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Horry County Detention Center

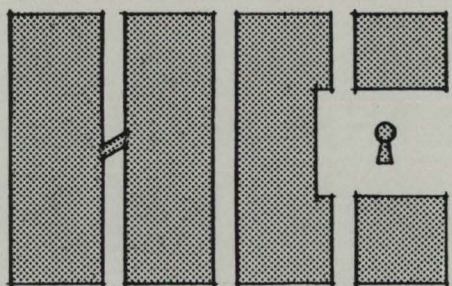
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**HORRY
COUNTY
DETENTION
CENTER
CONWAY, S.C.**

CHARLES STUART MULDROW

**HORRY COUNTY
DETENTION CENTER**

Spring , 1984


By: Charles Stuart Muldrow


A terminal project submitted to the faculty of the
College of Architecture, in partial fulfillment of the
requirement for the degree of Master of Architecture.

APPROVED:



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Committee Member


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DEDICATION:

to Jody, with love.

to my parents, whose encouragement
brought me to this point.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Jails have been an integral part of the history of mankind. Traditionally, they were places for individuals awaiting trial, or for the convicted awaiting some form of corporal punishment, exile, banishment, or harsh public labor such as galley slavery. Eventually, the deprivation of liberty itself was viewed as punishment for crimes, and the jail became the actual instrument of social punishment. What is a jail for? -- the rationales of punishment are many and varied. Should a jail serve society's need for revenge, retribution, expiation, deterrence, reformation or protection? Each of these purposes has influenced the development of the others, and the jail has repeatedly been the testing ground of each rationale.

A period of rapid transition characterizes jails today. The appropriate use of a jail is regarded as only one component in an overall resocialization and reintergration process. Presented with a diverse

range of inmates, jail architecture must support an individualized approach to behavioral change, while being flexible to meet changing correctional practices; all within a humane environment which maintains the constitutional rights of the inmates.

Horry County, South Carolina is currently facing this challenge. In June of 1983, the state prison inspector recommended the closing of the county jail if steps were not immediately initiated to correct its deficiencies. Rather than attempt to upgrade the existing jail, the county decided to build a completely new facility. This terminal project will be concerned with developing a design proposal for a new jail for Horry County. Pre-design studies for the project will include selecting a site and developing a program of needs for the facility.



DETENTION FACILITIES

The penitentiary failed to achieve its purpose and the reformers, almost immediately, set about to improve it. Subsequent reformation efforts resulted in the industrial prison, the educationally oriented reformatory, and more recently the rehabilitative prison. All have one thing in common: they have failed to reduce criminality.¹

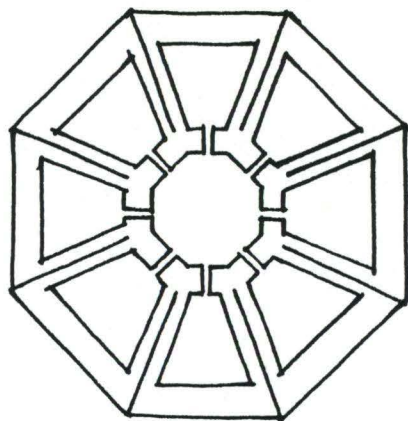
THE HISTORY OF JAILS

Throughout history man has sought to protect himself from the behavior of others who deviate from accepted social norms. These deviants were normally dealt summary punishment of a harsh nature -- death, mutilation, flogging or public humiliation. Places of confinement were necessary, but only to hold the offender until his trial or his punishment. The use of the institution for extended confinement as a method of punishment is a relatively recent innovation of principally American origin. The denial of liberty as payment for crime evolved in the early nineteenth century as a means of lessening the harshness of capital and corporal punishment. Once viewed as a radical reform of the penal system, attempts have been made ever since to "reform the reform".

The only widely used alternative to corporal punishment before 1800 was the transportation of criminals to overseas locations. England was the

primary user of this method. Between 1607 and 1776, they deposited some 50,000 British convicts on the shores of the American colonies. After the Declaration of Independence, England turned to the barren islands off Australia, where they deported criminals until 1852. During this time it is estimated that approximately one-third died en route and even more starved to death in Australian, Tasmanian, and Norfolk Island prison colonies.

Although detention as a means of punishment was an American development, there were several early European strivings in that direction that should be noted. Perhaps the crudest form of a "jail" can be dated back to late medieval England. The enclosure of peasant farm land increased the number of paupers and vagrants. When Henry VIII closed the English monasteries as a phase of the English Reformation, there became even more vagrants on the streets. The unruly among them were confined in local structures known as "Bridewells". Appearing around

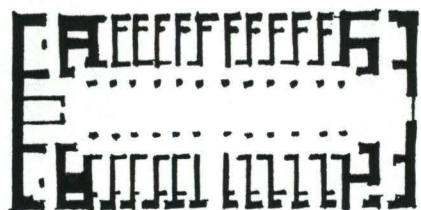


Prison at Ghent,
Belgium (1773)

1557, these Bridewells were the earliest workhouses or houses of correction. They had congregate rooms, similar to some dormitory structures of today. There was little regard for segregation, either in terms of juveniles from adults, or men from women. Economy was the prime form giver and if any architectural influences can be derived from these congregate prisons they would be of a gloomy, forbidding character.

The movement to establish workhouses for the unruly poor spread to the European continent a century later. The first north European workhouse that took on some of the characteristics of Twentieth Century prisons was erected by Hippolyte Vilain at Ghent, Belgium in 1773. This prison made use of cellular confinement and hard work as a disciplinary and reformatory measure.

The humanitarianism of the Catholic Church was another stimuli for the development of the prison.

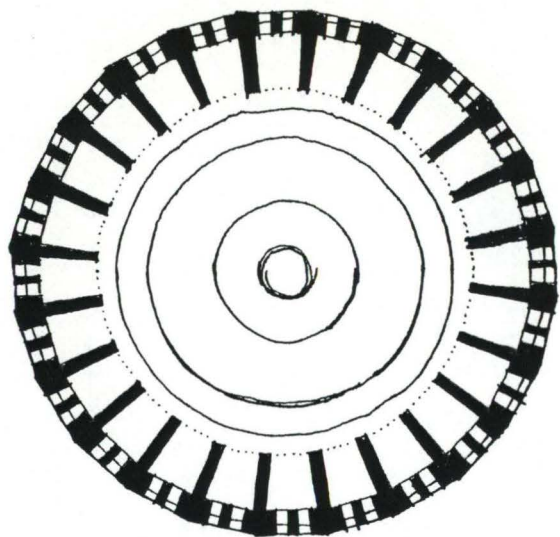


Saint Michael's
Papal Prison (1704)

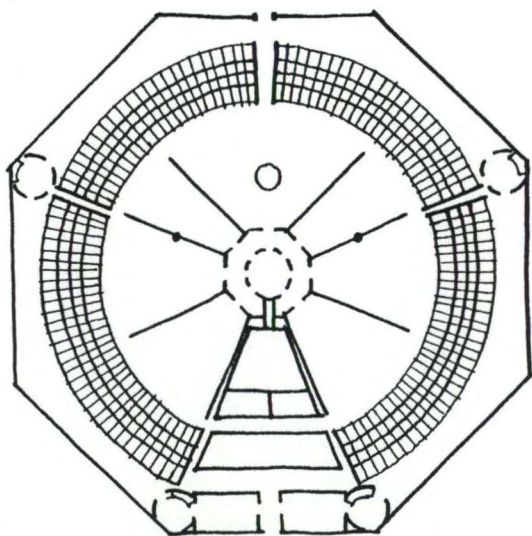
Filippo Franci set up a small workhouse for recalcitrant and vagrant boys in Florence about 1650. This is thought to have inspired the creation of the Papal Prison for Delinquent Boys, opened in Rome in 1704 by Pope Clement VI as a section of the Hospital of Saint Michael.

