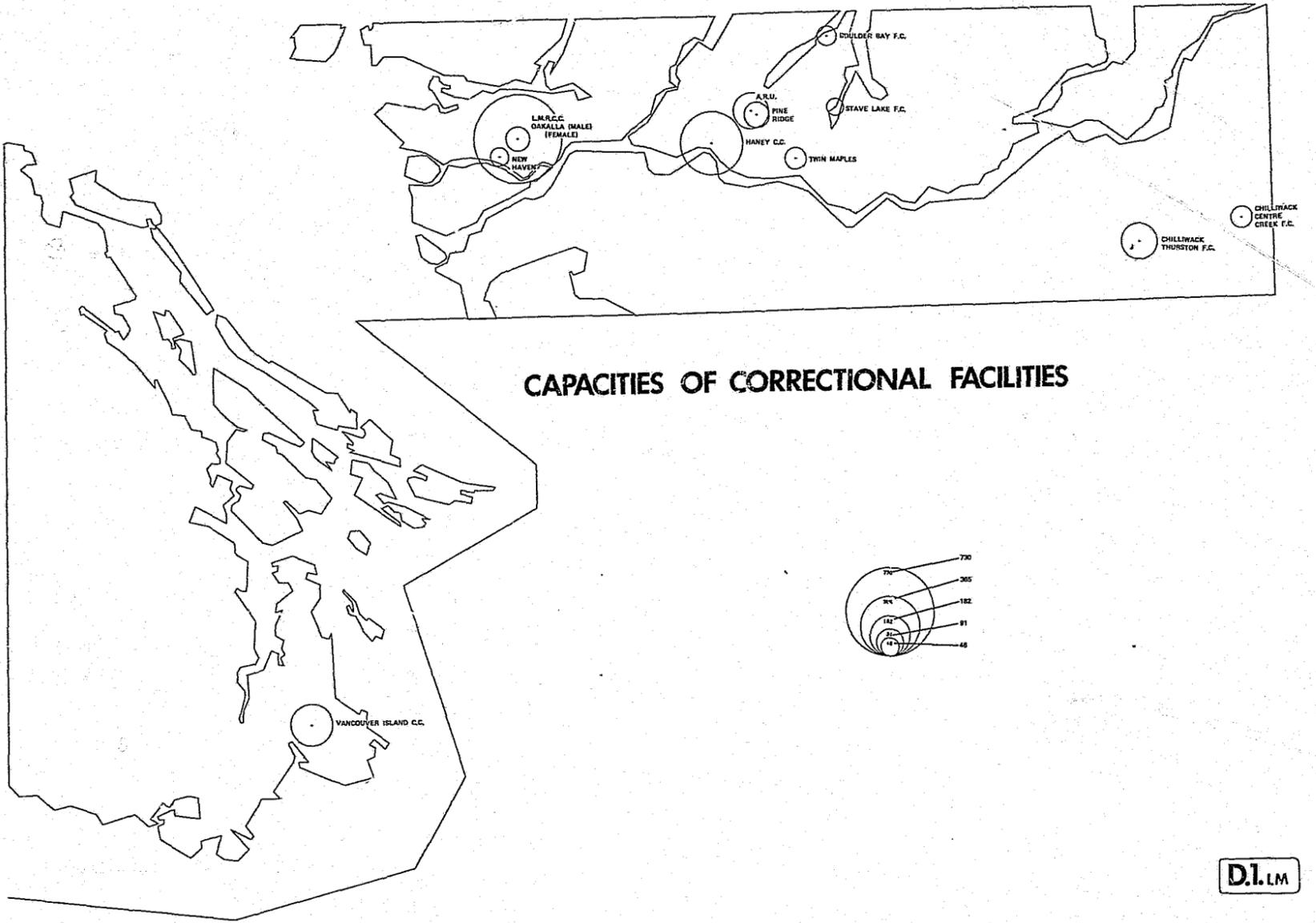
show total rated capa- of sleeping accommoda- accommodation. (Spec- tion are not included in r. Cells or rooms origi- nd now being used by acity of a single cell.

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ancy, capacity, and

size of site, building g value is incomplete ived the figures en- ey feel much of this hly investigated.

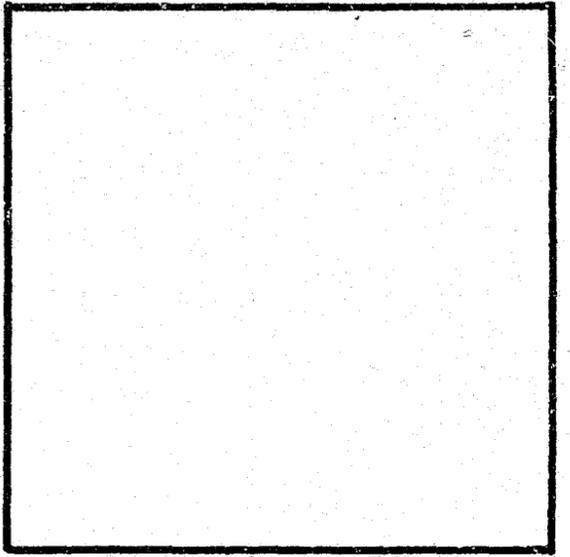
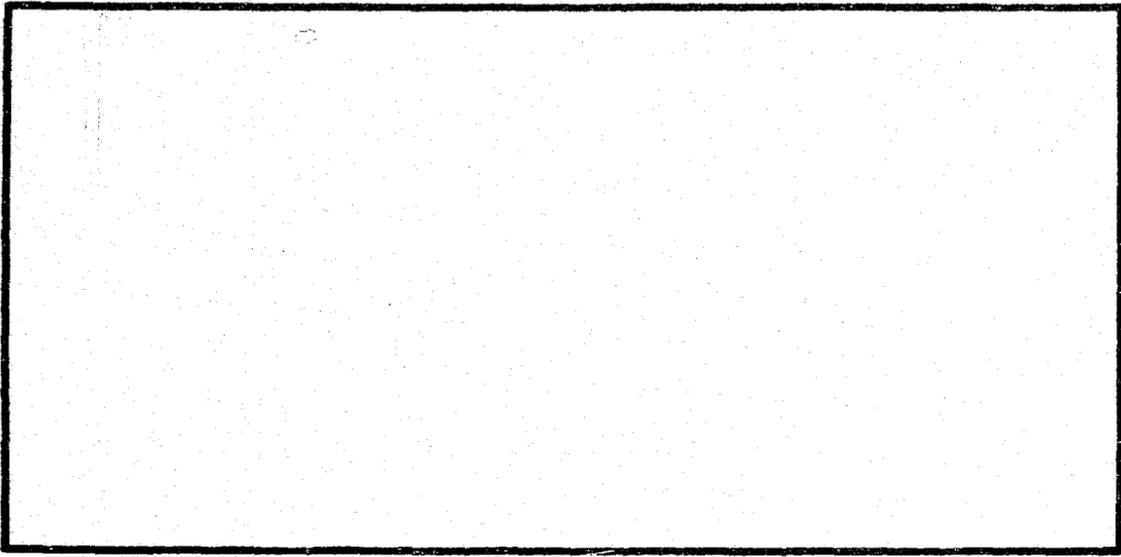
lding area and cost broken down to give ccupancy and capa-



CAPACITIES OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS - DESIGNED CAPACITIES 2/16/73

12



**IMPRESSIONS
OF
FACILITIES**

13

The following points are initial reactions and impressions gained from visiting and briefly talking with staff/inmates at the major institutions.

The first section intends to offer an overview of existing Corrections Facilities, to examine the similarities and differences within the total system.

The second section includes a brief description of each institution visited and lists specific impressions with an emphasis only on the most obvious positive and negative reactions. We have not included comprehensive analysis of every space or environmental condition. Photographs are placed throughout the section to amplify the descriptions and impressions.

Many of the impressions are related to the emerging philosophy of Corrections developing throughout Canada and the United States. This new Corrections philosophy is beginning to stress:

1. That environments be as normal as possible within the constraints of security and social acceptance.
2. That there be more variety in inside and outside environments.
3. That inmates be housed in small living units of cells or rooms with adequate social and recreation facilities.
4. That there be more personalization of private space.
5. That inmates be allowed some personal

privacy, especially with respect to hygiene.

6. That there be more contact and interrelationship with the community so the inmate has a perceptual contact with the outside at all times.

Another important correctional guideline that is emerging has to deal with the size of each institution. In the past institutions were often designed to hold 500 to 1000 inmates. The newest correctional philosophy is to have much smaller institutions both physically and administratively. The 1971 report "Design of Federal Maximum Security Institutions" produced by the Department of Solicitor General, recommends "that 120 inmates in program, plus 12 in orientation and 12 in transition in preparation for transfer, be accepted as the maximum capacity for the institution recommended in this report". In The Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centres for Adults, accepted by the U.S. National Clearing House for Criminal Justice, Planning, and Architecture, the maximum capacity for correctional centres is given as 300.

Many of the impressions tend to criticize the existing Correctional environments. This should be put in context with today's changing attitudes to the environment in general. Existing man-made environments are being challenged at all levels. Much of the criticism of Correctional facilities could be made of building facilities outside of Corrections as well. Because there is a deep feeling that environments can be improved and made more liveable for their inhabitants, these impressions try to indicate good models to choose from and point out bad examples with a hope positive examples will emerge to replace them.



OVERALL IMPRESSIONS

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY TYPES

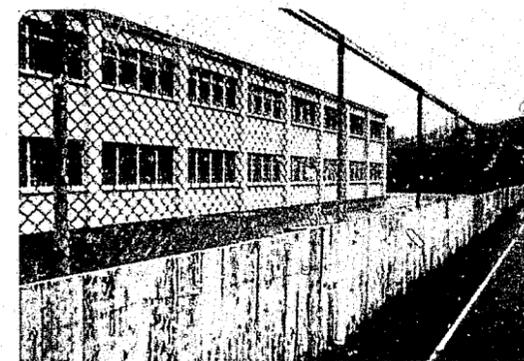
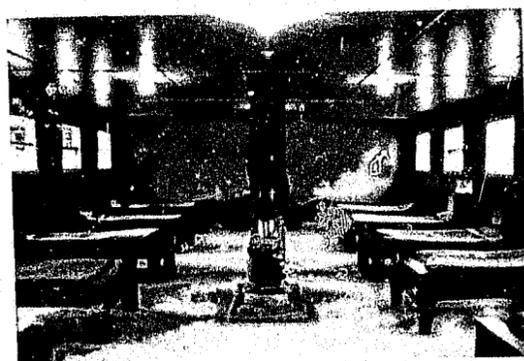
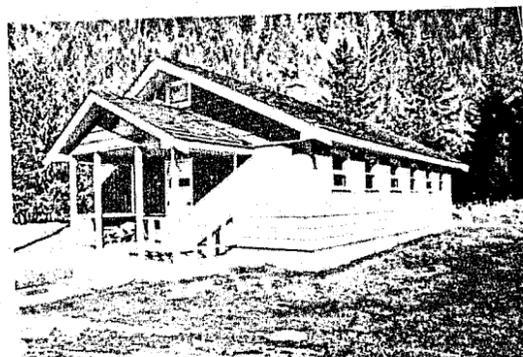
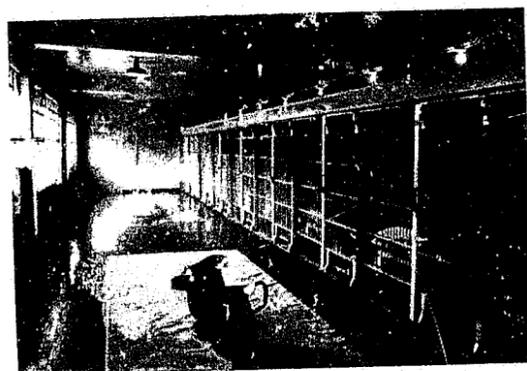
In the most general sense facilities seem to fall into two major categories:

1. Medium to maximum security facilities in which the inmate is locked up for much of the day, as at Oakalla, Vancouver Island, Prince George, Kamloops, Haney.
2. Minimum security facilities in which inmates are not restricted by locks, as at all Forest Camps, New Haven, and Twin Maples.

There is little major differences between minimum security camps. They are essentially similar in physical make-up usually including 5 buildings housing 10 or 12 men in an open dorm setting. Most camps have a separate gymnasium, a centralized kitchen and dining building, a central ablution and laundry building, and an administrative unit. Most forest camps are situated in rural, treed areas.

Although there are more differences between jail type facilities, there are many more similarities than differences. Most facilities can be characterized by locks and restricted access from one part of the building to another; by a separation from the outside community; by an institutional feel and atmosphere; by cold, impersonal materials and environment. Most are situated on the outskirts of large communities.

Some of the more obvious impressions of these facilities include:



SIZE OF INSTITUTION

The larger the institution and the bigger the buildings, the more it gives the feeling of institutionalization, coldness, more control of movement, less freedom, less human feelings. In smaller facilities inmates and staff look more relaxed, seem to have more freedom and know each other better.

Many people desire facilities as small as 40 to 60. Many think 100 to 150 is quite big. There are few kind words about the bigger institutions at Haney or Oakalla.

AGE OF INSTITUTION

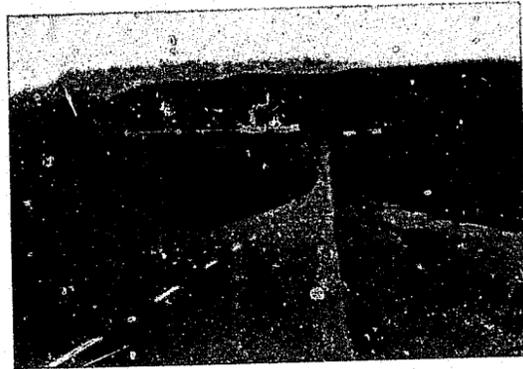
As a suitable living environment for inmates and staff, there is little difference between the old and new buildings. Many of the older buildings have more space. Most new facilities don't seem to offer any improvement in function or decrease in tension for the inmates or staff. New facilities are frequently colder and more sterile.

INFLEXIBILITY OF INSTITUTION

All maximum security facilities are most inflexible to change in function without major renovations. Most facilities have to sacrifice ideal functional relationships because of the rigid physical structure. This has implications on the permanency of facility built to house inmates.

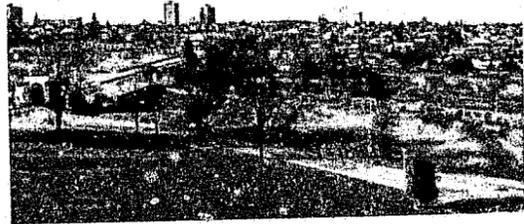
RELATION OF INSTITUTION TO COMMUNITY

Facilities are still conceived of as being isolated and separated from the community. Many of the major institutions built years ago on the outskirts of communities are now being enveloped



by residential growth. Whereas before they were tucked away in the rural environment, now they stand out in the community. They are more visible and less anonymous than they were before.

Where communities are moving out and encircling existing Corrections centres, the people in the community because the institution is already in existence, tend to accept it. This phenomena should not be overlooked when deciding between upgrading present facilities and replacing them on new sites. For facilities such as New Haven that depend on community resources, the move from its present location is especially critical. There is a strong feeling that a move would seriously affect their community ties.



Many of the low security institutions (Forest Camps, Twin Maples, New Haven) tend to blend in well with the environment, since their construction is more similar to the community around them (wood frame, small scale, not dominated by security). It is felt that this type of new facility will meet with less local opposition and wouldn't be such a contrast from the normal community.



NEED FOR RENOVATIONS

All major institutions will need extensive renovations in the near future to meet emerging Corrections policy (see the Ontario report, National Clearinghouse Guidelines). Most of these facilities now express confinement and deprivation rather than normalcy and rehabilitation.

EFFECTIVE USE OF SPACE

In most facilities there are many spaces which are not used in an effective manner (i.e. the



lounge area in the Oakalla administrative wing, many of the day rooms, gymnasiums used for only a few hours a day, etc.) It is felt much of this space could be put into more effective use through minor renovations and more thorough activity program development.

PERSONALIZATION OF SPACE

Although many facilities need major renovation in the future, much could be done to serve the resident population by improving day to day living spaces. Every institution could be much more human and normal by encouraging more personalization of facilities. Minor renovations such as painting, hanging pictures and inmate art work, making curtains, rugs, and furniture could be effectively operated as training programs, should reduce tension and involve inmates in caring for the environment within which they are held.



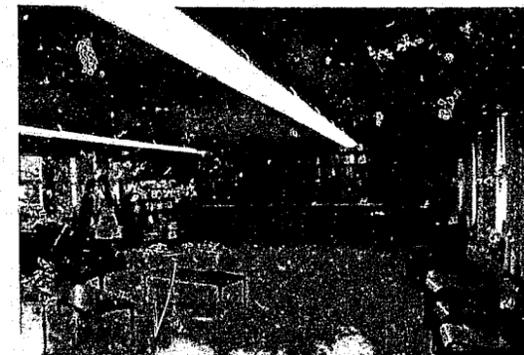
BUILDING MATERIALS

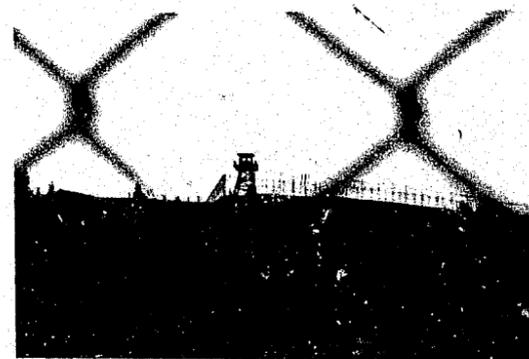
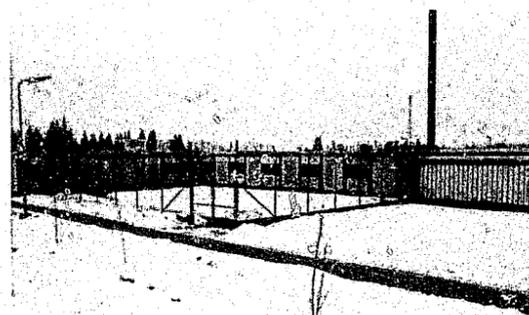
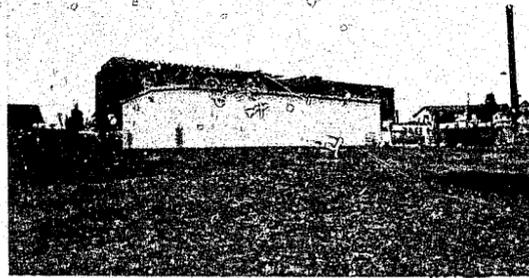
Acoustical ceilings, wood wall panelling, linoleum or carpets give much more feeling of warmth and humaness, than do plaster or concrete walls and ceilings, or echoing tile floors.

PERMANENCY OF FACILITIES

Temporary facilities, with a feeling of non-permanency have a normal atmosphere and seem to emanate less tension than do the solid permanent facilities.

Most of the newer renovations were completed before environmental criteria for correctional





facilities had been formulated from behavioural research.

OUTSIDE SPACE

Exterior space in general is poorly utilized and is poorly integrated with the buildings or with potential inmate functions. Grounds are normally devoid of any variety or stimulation.

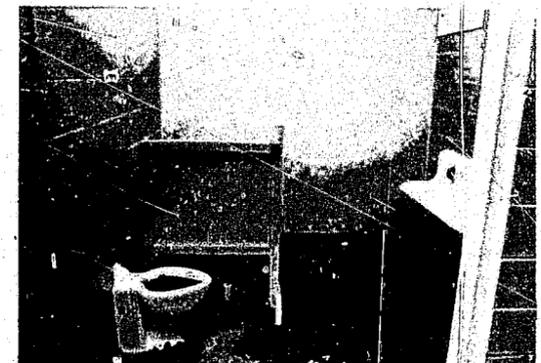
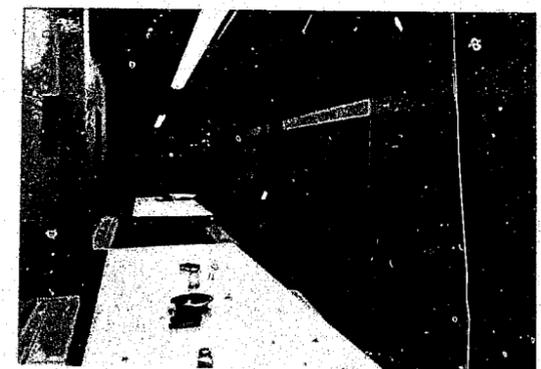
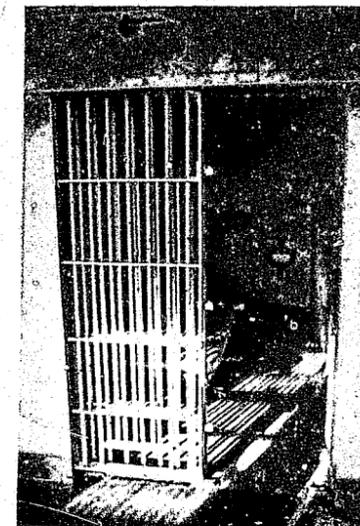
The addition of trees, shady areas, "natural" fences, variety, benches, etc. within the exercise yards would greatly enhance the environment and help to ease tensions and monotony.