John Howard, an early English reformer was much inspired by the Papal Prison at Saint Michael, as well as his own experience with the terrible conditions in British jails. In 1779, he succeeded in getting the English Parliament to pass an act to establish "penitentiary houses" based on the idea of cellular confinement and prisoner employment. The most important facility to be erected under this act was at Wymondham, Norfolk in 1785. It employed the idea of solitary confinement in cells, segregation of sexes, and hard labor.

A major European innovation in prison design was the work of Jeremy Bentham. In 1791, he outlined a plan



Panopticon (1791)



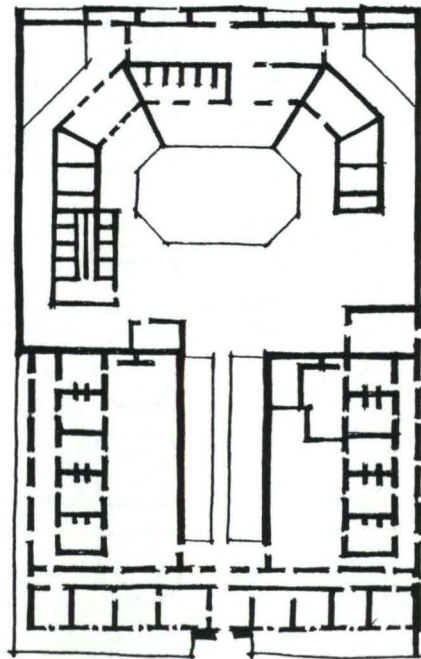
Western Penitentiary,
Pennsylvania (1826)

for a circular prison with outside cells which could easily be observed from a central control position within. This concept became known as the "Panopticon" or "inspection house". No Panopticon was ever erected in England and only a few were built on the Continent. The only truly circular prison erected in the United States was the first Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, opened in 1826.

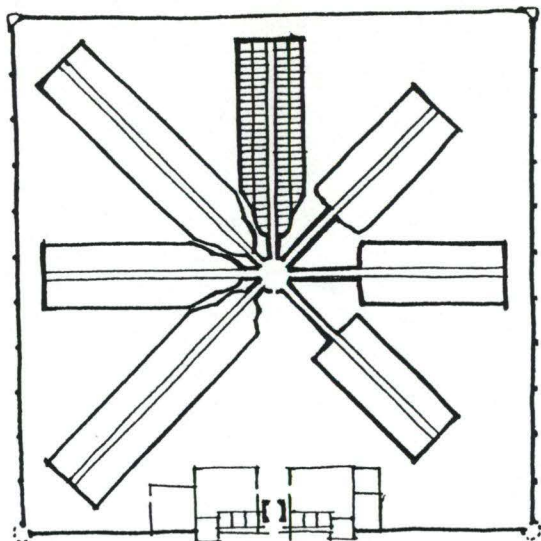
While these European trends were of some significance in the rise of imprisonment as a means of punishment, the most important development in the modern prison system came from the American Quakers. Shocked by the brutal corporal punishment of the time, their revulsion led to the substitution of imprisonment in those American colonial areas which the Quakers dominated -- West Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Quaker penal code governed the procedure in Pennsylvania until 1718, at which time the British government compelled the Pennsylvania authorities to abandon it in favor of the brutal Puritan codes in use in the other English colonies.

Once the Declaration of Independence had freed Pennsylvania from British rule, the Quaker influence reasserted itself. The Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776 directed that the criminal code be reformed and imprisonment be substituted for corporal punishment. Supported by Quaker reformers and others in the Philadelphia Prison Society, as well as by Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a law was passed on April 5, 1790 which permanently established imprisonment at hard labor as the normal method of punishing convicted criminals.

This idea had its physical birth in 1792 when a block of cells based on the principle of solitary confinement was constructed at the Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia. The guiding thought behind this concept was due in part to the idea that there was an equation between sin and crime, and that the cure for both was to be found in Christianity. Each prisoner was given a Bible, regardless of his ability to read,



Walnut Street Jail (1792)



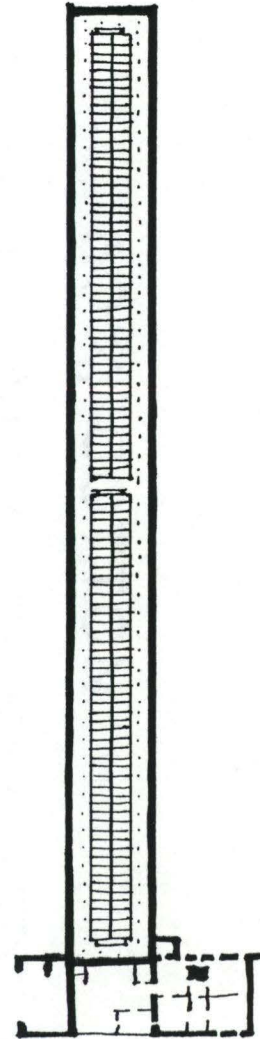
Eastern State Penitentiary,
Pennsylvania (1829)

and kept in solitary confinement, where he would reflect on his evil deeds and be led to penitence -- hence the name "penitentiary". These cell blocks introduced the structural pattern of outside cells with a central corridor, the chief architectural feature of the Pennsylvania system of prison construction. The basic principles of the new system were to reform those in prison, and to segregate them according to age, sex, and the type of offense charged against them. From this system grew the famous Pennsylvania system of prison discipline and the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, in which this system was first put into complete and systematic operation in 1829.

A variation of the Pennsylvania system was the Auburn system. Located in central New York, Auburn Prison was first started in 1816 with a basic rectangular shape. The south wing employed the old congregate layout, while the north wing was designed on the principle of solitary confinement -- after the

Pennsylvania system. However, when Elam Lynds took over as warden in 1821, he abandoned the idea of continuous solitary confinement and replaced it with a system of congregate work shops during the day and solitary confinement at night. This Auburn system came about not only as a result of concern over the inmates' health, but more directly because of the realization that it could become a money making enterprise for the institution. Architecturally, the major importance of the Auburn system was the rectangular cell house form with inside cell units. Such features reflect the influences of the inside cells at Ghent, and the rectangular form of St. Michael's Papal Prison.