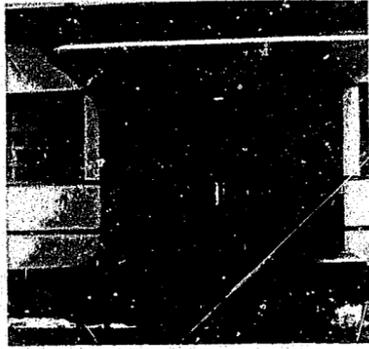
Emphasis on security at the site boundaries would allow more freedom of access to outside exercise, relaxation areas.

INSIDE SPACE

The cell living accommodation in each facility is essentially similar in each institution and in most need of change. Natural lighting and air circulation are poor, furniture usually lacking. Radios and washbasins are placed over toilets. There is inadequate or no lights for reading. Except at Chilliwack Security Camp and Oakalla-female, cells do not have windows. Many cells are claustrophobic, especially when inmates are doubled up. Most are cold and depressing. Even painting individual rooms warm colours such as at V.I.R.C.C. would help.

There is very little opportunity for inmates to be "alone".





ACCOMMODATION

Dorm facilities are also lacking in quality. Furniture is sparse, privacy is non-existent. There is very little personalization of these areas.

DAY ROOMS

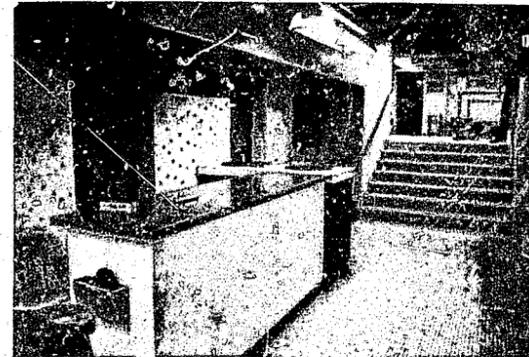
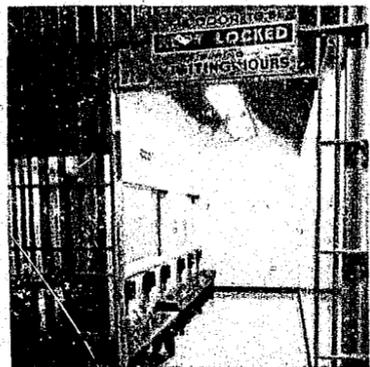
Day room space situated in corridors of dorms and cell tiers is almost always inadequate for effective social interaction. They are long and narrow. Social interaction and access circulation continually conflict. Day room space off circulation corridors (as A.R.U. and Oakalla-female), works much more effectively.

HYGIENE

Hygienic facilities normally lack all privacy. Toilets are exposed to staff and other inmates. In all cell blocks that have common toilets, the inmates are locked in at night and invariably get buckets in their cells. It is felt that inmate accommodation should have their own toilet cubicles or remain unlocked to allow inmate movement to centralized toilet facilities.

PUBLIC ENTRANCES

Few of the Corrections institutions have entrances which invite the visitor or community to enter. Public visiting is rarely a well defined or adequately provided for function. Visitor comfort is not considered. There is a lack of range of visiting spaces. Often visiting occurs in makeshift areas. Lack of facilities imposes restrictions on number and length of visits, and number of visitors.



ADMISSION AREAS

Admission areas in most institutions do not respect the inmate. They are frequently crowded and don't respect any privacy considerations of the inmates, who are forced to strip and stand or parade around without clothes. There are no opportunities to properly orient the inmate in his new environment.

ACTIVITY AREAS

There is a large range of facilities for physical recreation and social activity. Some institutions (i.e. Haney) have excellent facilities, others have virtually none (Kamloops).

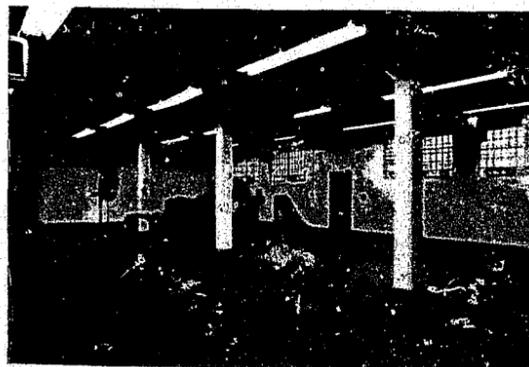
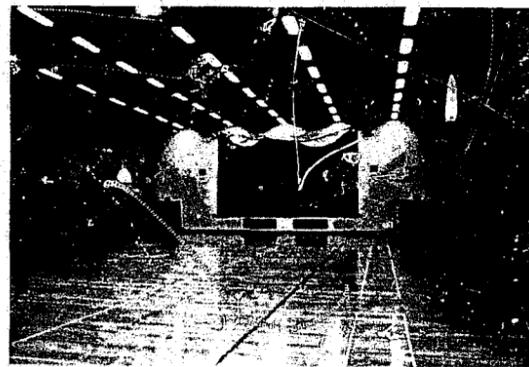
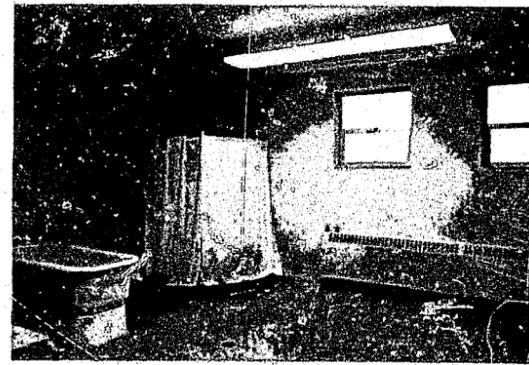
There is a large imbalance at most institutions between the amount of equipment and space for training or work programs (i.e. laundry, shoe making, sewing equipment, carpentry shops, greenhouses, etc.) and the amount for social relaxation and recreation. Gyms are often inadequately equipped, as are many libraries and lounge areas. Furniture is usually sparse, especially in lounge areas and use of equipment is generally restricted to certain times of the day.

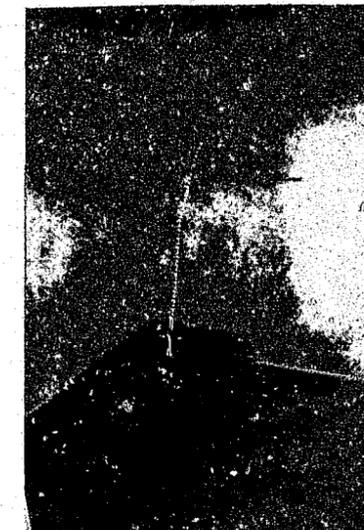
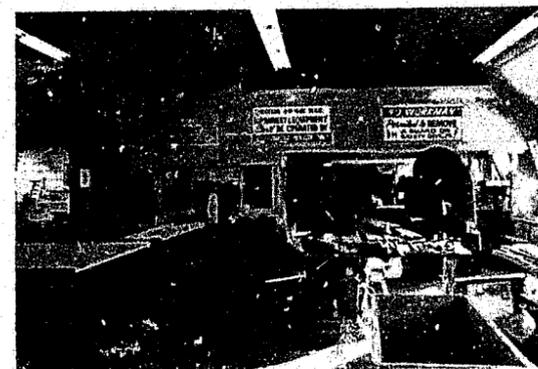
STAFF FACILITIES

Staff facilities in most centres could also be improved. In most cases except for warden, deputy warden and general office, staff facilities are almost as drab and lacking in amenities as those facilities given to inmates.

STAFF ATTITUDES ON FACILITIES

Staff attitudes can have a great effect in making a good building seem poor and a poor building





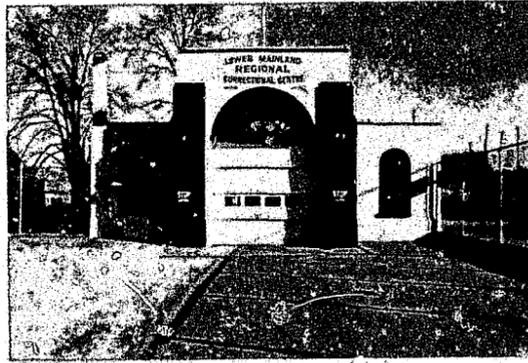
seem good. The facilities alone do not determine the quality of service. The key depends on the interaction between staff, inmates, and the facility.

The manner in which the facilities enforce and maintain staff/inmate physical and perceptual separation, mitigates against any attempts by staff to relate to inmates on more personal terms.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

In every jail type institution, there is an intolerable noise level and constant reminder of imprisonment from the opening and closing of iron gates. Iron gates are one of the most overt symbols of authority.

Few of the facilities are oriented to benefit from sunlight and view. Natural light is often grossly inadequate (especially at Oakalla and in all cell accommodation). Artificial light is lacking in most cells. Air circulation and cooling is often not possible. Environmentally, much of the accommodation is substandard and can only affect the inmates and staff in a negative manner. Colour is often lacking as is any warmth or comfort. Privacy is not possible in most dorm settings and being isolated but not given adequate privacy is typical in most cell settings.



IMPRESSIONS OF EACH FACILITY

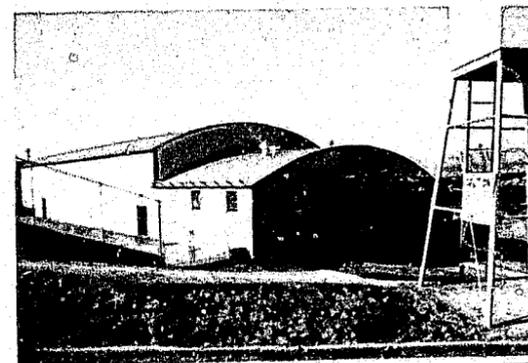
LMRCC (OAKALLA MALE)

DESCRIPTION

Oakalla is the largest Correctional facility in B.C. and includes maximum security cell accommodation for 701 inmates and a pre-release dorm for 22 inmates. Accommodation is mainly in the main building, however, a number of cells and the dorm are located in the Westgate Annex. The facilities include a large hospital used by all Lower Mainland institutions, a separate gym for sentenced inmates, workshops and farm buildings scattered throughout the site. The main building includes administration and visiting services. Food is prepared in a kitchen attached to the main building. Inmates eat in their cells. Toilet facilities are included in each cell. There are day rooms shared by 5 tiers or approximately 90 inmates. The facility is located in Burnaby and is surrounded by residential areas. The site is large and impressive, with a superb view towards the north mountains. A lake is situated on its northern edge. The site includes playing fields and farmland as well as grassed areas.

IMPRESSIONS

It is one of the more depressing facilities visited. Facilities for inmates are completely inadequate, especially for the remand population who are restricted to their tiers for most of the day. Access to gym and shops is usually denied. New remand facilities should be constructed.

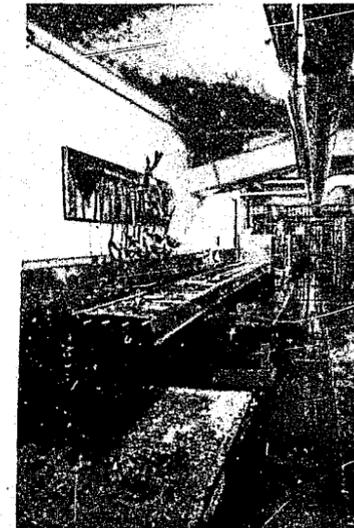


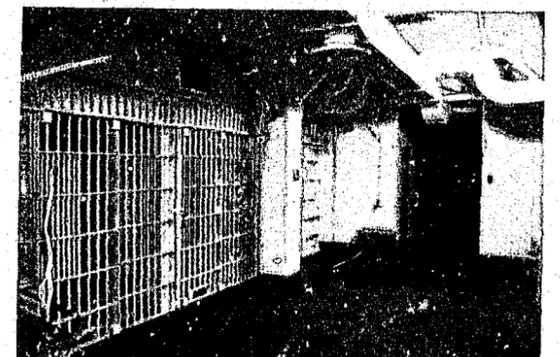
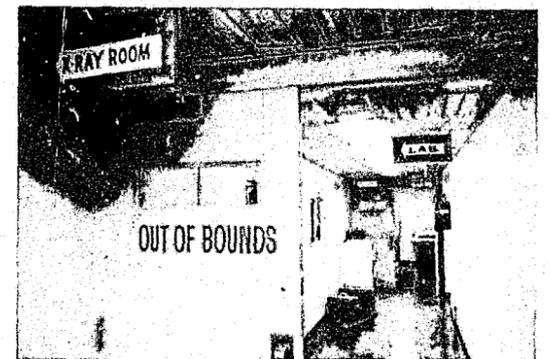
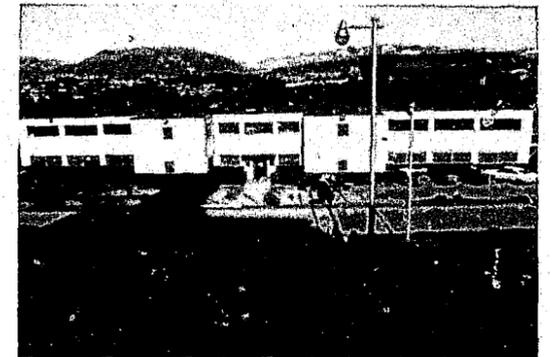
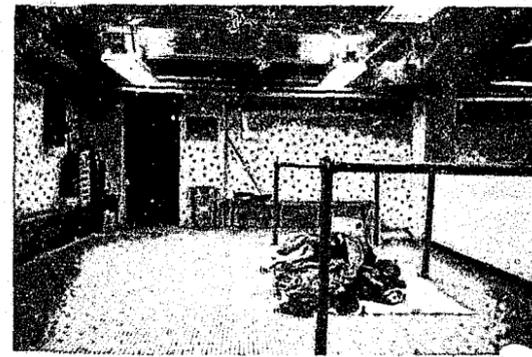
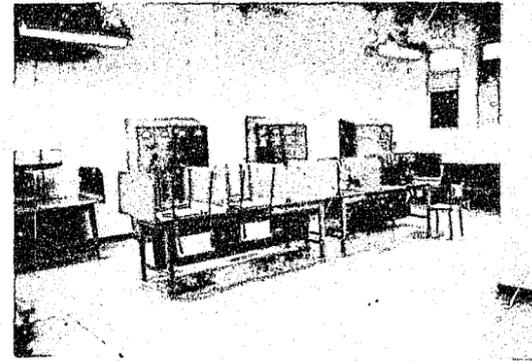
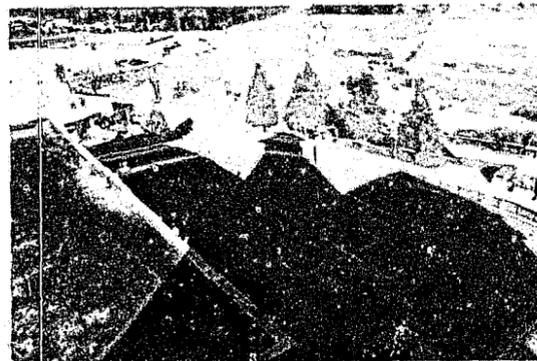
It is too large. Physically and administratively, it is hard to manage. Staff and inmates distrust each other because of the size. Its monumental size restricts normal friendships and social patterns. Emerging Correctional guidelines now consider 300 inmates maximum size and 100 to 150 closer to the ideal.

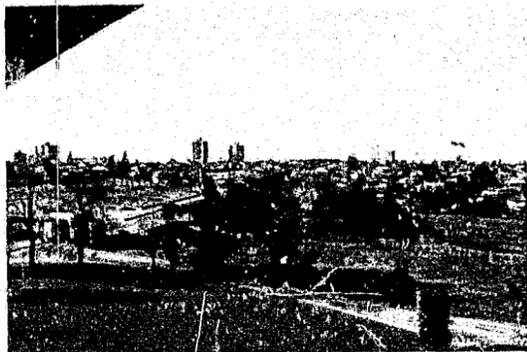
The physical layout makes it difficult to separate different types of inmates for their own benefit. Food pickup and dining in cells is degrading. Cells are cold and impersonal. Many are doubled up. Tiers are too long and too large. There is a lack of good indoor and outdoor recreation and social amenities available to inmates. Access to resources, such as the outside, gyms, etc. is restricted. The physical arrangement of facilities doesn't allow easy movement without security and often requires handcuffing. Visiting facilities are large, impersonal and don't promote interchange between people. There is general confusion at the entrance because of excessive movement and mixing of administration, staff, public and inmates. The admission area is renovated but is cold, impersonal and not the type of environment that can be expected to ease an incoming inmate's apprehensions and anxieties.

Many of the ancillary buildings, workshops, stores, hospital, are in adequate shape and represent a large total investment in building and equipment.

Westgate facilities are a firetrap, are rundown, sterile, and lack staff or social recreation areas. The building is not suitable for housing inmates and should be closed down as soon as possible.







Hospital facilities are overcrowded and staff facilities inadequate. Much space is given to elaborate equipment which is only occasionally used because of access to Vancouver General Hospital. The lack of connection with the main building means staff must escort inmates to and from the hospital.

Isolation cells are sterile, inhuman, with no natural light and no relief from a completely depressing environment.

The Oakalla main block is cold, and depressing. Natural light is generally inadequate. Artificial light is extremely poor in the inmate areas. Views are not exploited for either staff or inmates. Privacy is lacking—toilets and sleeping areas are public to all that walk by. There is a lack of colour. The noise level throughout is oppressively high, especially in the tiers where one can hear all 5 levels at once. The doors clang constantly.

The outside areas are quite pleasant, but seem to have no other purpose other than to provide a little landscaping. Inmates don't have general access to the open outside areas.

Although Oakalla is enclosed by built up areas it isn't integrated with the community.

In summary, Oakalla as a facility needs major changes. It is old, inflexible but solid. Major renovations (both difficult and expensive), would be needed to make the main jail physically attractive and functionally adequate. Extensive cost benefit studies would be needed before decisions can be made on altering or adding to the present Eastgate instead of replacing it. The size of the facility is a serious

constraint on its practicability for future Corrections Services. The beautiful site, the closeness to urban populations and the fact that the residential areas were developed after the institution, argue for continuing use of the site.

The proposed new Remand Facilities now being planned will assist in relieving the overcrowding and vacating of Westgate.

LMRCC (OAKALLA FEMALE)

DESCRIPTION

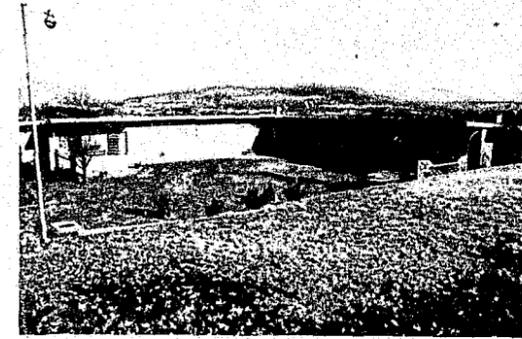
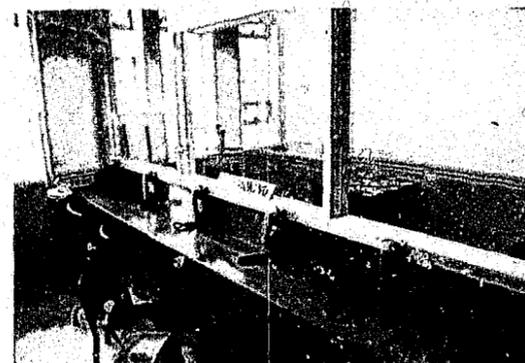
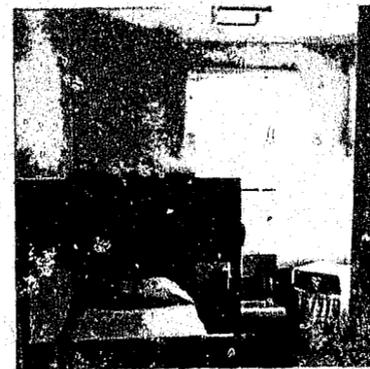
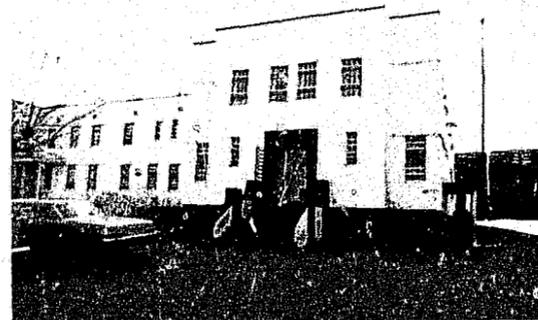
The female institution is on the same site as the male institution. Accommodation is provided for 73 in dorms, rooms, and cubicles. The main building includes individual rooms for up to 3 or 4 women. There is a gym, a small dining room, social lounges, and rooms for activities such as sewing and hairdressing. There is a separated dorm building with medium security. A panabode hut and 2 other buildings are not being used at present. There are grassy areas in front of the huts, behind the main building and there is the same superb view as previously described for the male institution.