Sing Sing Prison, near Mount Pleasant, New York, was built in 1828 under the direction of Elam Lynds and was modeled after Auburn. Many prisons built after Auburn used its plan, which set the precedent of long dark cell corridors; a characteristic of prison architecture until recent times. In plan, Sing Sing

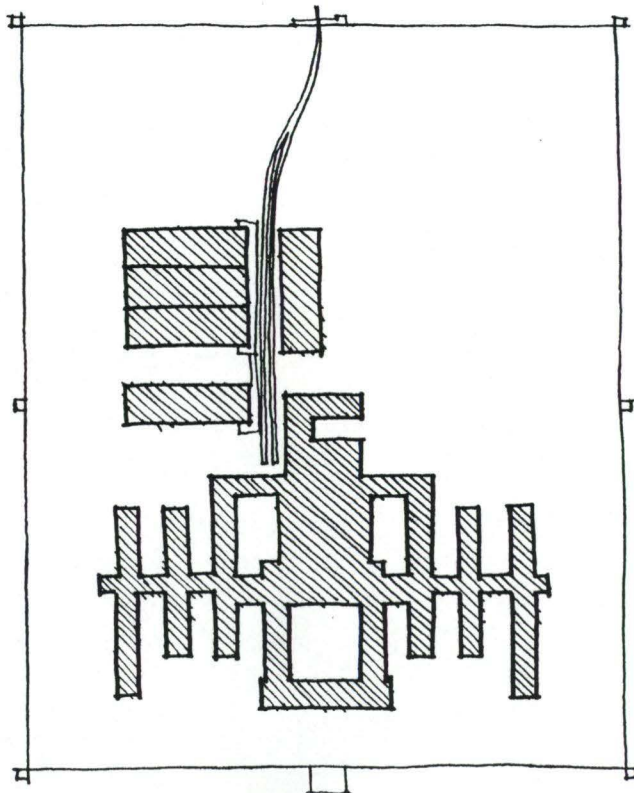


Sing Sing Prison (1828)

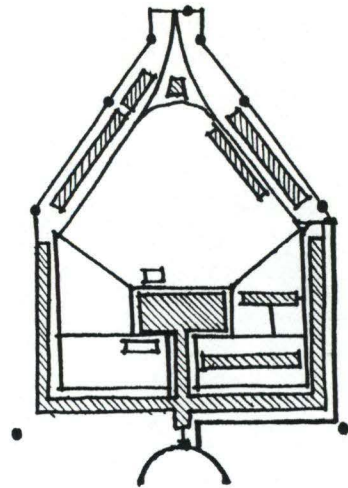
Prison consisted of two long cell houses flanking a central entrance. These cell houses grew to such a great extent that in some instances they actually became a part of the perimeter wall.

The Pennsylvania and the Auburn systems were to dominate prison construction during the Nineteenth Century and the first half of the Twentieth Century. The Pennsylvania system was more widely used in Europe and the Auburn system was more prevalent in America. Apparently, this was because inmate industry was more readily used in America and production could be more efficient in congregate workshops as opposed to individual cells.

The only other major innovation in prison design in the Nineteenth Century was the "telephone pole" design in which the cell houses extend crosswise from a central corridor connecting all the cell houses and the support facilities. This design was developed in Fresnes, France in 1898 by Francisque-Henri Poussin.



United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg



Michigan State Prison

Alfred Hopkins is credited with popularizing this type of design in the United States through his design for the Lewisburg, Pennsylvania prison facility.

The Twentieth Century saw a trend towards larger and more secure facilities, culminating with the designs of prisons such as the Michigan State Prison at Jackson which houses over 5000 inmates, and the Illinois State Prison at Statesville which houses in excess of 3300 inmates.

Of the second half of this century, an innovation in prison design has been that of a campus plan, hoped to promote a sense of community between inmates and staff. It is reasoned that if a community atmosphere could be established which closely resembles natural living conditions outside the facility, an offender's chances of returning to society as a normal contributing member would be greatly enhanced. Other benefits from this system include increased sensory stimulation, lack of apparent crowding,

reduced aggressive behavior through the reduction of constant physical contact, and the opportunity for private areas where the inmate can "get away" from people. One such community type facility is the Massachusetts State Prison Colony at Norfolk.

TREATMENT MODELS

Each of these developments in the system of imprisonment was paralleled by a progression of treatment techniques. The following are the more significant models developed over the years.

RELIGIOUS MODEL: As previously discussed, the religious model was a result of the Quakers and paralleled the Pennsylvania system development. Under this model, the warden was a moral leader, the "father to his flock", whose task was to provide an environment in which conversion to the righteous life could take place. However, the severe sensory deprivation resulted in mental impairment to many of the inmates.

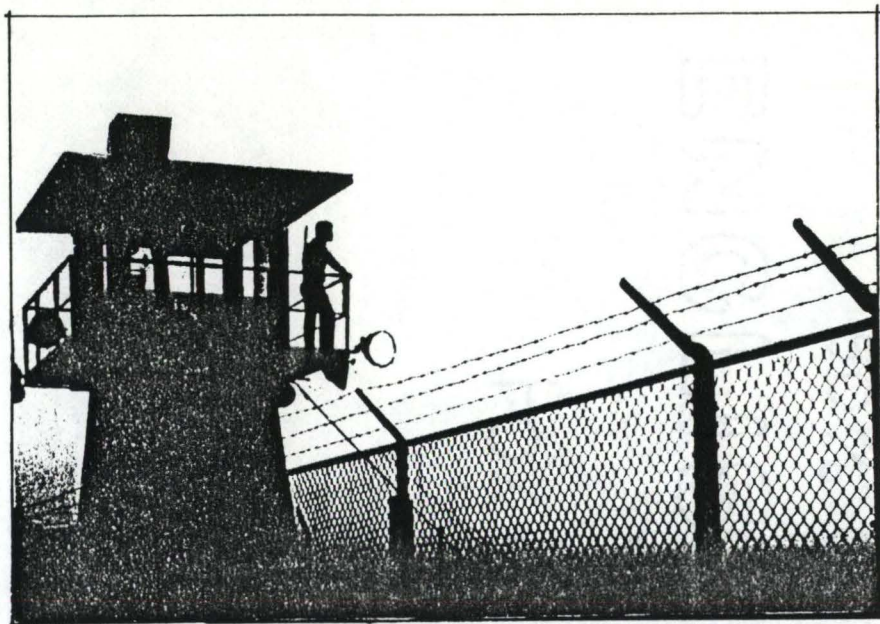
WORK-ETHIC MODEL: This model closely paralleled the development of the Auburn system, and assumed that criminality was a function of slothfulness; the cure therefore, was to teach good work habits. The warden was required to assume more managerial tasks

as rudimentary organizational methods were needed to provide supervision of work performance.

REFORMATORY MODEL: The reformatory model came about in the 1870's and sought to train and educate youthful offenders. Rejecting the religious and work-ethic models, this model assumed that criminality was the result of a lack of educational and vocational training. Efforts were made to segregate first offenders from the hardened criminals who were incarcerated at the state prisons. The warden's role was much the same as in the industrial prison except he was required to devote more time to providing educational and vocational training opportunities. For the first time the administration of a prison required some professional expertise.

REHABILITATION MODEL: This model gained widespread acceptance following the end of World War I, and increased in popularity after World War II. This model assumes the inmate is psychologically ill

and that he can be cured through a variety of treatment techniques imposed by a professional staff. Under this model the role of the warden is to maintain custody, to provide creature comforts, and to organize the prison to support the main treatment effort. There is the assumption that through interaction with the professionally trained staff, undesirable behavior can be modified.



CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS

Current problems with places of detention seem to be a natural evolution, if not a compounding, of problems that have existed since the introduction of jails. Several of these are described below.

CONFLICTING GOALS: The goals established by society for a prison are multiple and often conflicting. "It appears self-defeating that a prison warden should be commanded to carry out rehabilitation in the context of incapacitation, deterrence, punishment, and retribution. It would require the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, and the supernatural power of Christ to achieve these objectives simultaneously."² It is easy to conclude, but far more difficult to implement, that the goals of a correctional facility must be made extremely clear and not be contradictory in nature.

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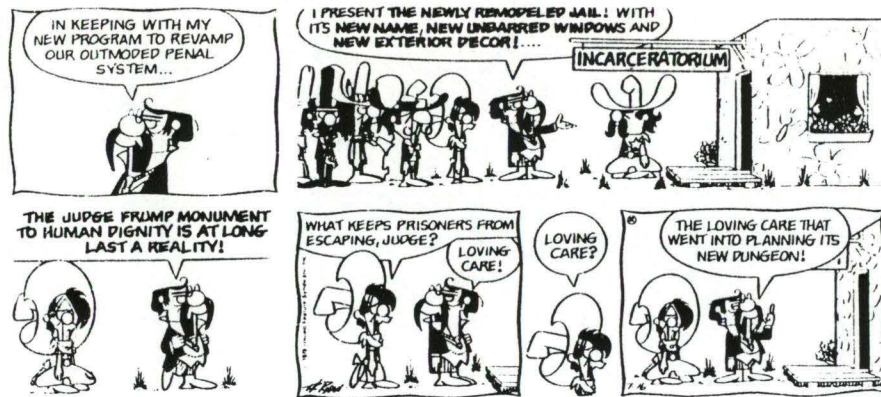
"4567811302 HAS BEEN PAROLED? HEY, THAT'S GREAT NEWS, WARDEN! IF YOU HAVE A NEW PRISONER WHO'S 5'6", NOT OVER 110 POUNDS, WITH FLAT EARS AND SMALL FEET, I THINK WE CAN FIT HIM INTO THE VACANCY"

By permission of Etta Hulme.

OVERCROWDING: Overcrowding is the norm rather than the exception in today's jails. With little or no decrease in recidivism, a trend towards mandatory imprisonment for certain offenses in many states, and a general reluctance by taxpayers and politicians alike to fund more jails, overcrowding is becoming an increasingly serious problem. Often, this problem is recognized only when this condition leads to disturbances and riots.

DEGRADATION: The population of a typical jail is composed of people from many walks of life. Generally, these individuals do not possess the economic, social, and emotional capabilities needed to deal with the external and internal pressures of everyday living. "With incarceration, further deterioration of their values and self-esteem can be expected, making the road to socially acceptable even more difficult."³

LEGAL SUITS: Lawsuits challenging the constitutionality of prisons are on the increase. To combat this problem, jails are attempting to meet the standards of design and operation that are emerging in order to gain accreditation by the American Correctional Association. John Ress, superintendent of the Kentucky State Reformatory, contends, "The cost of litigation is astronomical. Accreditation does not prevent litigation but it will improve your standing in court."⁴



TUMBLEWEEDS by Tom K. Ryan © United Features Syndicate

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CURRENT TRENDS

"Given the limitations of local funding, absence of essential programming resources and the impossibly diverse problems heaped upon local jails, it is little wonder that they have come under fire for their archaic methods of operation."⁵ An overview of current trends reveals a re-examination of traditional programs as well as several new approaches. The following of these are of special importance to local detention facilities.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION: Due to the high costs associated with the operation of a jail and the many negative effects of imprisonment, it is to a community's advantage to seek alternatives to incarceration. Diversion of certain types of medical and social problems out of the correctional system can reduce the number of inmates in jail as well as appearing on court calendars. Past court decisions that alcoholism is a disease rather than a crime

reduced jail commitments. Recently however, tougher anti-drunk driving laws enacted in 1983 by the State of South Carolina have reversed this trend by imposing mandatory jail sentences. Although not uniformly favored by society, diversion of this type of offender, as well as drug users, homeless men, and other socially aberrant persons would certainly lessen the impact on the jail system.

In the American judicial system, an accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Legally, the only demand that can be made of an accused person is that he be present for trial. Experiments have shown that the scope of pre-trial liberty can be greatly extended beyond current standards to include persons with solid community ties through job, family and friends without an increase in the number failing to appear in court for trial. Such an increase in accused persons free on bond or personal recognizance would again reduce the need for jails.

A greater use of probation would also serve to reduce the number of jailed persons. Though in the United States probation is used in over 50% of felony cases, it is used in less than 2% of misdemeanor cases. This is usually due to lack of time and personnel necessary to conduct pre-sentence investigations in these cases.

Changes such as these would not mean that local jails eventually will go out of business. Quite the contrary. "Jails are needed not only for the safekeeping of those who require it but as a community correctional center with capabilities of providing a broader range of services."⁶ None of these alternatives to incarceration are simple to implement. Some run counter to prevailing societal attitudes and others

INDIVIDUALIZED APPROACH: Jails contain persons who have committed a wide range of offenses. Some of these persons may be rehabilitated and

reintegrated into society. Others are incapable of this. Some prisoners are harmless while others are dangerous, and some are psychologically ill. "A more logical approach to prison management may be to provide different experiences for different kinds of inmates in the same or different institutions."⁷ Within the context of a pre-trial facility the individualized approach has the opportunity to be of great value. By utilizing community resources and services such as vocational assessment and training, job placement services, educational and medical resources, a resocialization process can begin as soon as a prisoner is incarcerated.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY: A recent and somewhat untested theory of correctional practice is that of a democratic system contained within a village environment.⁸ The theory of this system is that if inmates are allowed to participate in decision making, they will tend to act more responsibly towards themselves and others. Thus, if a sense of

responsibility is developed in prison, the inmate may carry that attitude into society upon release and commit few or no crimes. The author of this concept, Thomas Murton, envisions this approach to be introduced on a large scale village plan for sentenced inmates. The details are not pertinent to a small scale pre-trial facility, but the basic premise has a lot of merit.

CONCLUSIONS: These current correctional practices reflect two basic directions. The first is to redirect the suspect or the convicted offender from jail whenever possible. The second is to socialize inmates of jails through personal interaction and or conditioning them through participatory group activity.

"CONSTITUTIONAL" JAILS

A critical issue in jail design to consider is that a number of lawsuits have been filed in recent years by prison inmates who allege that their Constitutional rights have been violated. It may at first seem ironic that a person deprived of his rights under law should be able to use the law to sue for rights. Nonetheless, in 1979, the U.S. Department of Justice was authorized by Congress to intervene on behalf of inmates in jails and prisons. Since then, the Department of Justice has issued federal standards which all jails and prisons are expected to follow. Likewise, new standards have been issued by the American Correctional Association and the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, and in this state, the South Carolina Department of Corrections. Facilities that comply with these standards are referred to as "Constitutional" jails. Those that have not been updated to meet these standards are referred to as "traditional" jails. Though