IMPRESSIONS

The facilities are not too large, but at present are seriously overtaxed by the crowding condition.

The exterior facade is institutional and stark. The facility, however, is less forbidding inside.

Structurally, it is in good shape and should give many more years of service. Community access is indirect and confusing. Community access



should be more convenient and it should be visually more independent from the male blocks, perhaps using fences, trees, etc.

It has some of the few pleasant outdoor social areas used by inmates. Both the rock garden and grass area in front of the dorms should be models to emulate in other facilities.

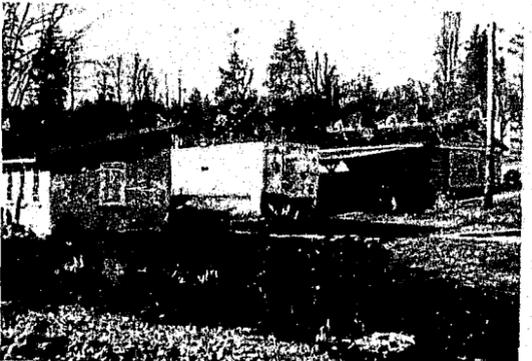
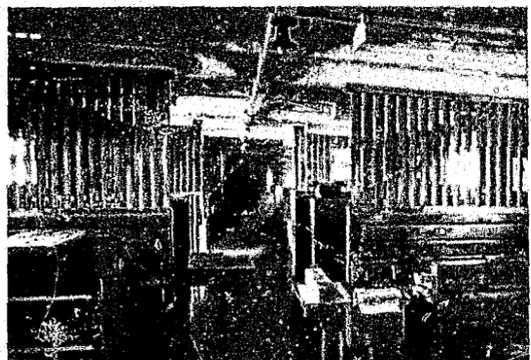
There are many nice features in the building. The dining area receives excellent natural lighting and is made comfortable and cheery because of this. The dorm areas with their own kitchen units and orientation to light are also worthwhile to repeat elsewhere. Rooms give some privacy. There is a better range of accommodation than at most other institutions. Rooms have an outside view and are more personalized than the male facilities. Social lounges which are included within the accommodation areas and used for dining in some instances also are models to emulate elsewhere.

The facilities do have defects. The visiting, administrative and admission areas are inadequate in size or privacy. Access from certain facilities to others cuts right through living domains.

The panabode is not being used for living or recreation. This is quite an anomaly when overcrowding is so extreme.

In summary, the facilities have much to offer in terms of amenities, however, they need some renovations, and reduction in occupancy before the potential can be fully realized.

The new Remand Facilities now being planned will assist in reducing the overcrowding.



NEW HAVEN

DESCRIPTION

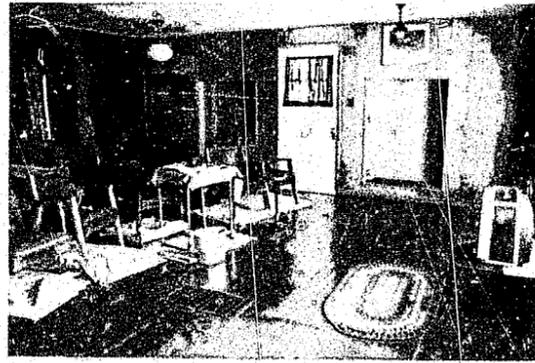
New Haven is a minimum security unit for young adults. It presently is in a state of limbo since the dorm area has burnt down and the inmates are living in makeshift dorms in the gymnasium. The facility includes an old large house with central dining, kitchen, library, classroom, and administrative functions contained within. There is a farmyard and barn, a new gymnasium, a number of workshops in trailers, and 5 small houses, two of which house inmates on pre-release. The facility is situated on a lovely site (including a pond and trees) on the S.E. edge of Vancouver.

IMPRESSIONS

There is an obvious need for more permanent living accommodation. The gym doesn't offer any privacy and because it is divided for accommodation, the recreational programs are severely restricted.

There is a beauty about the old house, the site, the pond, barn and farm. It has a charm to it—not institutional but relaxing. The facilities are a human size—everyone knows everyone and it fits inconspicuously into the community.

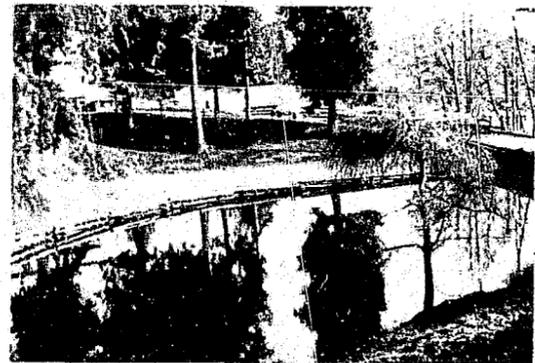
The old house needs renovations, such as painting, new flooring, and some new furniture to sustain its present function. Major renovations will be needed soon—new sleeping accommodation, and a complete restoration of the old house, or new replacement facilities. Many of the trailers might be replaced by a more useful workshop building.



The gym is in good condition. The small pre-release cottage could use minor improvements but are a model for linkage into the community. More of this type of accommodation is necessary.

Restrictions on using the pond and grassy area should be re-examined.

The main buildings lack a proper entrance or adequate visiting facilities.



The overall impression is that the site is eminently suited for the program. It is close to the community. If new facilities are constructed at Langley, the Borstal Volunteer Program will suffer badly. It would be a backwards step in community integration. Much work has to be done to the facilities. It would seem the ideal environment to have the inmates help in renovation of the buildings as part of their training program.

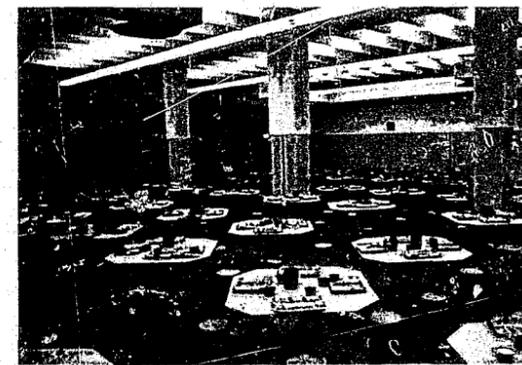
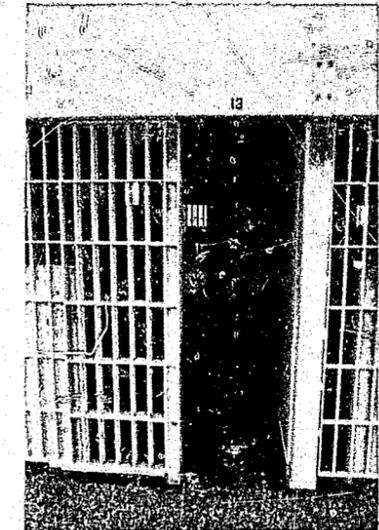
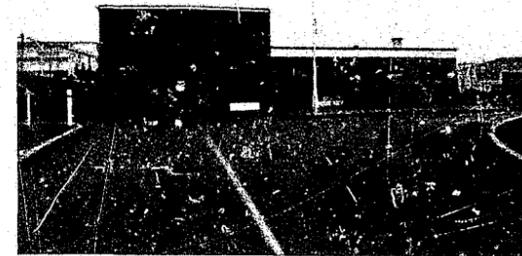
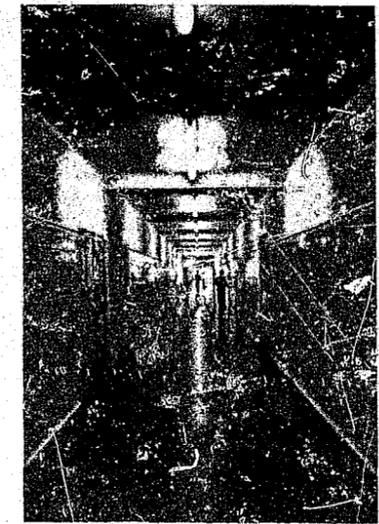
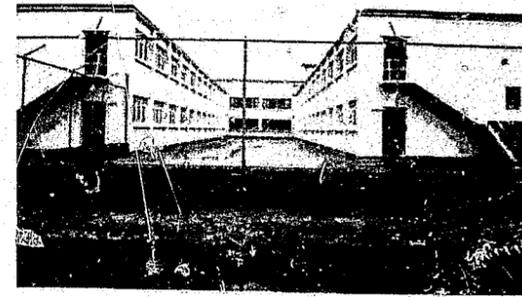


HANEY R.C.C.

DESCRIPTION

Haney is the provincial centre for young offenders. It is one large building capable of housing 580 inmates in large open dorms or cells. The facilities include extensive educational and vocational workshops, a large gym, a library, ablution areas in each dorm, and administrative areas. Pine Ridge Camp is located nearby.

The facility is situated north of Haney near Alouette Lake on a flat site, flanked by cedar forests.





IMPRESSIONS

The main building is large, monolithic and institutional in character. Generally Haney is almost as depressing a place as Oakalla, although it is 40 years newer.

In a purely physical sense, Haney is quite adequate, but it is psychologically poor and makes groupings of inmates into small units almost impossible.

The Sally port and the fences are very overt security symbols.