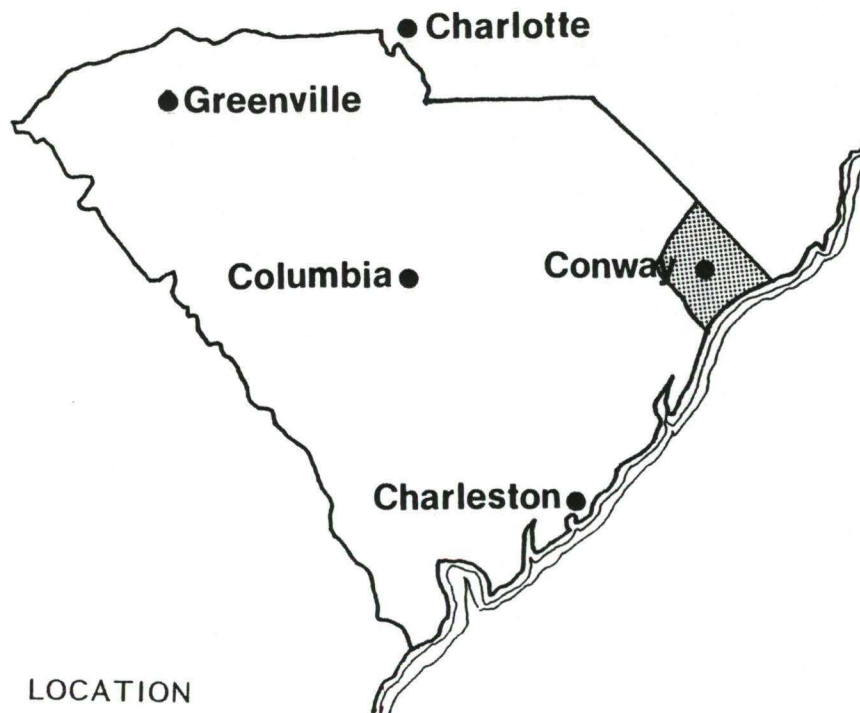
Constitutional jails are not immune to lawsuits, they fare much better in the courts than the traditional type.

These standards focus on written policy and procedures affecting the management, operations and staffing of jails, but to a limited degree, they affect the building design. Generally, to be standards compliant, a jail will have complete and autonomous prisoner intake and processing areas, single occupancy cells of a certain size with access to natural light, and both secure and contact visiting areas that provide privacy. Additionally, such a facility will provide indoor and outdoor recreation areas, it will have a multi-purpose program area, and will provide space for private medical examinations. The floor plan will be arranged to permit correctional officers to hear and immediately respond to problems in all of the housing areas, and audio-visual technology, while used, will not be a substitute for direct contact between inmates and staff.

In 1983, the South Carolina Department of Corrections lost a lawsuit brought against it by inmates of Central Correctional Institution. As a result, studies are being made to insure prisoners of their Constitutional rights in all state prison facilities. It is reasonable to assume that counties will be taking a similar approach in both existing and proposed jails.



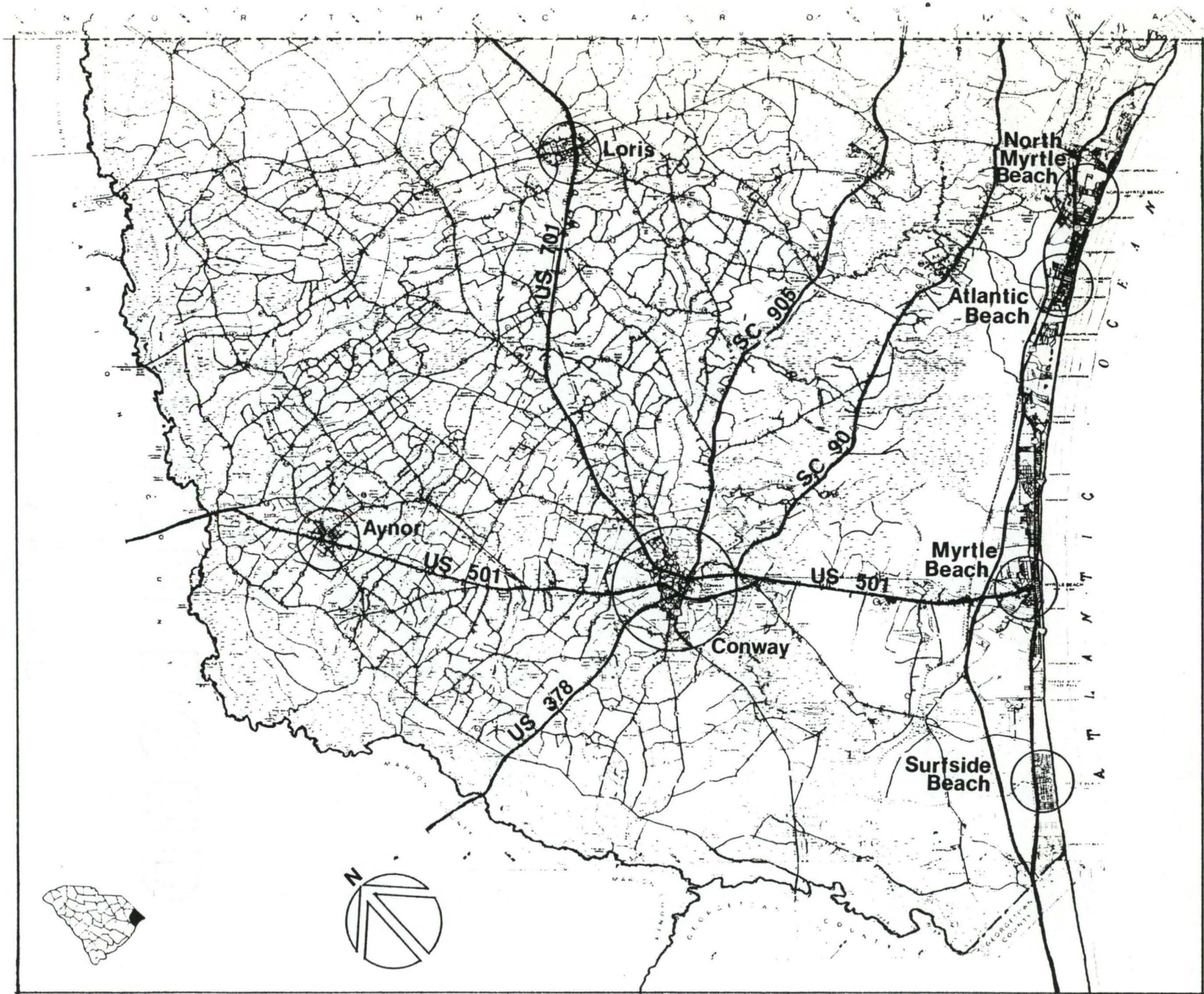
HORRY COUNTY



HORRY COUNTY: INFRASTRUCTURE

LOCATION: Horry County lies in the northeastern coastal area of South Carolina. It fronts on the Atlantic Ocean to the south and east, while the North Carolina State Line forms its northern boundary. To the west of the county, just across the Little Pee Dee and Lumber Rivers, lie Dillon, Marion, and Georgetown Counties. It is the largest county in the state in area with 1,145 square miles of land. It contains within its boundaries eight municipalities. Its two major cities are Conway and Myrtle Beach.

TOPOGRAPHY: The topography of Horry County is level to gently sloping, with elevations ranging from sea level to a little over 100 feet. The highest points in the county are found on a ridge which runs between the towns of Loris and Aynor. Many areas in the county have poor drainage and are listed by the United States Geological Survey as being flood-prone areas.



HORRY COUNTY

CLIMATE: The climate of Horry County is classified as temperate. It is mild and generally conducive to year-round outdoor activities. Living conditions are usually pleasant, with the exception of high heat and humidity frequently experienced during the summer. Rainfall is moderate with a little less than half occurring in July and August. This temperate climate has led to the development of a large agricultural sector as well as making the coastal area a popular tourist mecca.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: The major soils in the county are loamy sand and sandy loam with generally poor drainage characteristics. The limitations of soils in the county have a pronounced effect on how land is used for both urban and agricultural purposes. In terms of building, foundations are particularly affected. A more detailed discussion of particular soils will take place under *Site Selection*.

ECONOMY: The county economy is comprised of sectors including manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, construction, insurance, real estate, and retail trade. Agriculture, formally the most important sector until the end of World War II, now ranks behind manufacturing, tourism, wholesale and retail trade, and services. Tourism is by far the most important part of the economy. In 1978, visitor expenditures totaled 642.1 million dollars; 48.3% of the visitor expenditures in the state.

HORRY COUNTY: A BRIEF HISTORY

Horry County's official history begins in 1729, when it was first settled. However, two centuries earlier in 1526, another group of white settlers transversed the area. These consisted of some 500 Spanish men, women, and children, sailing from San Domingo, who put in at the Cape Fear River. Not finding a suitable location for a settlement, the men left the women and children on the ships and set out on horseback across land. Around the middle of August, the expedition settled on the Waccamaw River. The settlement was ill-fated, but traveling from the Cape Fear River to Winyah Bay these Spanish settlers were the first white people to pass through present day Horry County over the Indian Coastal Trail, now known as "The King's Highway" or U.S. Highway 17. Following the failure of this settlement, the local Waccamaw Indians were left alone to hunt, fish, and cultivate the land until the early 1700's, at which time a few white settlers established themselves along the Waccamaw River.

In 1729, King George II of England purchased South Carolina from the Lord's Proprietors. On orders from the Crown the following year, the Royal Governor of Charleston, Robert Johnson, began to lay out eleven townships to form a perimeter around Charleston. One of these townships was to be located on the Waccamaw River. On March 10, 1731, Chief Justice Wright and Alexander Skeens, Esqr. were commissioned to lay out the township which currently comprises most of the land in Horry County between the Pee Dee and the Waccamaw Rivers. It was named Kingston, while the land east of the Waccamaw was named All Saints.

In 1768, South Carolina was divided into seven districts, at which time Kingston and All Saints became part of the Georgetown District. Following the Revolutionary War, Georgetown District was subdivided into four counties. One of these counties was Kingston and had the same boundaries as present day Horry County.

In 1801, the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina was presented with a petition that the county be made into a separate district called "Horry", and the town changed from Kingston to Hugerborough. The petition for a new district was granted, but the town was renamed Conwayborough, after a Revolutionary War figure, Lt. Col. Robert Conway. Horry district kept its name until 1868, when it was changed to Horry County. The county derived its name from Brig. General Peter Horry, another revolutionary war figure.

Once called "The Independent Republic", Horry County was remote and largely isolated by a network of rivers. As a result, early growth was slow, and the large plantation system failed to develop in the region. The chief sources of income prior to the 1800's consisted of naval stores, farming, and trapping. In the Nineteenth Century, cotton growing land was established and became the major crop until the 1900's, at which time tobacco took on the

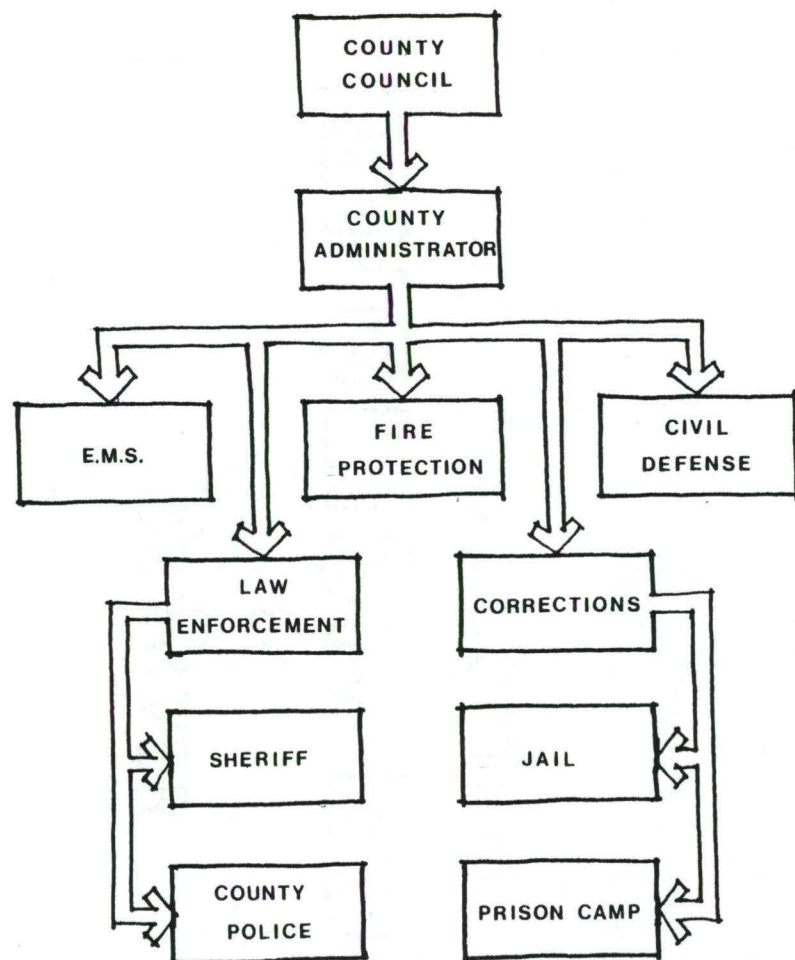
dominant role. Today, tobacco is still the major agricultural crop.

In the post-World War II period, the coastal area of Horry County was developed as a tourist attraction and today, the Grand Strand is a "tourist mecca" for hundreds of thousands of vacationers. In the six years from 1972 to 1978, the tourist population increased 124% and comprised 48% of the state's tourist dollar. This trend has created a clear division within the county. The area east of the Intracoastal Waterway is primarily tourist-oriented, with its major population center in Myrtle Beach. The larger portion, west of the Waterway, remains primarily agricultural. Its major city is Conway.

The implications of this trend are important in looking towards the future, particularly in planning for a county detention center. The county population has been divided into eight divisions for census purposes. Theoretically, the centroid of county population would occur about 20 miles northeast of Conway. In

actuality however, Conway Division, Conway East Division, and Myrtle Beach Division account for two-thirds of the county's resident population, so the adjusted centroid would occur between Conway and Myrtle Beach. These three divisions are expected to grow over the next twenty years to account for approximately 80% of the county's resident population. Combined with an influx of 6.5 million tourists into the Myrtle Beach Division annually, these three population divisions of the county can be expected to account for the majority of arrests and detentions over the forthcoming years.