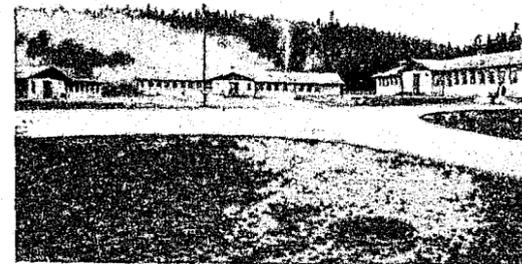
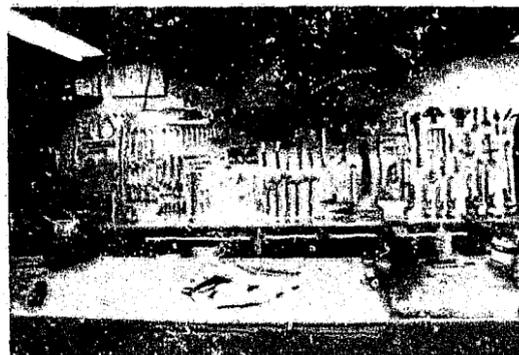
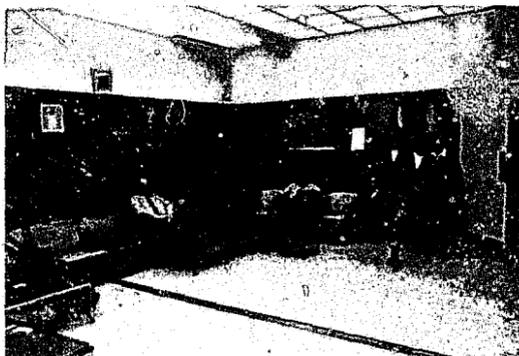
All facilities are oriented to the mass rather than to the individual (i.e. dining, education, large dorms). The dorms are very impersonal—long and narrow with little variation.

The public entrance is not well defined, however, once the visitor knows where to go the entry is adequate. The waiting room has the potential to be very pleasant (it has lots of light and a view in and out) but is extremely large.

The admission process is disjointed and confusing since spaces are on different levels and the connection between each level isn't easily comprehensible.

The facilities have a lot of sophisticated and expensive equipment which takes up a lot of space and much of which is only occasionally used.

The overall impression is a physically sound and well equipped facility that can't easily be altered to suit a new direction in programming. It would be very difficult to attempt to integrate programs with lesser degrees of supervision into



its formal, security-oriented structure. It would be equally difficult to break living accommodation into small living groups and still retain a functional relationship to other spaces. It is much larger than recommended maximum guidelines.

ALOUETTE RIVER UNIT

DESCRIPTION

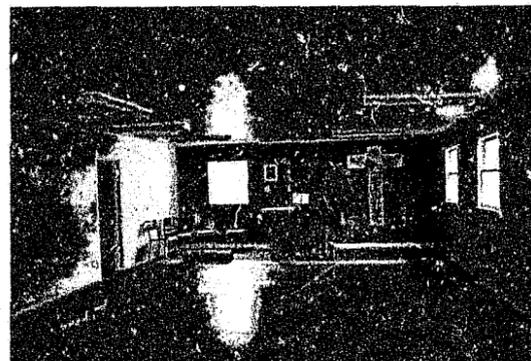
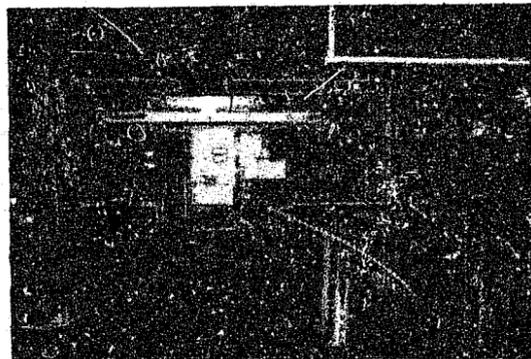
A.R.U., an alcoholic treatment centre, has accommodation for 147 inmates in large 50 man dorms. Facilities include 3 dormitories, each individual buildings, with central ablution and social lounge areas. There are a number of old huts housing workshops, a T.V. room, chapel, barber shop, etc. Recent additions have provided a separate administration and medical building, plus a separate food preparation and stores building. The facility is situated on the edge of Alouette River on the north edge of the Fraser Valley.

IMPRESSIONS

A.R.U. is one of the more depressing places visited. The old buildings are not suitable for use. The barber shop, chapel, television room, weight lifting room, and tailor shop are, all-in-all, the worst Corrections Facilities in the province in regard to adequacy of physical facilities. They have few windows, next to no light or view. They are damp and deteriorating.

The dormitory sleeping areas are adequate but extremely large. They lack any warmth or feeling and would be much improved if they were broken into smaller areas by using moveable partitions and were individually decorated





and personalized. Privacy is quite difficult, since there is no individualization of space.

The day rooms, however, are very pleasant—ample windows; good lighting and colour. The fireplace adds much, as do pictures on the wall, books and games informally lying around.

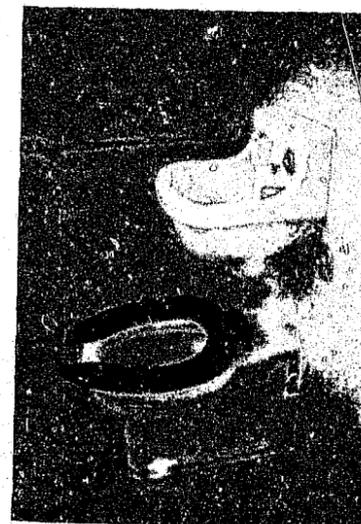
In the new facilities (admissions, administration, and kitchen), the interiors are extremely sterile and devoid of stimulation. There are functional inadequacies—in the hospital area, sinks are placed directly above toilets so you can't sit on the toilet; there is no heat in the rooms; windows are too high to see out of; there are stark hard lines and materials, no softness anywhere (cold lighting).

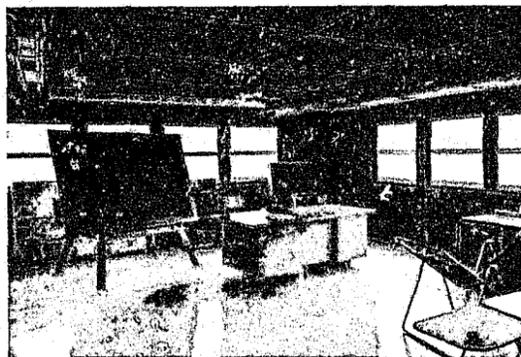
The medical area, kitchen, etc., aren't being used as intended and much space and equipment is lying idle.

Recreation facilities are seriously lacking, and should be provided.

The proposed additions to increase capacity seem questionable when the existing facility is quite underused. A.R.U. would seem to be as big as it should be—otherwise it will become another Haney or Oakalla.

The overall impression is that the old facilities should be torn down and replaced with new facilities. The rest of the facilities are physically adequate, however, there should be an attempt to personalize spaces and to integrate buildings into a more coherent whole. It is felt the facility is as big as it should get and if more accommodation for alcoholics is required, it should be on a regionalized basis.





TWIN MAPLES FARM

DESCRIPTION

Twin Maples is essentially a dormitory in a rural environment. Rooms hold 3 or 4 female inmates. The capacity is 60. There is a small administrative area, a centralized ablution area, and separate buildings, one with kitchen and dining facilities, one with sewing and tailor shop, and one with class room, library and social recreation facilities. It is situated within the Lower Mainland in an essentially farm community. The facility includes a full size barn and farm machinery and animals.

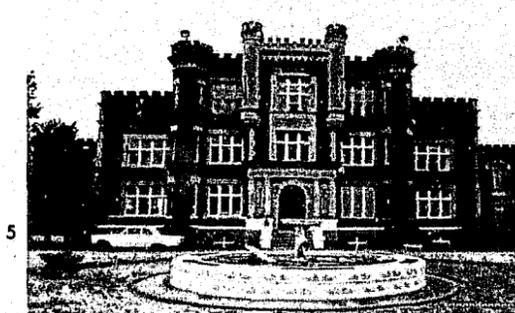
IMPRESSIONS

The first impression is that it doesn't have the feeling of being a jail. It blends into the neighborhood. There is a pride and involvement in work, and concern for the buildings not evident elsewhere.

The size of the facility felt comfortable; not too big, not too small. There was a lack of tension among the inmates—individuals were treated as individuals.

It felt much more personal since it had acoustical ceilings, wood panelled walls and linoleum floors.

It is not perceptually isolatable from the community, yet being part of a rural community, it is physically separated from other facilities. This seems like an ideal physical attribute for Corrections facilities. New Haven is similarly



situated and related to the neighborhood environment.

The buildings are in a good state of repairs. They are adequate and give a "homey" feeling. The dining area is especially light and open. The entrance is clearly visible. Functions are simple to differentiate.

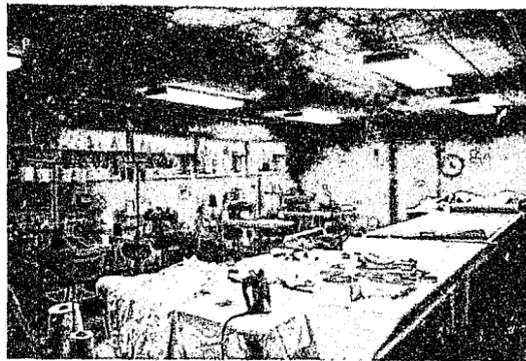
The sewing area could use more light. The dorm areas would benefit from having a central T.V. social lounge to gather in the evenings. Reading lamps are desirable for the bed areas and furniture might be improved. The kitchen needs minor renovations and could use air conditioning.

Generally, the overall impression is very good. It could use minor improvements, but has a nice site, simple yet functional facilities and, all-in-all, is a welcome alternative to other forms of incarceration.

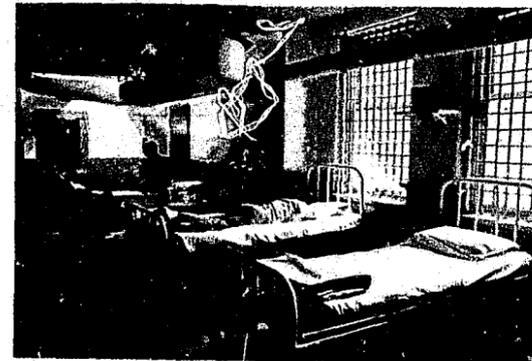
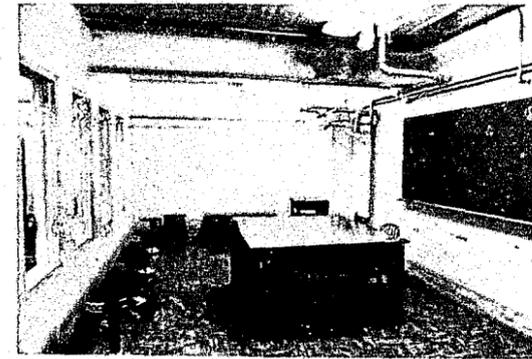
VANCOUVER ISLAND R.C.C.