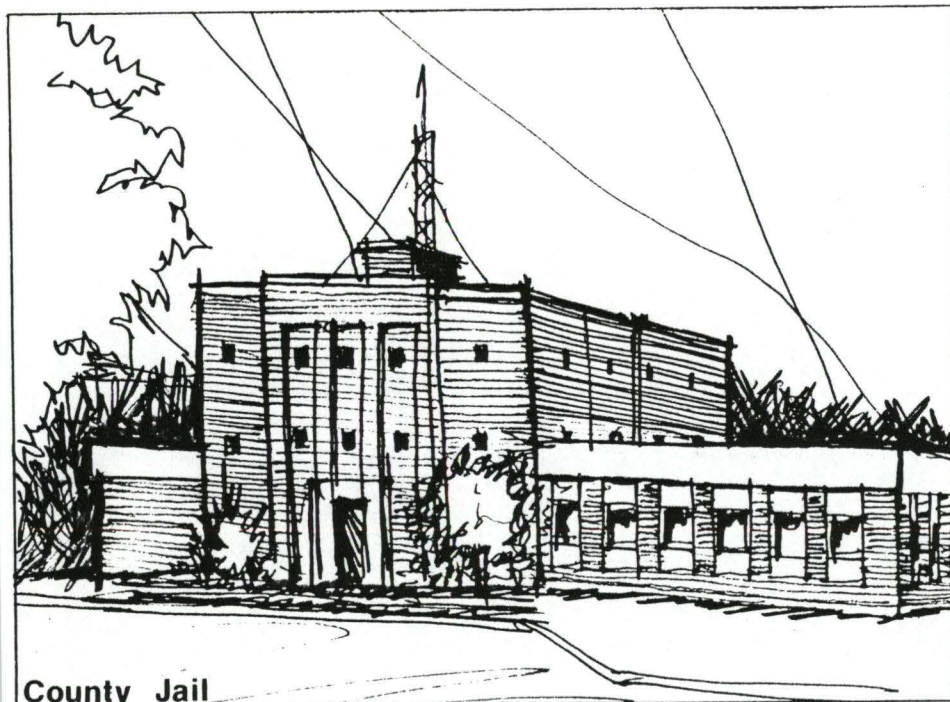
HORRY COUNTY ORGANIZATION



Horry County has a County Council - Administrator form of government. There are eleven members of Council elected from single member districts. The Council Chairman is elected at large. All County department heads are responsible to the County Administrator and County Council respectively. The majority of these departments are administered from the county buildings on the Courthouse Campus between First and Second Avenue in Conway. A scattering of other county facilities are located throughout Conway and also in the J.P. Stevens Building in Loris.

Law enforcement duties are divided between the Horry County Police and the Sheriff. Currently the Police Chief is responsible for the two correctional facilities in the county. In the future, this will become the responsibility of a corrections administrator.

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES



Correctional facilities in Horry County consist of the Horry County Jail and the Horry County Prison Camp. The jail houses mainly pre-sentenced inmates awaiting trial, and some sentenced inmates with maximum 30-day sentences or family court violators with terms up to one year. This facility is located on Second Avenue in Conway, across from the Horry County Courthouse. The jail, which occupies the top two floors, shares the building with the County Police. The facility has a capacity of 68 male prisoners and 16 juvenile or female prisoners. The original building was constructed in 1950 and over the years two additions plus minor renovations have been made. In June of 1982, the South Carolina Department of Corrections decided that the building must be replaced by a a new facility.

The Horry County Prison Camp, is located off U.S. 701 near Loris. This is a minimum security facility

that consists of two detention buildings, a kitchen, a visitation building, and a chapel. The camp maintains a working relationship with the Public Works Department, which is adjacent to it. The prison camp houses prisoners with 60 to 90 day sentences from county and municipal courts and certain state prisoners with as much as life sentences, but who have proven themselves trustworthy. Despite continuous renovations, the facility is generally inadequate and will need to be replaced in a few years.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections is the governing body of the penal system in the state. *Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina* have been established by the South Carolina Association of Counties and have been adopted by the Board of Corrections. Under the Department's authority, the Jail and Prison Inspection Division has the responsibility to inspect, in conjunction with the State Fire Marshall, at least annually, every penal facility in the state operated by a state agency, county, municipality or any other political subdivision. This inspection shall include all phases of operation and fire safety, and a written report will be filed with the governing body having jurisdiction of the facility. The Commissioner of The South Carolina Department of Corrections is vested with the authority to close any facility that violates the *Minimum Standards* and does not initiate corrective action within ninety days.⁹

Such is the situation with the Horry County Jail. The Jail and Prison Inspection Division, under the direction of Don Swinson, in June of 1983 recommended "immediate closure"¹⁰ of the Horry County Jail, citing 25 separate instances of non-compliance with standards. Sixteen of these violations pertained directly to the physical condition of the facility.

PROJECT BASIS

From a priority standpoint, a new County Detention Facility is of utmost importance. Crowded, unsanitary conditions, lack of outdoor space, and a dilapidated physical condition have all contributed to this need. Future demands include a new Public Safety Facility and a need for more administrative office space. This new facility must not only meet the needs of the penal system, but anticipate the expansion of county functions by fitting into an overall plan for the future.

The new detention facility should be complimented with an autonomous administration, separate from the County Police. This administrator should also take over the jurisdiction of the County Prison. This action allows for new and innovative programs to take place in a rehabilitative atmosphere without accompanying pressure from the law enforcement division.