DESCRIPTION

V.I.R.C.C. is a medium size institution, housing 130 inmates in celis and presently completing a renovation to include a large dormitory unit for another 131. The main building has a central dining hall, administrative offices, a small pre-release suite. Admissions, medical, and visiting functions are in the basement. There is a newly constructed gymnasium and many small sheds and workshops. It is situated on the outskirts of Victoria in rolling hills. Residential facilities are beginning to surround the facility. The site is broken in two, with the second part essentially a farm.



IMPRESSIONS



The building is architecturally much more interesting than any other Corrections facility. There are many details that really make the place unique. It has a quality, especially the tiled floors, exterior facade, dining room vaulted roof, and skylight, the large gothic windows, etc.

The main building could use a re-arrangement of some of the interior spaces and functions, but the building shell appears sound.

Functions tend to overlap, and there is often cross-tracking. Because it is small, this doesn't seem to detract. Visitors have to go right into the "middle" of the jail. They have a better feeling of what is there, however they may feel trapped in the facility.

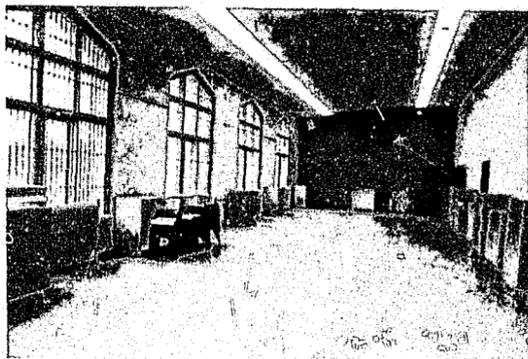
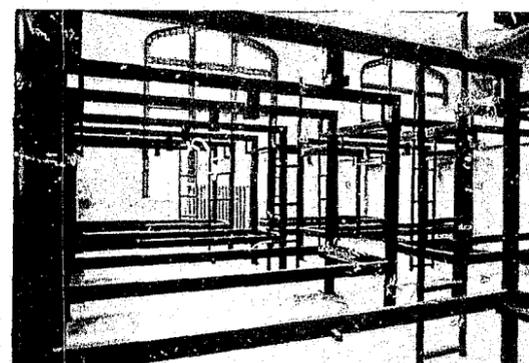
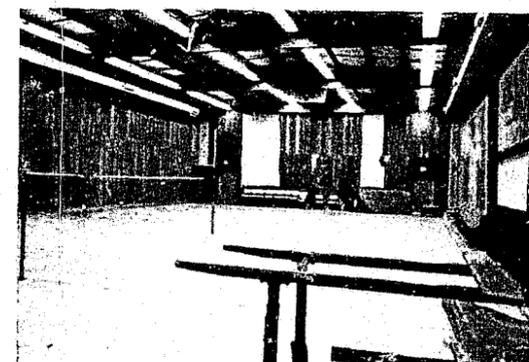
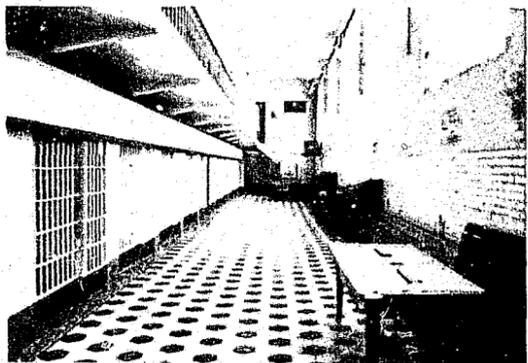
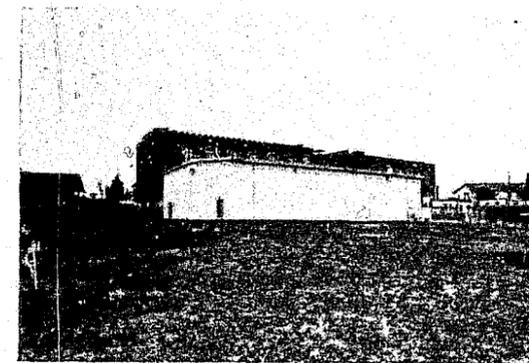
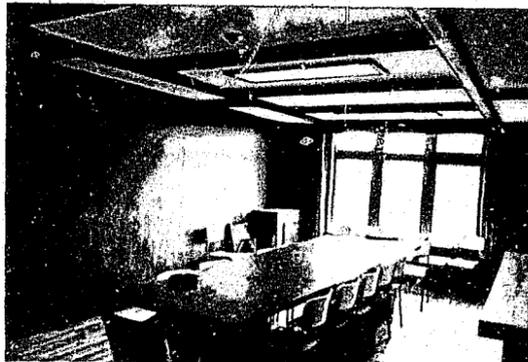
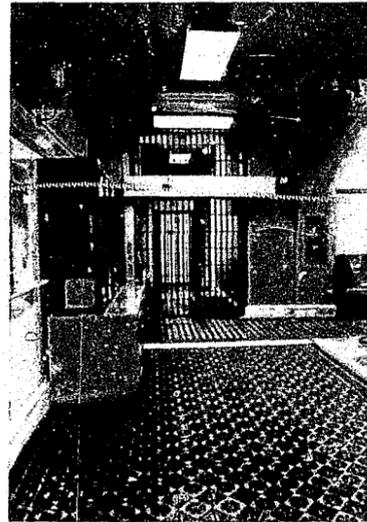
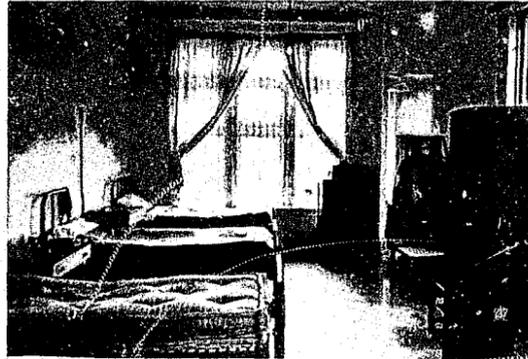
The institution is well related to the community. It is close to Victoria—yet partially removed; however, it will be surrounded with residential housing soon. It has good access to the main highway north.

The site is split in two, making it difficult to get from the main building to the farm area. Inmates have to use the public road (however it has one of the lowest escape ratios in past years).

The main building is imposing but not in a negative manner. It is not too large and is externally in good condition.

The physical layout varies between adequate and poor. Admissions and medical areas are in need of being brightened up, especially painting.

The cell blocks are larger than most and are not as confining. The tiers are short and the day room spaces marginally useful.



Most rooms get abundant natural light. Even the cells get some. The windows have big mullions and the bars look like they suit the windows. Windows are low enough so that one can see out.

The public entrance is the most impressive and visible of any Corrections institution visited. It is inviting and not too imposing.

All spaces are small and simple in themselves... easily understandable. As an institution it is quite warm.

There are no vocational shops in the main building. It seems more appropriate to have them outside since it gives the feeling of getting out into a less obtrusive environment (i.e. greenhouse, piggery, carpentry shop).

The new renovations do not compliment the original architecture, and therefore, tend to detract from the uniqueness of the original building.

The new dorm is much too crowded. It should have 1/2 the number of beds with some privacy between each, such as low moveable walls.

Noise from the gates is still loud, however, the building is very solid and doesn't readily transmit sound.

Overall it is felt the main building and auxiliary building offer excellent potential for a facility... better than most medium-to-high security buildings. It is close to the community it serves. A fair amount of renovation, especially in the basement, will be necessary to make it

into an up-dated facility and care will have to be exercised to preserve the best of what already exists.

KAMLOOPS R.C.C.

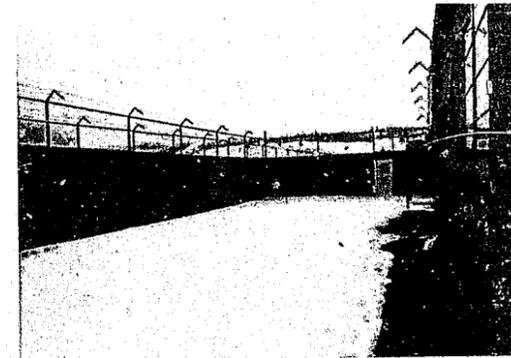
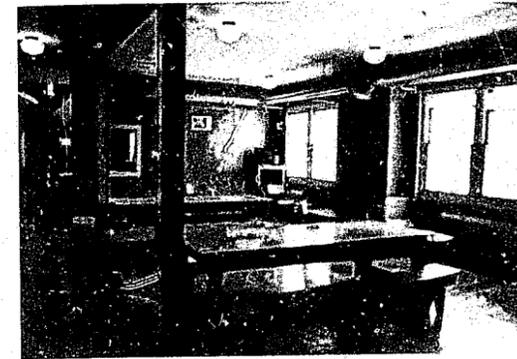
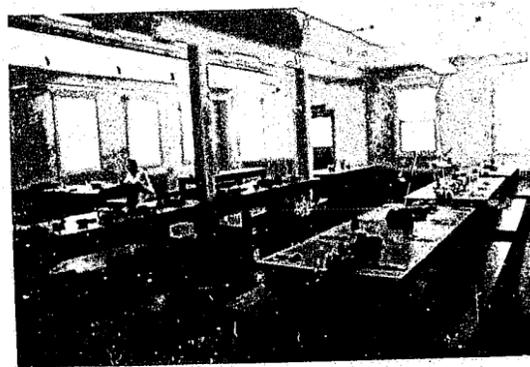
DESCRIPTION

Kamloops can hold 64 in a dormitory building and 26 in cells. The facilities are spread along a straight road and include as separate buildings: administration, kitchen and dining, stores, workshops and social room, and admissions and medical, plus two buildings for accommodation. A new gym is presently being constructed. The facilities are situated on the outskirts of Kamloops on the dry hills overlooking the Thompson River.

IMPRESSIONS

The buildings and site all seem isolated from each other and from anything else around. As a result, it has no apparent relation to the community nearby.

The outside space between buildings seems poorly used. It seemed like it would get very hot and stuffy in the summer, especially in the cell block. Trees, shady areas, naturally fenced yards, benches, etc., were not apparent. The main road looked like it would usually be empty, thereby increasing the fragmentation and distance between facilities. The layout and building simplicity tends to produce a visual monotony to the facility. It is felt renovation of external space would go a long way to improving the environment and make the facilities more integrated with the outdoors.



The buildings are in adequate condition, simple and unpretentious. Each building is small and houses one or two functions. The relationship between buildings is, however, haphazard (i.e. Admissions is at the opposite end from Administration and entry).

The remand cells, indoor social area, and small outdoor yard are entirely inadequate. New facilities or major renovations should be provided for remand prisoners.

There is no adequate visiting area or library. The new gym will give much needed recreational space.

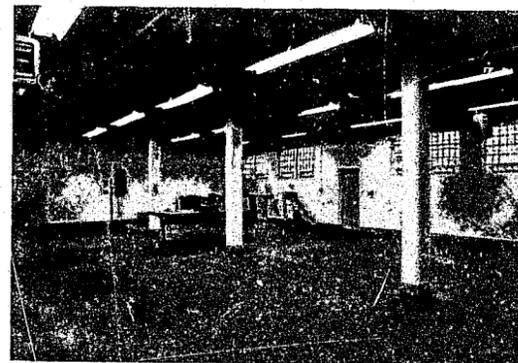
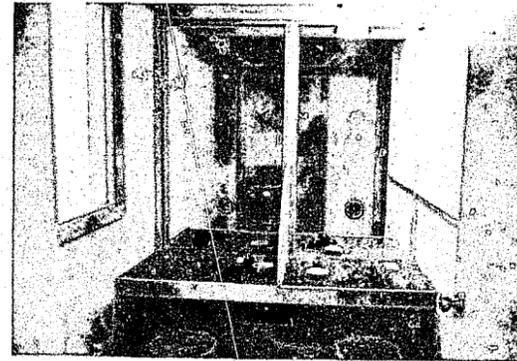
Overall, it is a facility that hasn't much to commend. However, with proper renovation and planning it could become a base for adequate facilities for sentenced inmates.

PRINCE GEORGE R.C.C.

DESCRIPTION

Prince George can hold 113 inmates in cells and 27 in dorms. All facilities are within one building on one level. There are 3 wings of cells, one for remand. Each wing has its own central ablution area, and the remand area has its own gym. There is administrative, visiting, medical, and food preparation areas separated from the accommodation by a double corridor. Admissions is a new wing off the main corridor. A recreational room, classroom, library and workshops are contained in the basement. The facilities are situated on the outskirts of Prince George on a flat plateau.





IMPRESSIONS

The facility, although it held no more inmates than Vancouver Island, seemed much more crowded because of the compact plan.

The dominant feeling is one of over-security in the physical facilities. It seemed like one-half the time spent there was waiting for doors to be unlocked.

The double corridor seems to overtly signify security and holding as the main functions of the facility. The solid wall with its peekholes reinforces the "naughty"-constant supervision syndrome. The concept of the double corridor has not overcome the problem of movement between security zones.

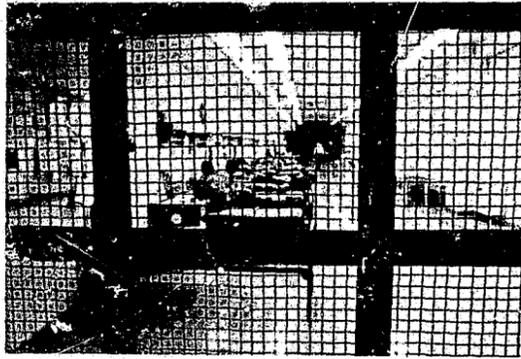
The entrance, administration, and visiting areas could all be improved and enlarged.

The remand area could use painting and improvement of hygienic facilities, gym, and cells:

The gym facilities for remand are a conceptual model to duplicate, since there is direct access.

The program facilities, classrooms, library, etc., are much more adequate than most other facilities. Lighting is good, as is the equipment.

The fact that everything including vocational facilities is in one building gives every space a much more institutional and jail type atmosphere than when they are housed in separate facilities as at V.I.R.C.C., etc. Confinement seems greater because of everything being in one building.



Day room space, although a relatively new facility, is still substandard. It is too long, and conflicts with access.

Free outside access to enclosed yards should be an extension of the day room, but isn't at present.

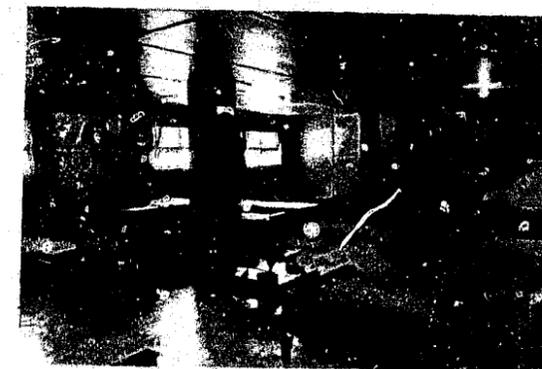
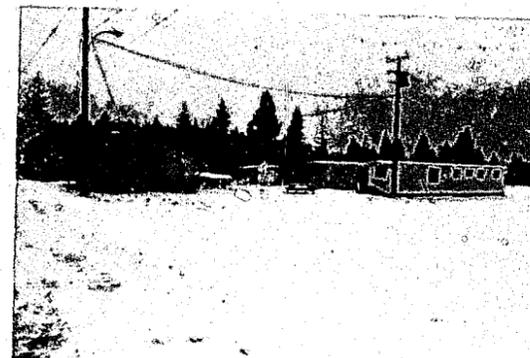
Windows in the whole building are so high, visual access is restricted.

Overall, the facilities are sound physically; however, they are quite cold and security-oriented. Every effort should be made to soften this hardness, both internally and externally.

CHILLIWACK FOREST CAMPS

DESCRIPTION

Chilliwack Forest Camps are broken into 5 administrative units: Thurston Camp—Headquarters and Security Units, Ford Mountain Camp, and Center Creek Camp. All three camps are essentially identical including 5 dormitory huts, each holding 12 inmates, and including as separate buildings, a gymnasium, a common kitchen and dining area, a common laundry-ablution area, and an administrative hut. Classroom, library, storage and craft areas are usually provided in sections of other buildings, or often in small huts. Buildings are situated around a cleared oval. The Thurston Camp also includes a centralized camp administration office and a new security unit with 3 wings of cells, a social area, and outdoor recreation spaces. Their food is prepared at Thurston Camp.





All camps are situated in the Chilliwack area in a semi-wilderness setting.

IMPRESSIONS

Each camp is generally similar, though programs differ. The settings are superb; however, they are quite far removed from the community. It takes approximately 2 hours to get there from Vancouver.

Facilities are simple, yet comfortable and open. Dorms are quite small and intimate. The wood stoves give a certain warmth. Each dorm could use better individual lighting and a bit more privacy and individualization. The windows in all cases are too high to see out of easily.

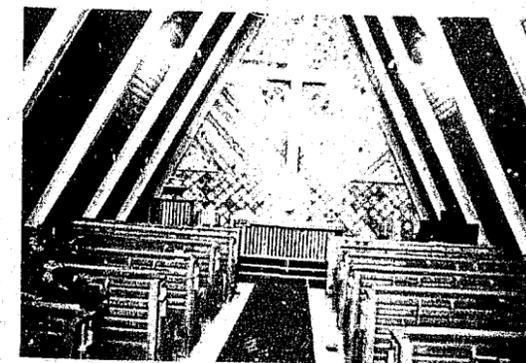
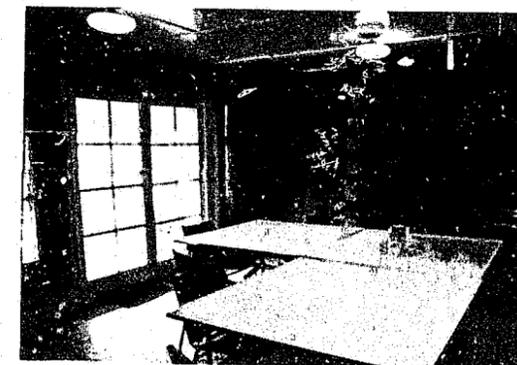
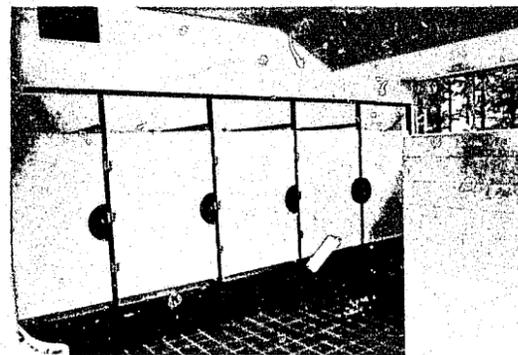
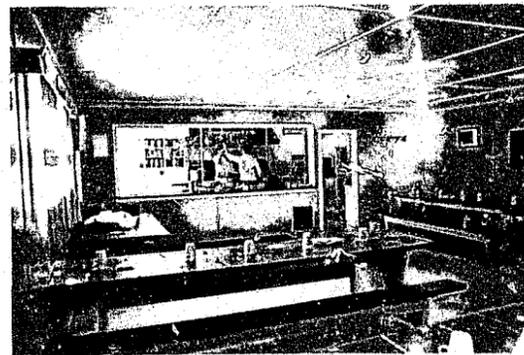
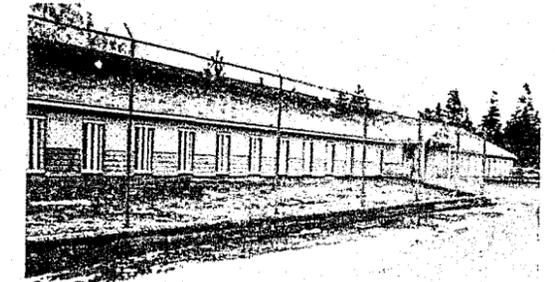
Dining and recreation areas are adequate and the new ablution areas are excellent.

The outdoor visiting areas—especially at Center Creek—are models to imitate, with ponds, brook, picnic tables spread nicely apart from each other on the grass.

Painting should continue, more furniture and equipment would make the places even better. Most camps lack any luxuries.

The headquarters administration area is adequate. Rooms are well laid out with good views, big windows, and comfortable furnishings. The dining area, with its fireplace and view out to the river, is excellent, though not used adequately.

The new security camp is cold and sterile. The enclosed exercise yards are oppressive—dark, cold; the walls, ceiling, floor are cold and impersonal.





With a solid door, the cells are entombing. There is excessive containment.

The entrance is non-inviting. The fence doubly reinforces containment, especially since the surrounding buildings are so open and free. The security seems overdesigned.

The food now is delivered from Thurston Camp and by the time it is served it is always cold. Alternate dining arrangements should be explored.

Overall, the camp facilities are physically sound and appear to function well. Improvements should be encouraged through minor renovating and personalizing of spaces by inmates. A construction officer who could supervise an inmate work crew would be extremely useful.



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