CITY OF CONWAY

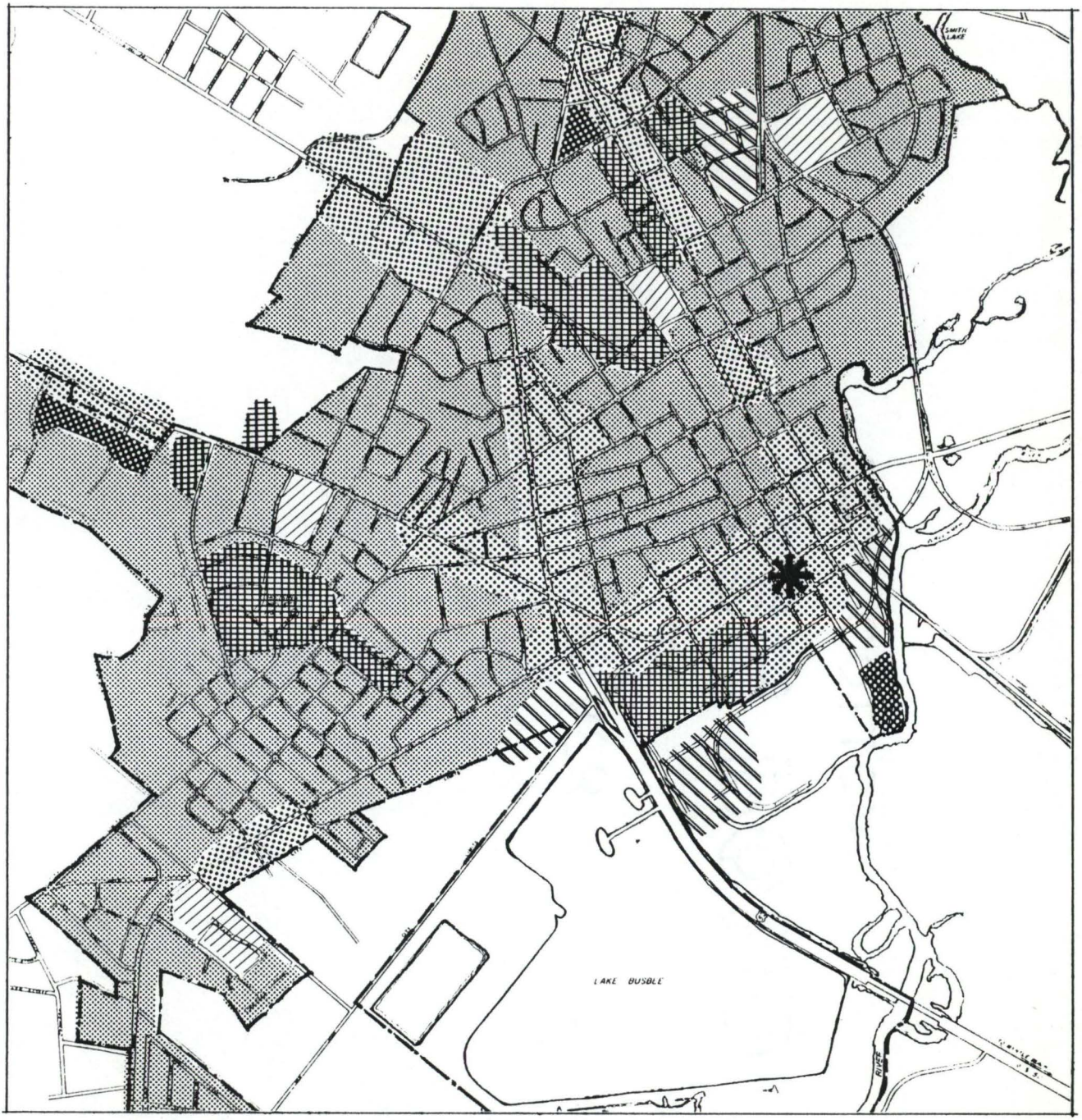
THE CITY OF CONWAY

LOCATION: The City of Conway is the county seat of Horry County and its second largest municipality in population. It is located in the south central part of the county, approximately 14 miles due west of the Atlantic Ocean.

LAND USE: Conway's land use is divided into eight classifications: 1. Single family residential, 2. Multi-family residential, 3. Commercial, 4. Public or Semi-public, 5. Industrial, 6. Recreational, 7. Streets and public right-of-ways, and 8. Undeveloped land. The majority of the land within the corporate limits is zoned for single family residential, while commercial, industrial, and recreational developments are scattered throughout the city. Currently, 39.4% of the total land within the city limits is undeveloped. The downtown area, zoned Core Commercial, occupies the southeastern corner of the city, where any future growth is limited by the Waccamaw River flood plain. It is within this area that the county administrative functions and the proposed detention facility are located.

LEGEND

-  Single - Family
-  Commercial
-  Recreation
-  Industrial
-  Public
-  Multi - Family
-  Courthouse



CONWAY LAND USE



TOPOGRAPHY: Like most of the county, land in the City of Conway is generally flat and poorly drained. The bottom land along the Waccamaw River to the east and south is subject to flooding and this severely limits growth potential in these directions.

SOILS: As previously mentioned, soils in the Horry County region often present a problem for construction. Soils in the Conway area consist of the following which are listed in order of their suitability for building.

Craven-Carolina Association: Well drained to somewhat poorly drained, nearly level to gently sloping clayey soils.

Chiplew-Lakeland Association: Moderately well drained to excessively drained, nearly level to gently sloping sandy soil.






Johns-Kalmia Association: Well drained to somewhat poorly drained, nearly level loamy soils.

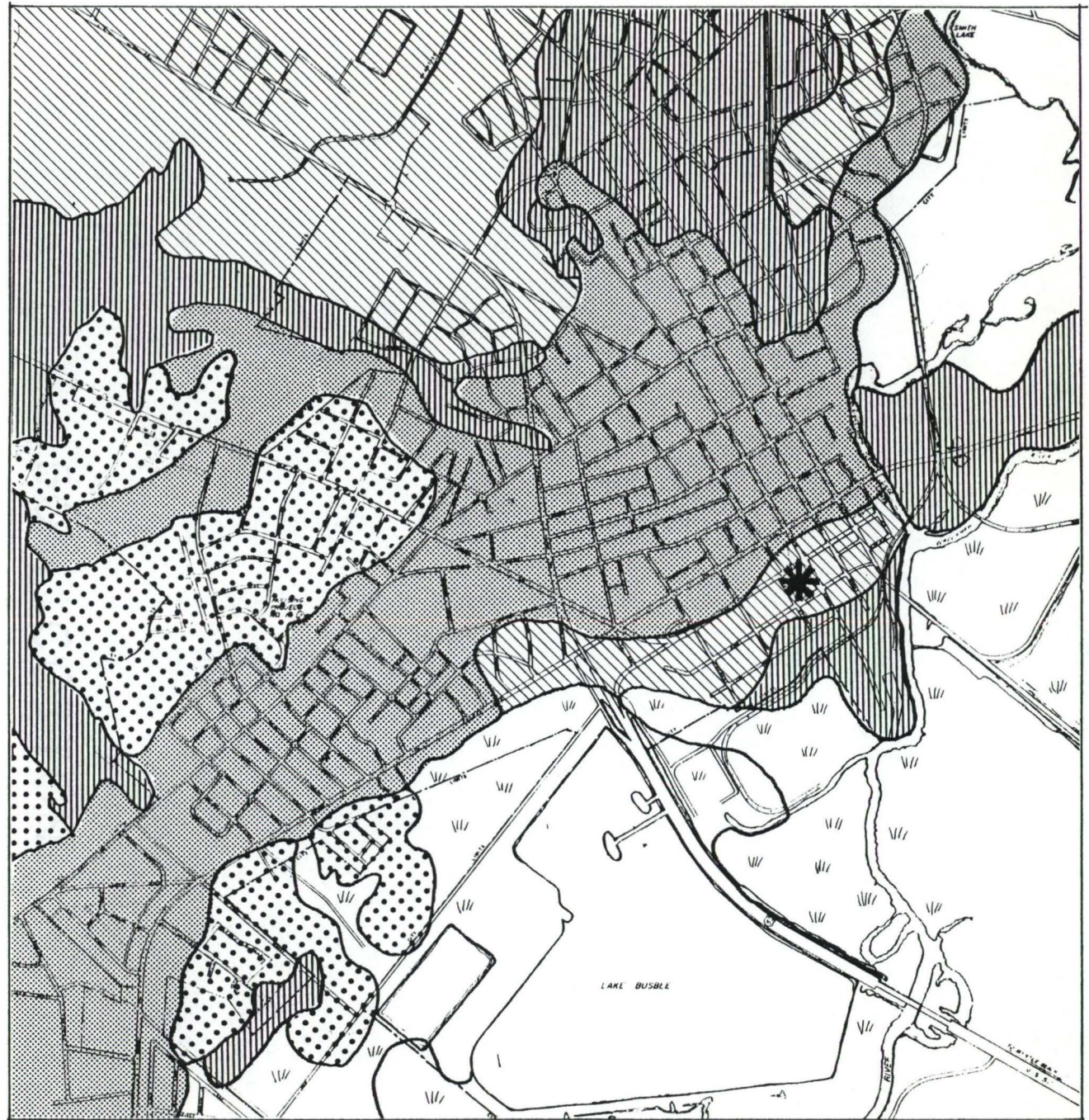
Leaf-Lenoir-Coxville Association: Poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained, nearly level clayey soils.

Yonges-Megget: Poorly drained, nearly level soils.

Swamp Association: Very poorly drained, swampy land subject to overflow.

LEGEND

-  Craven - Carolina
-  Chipley - Lakeland
-  Johns - Kalmia
-  Leaf - Lenoir
-  Swamp



SOILS

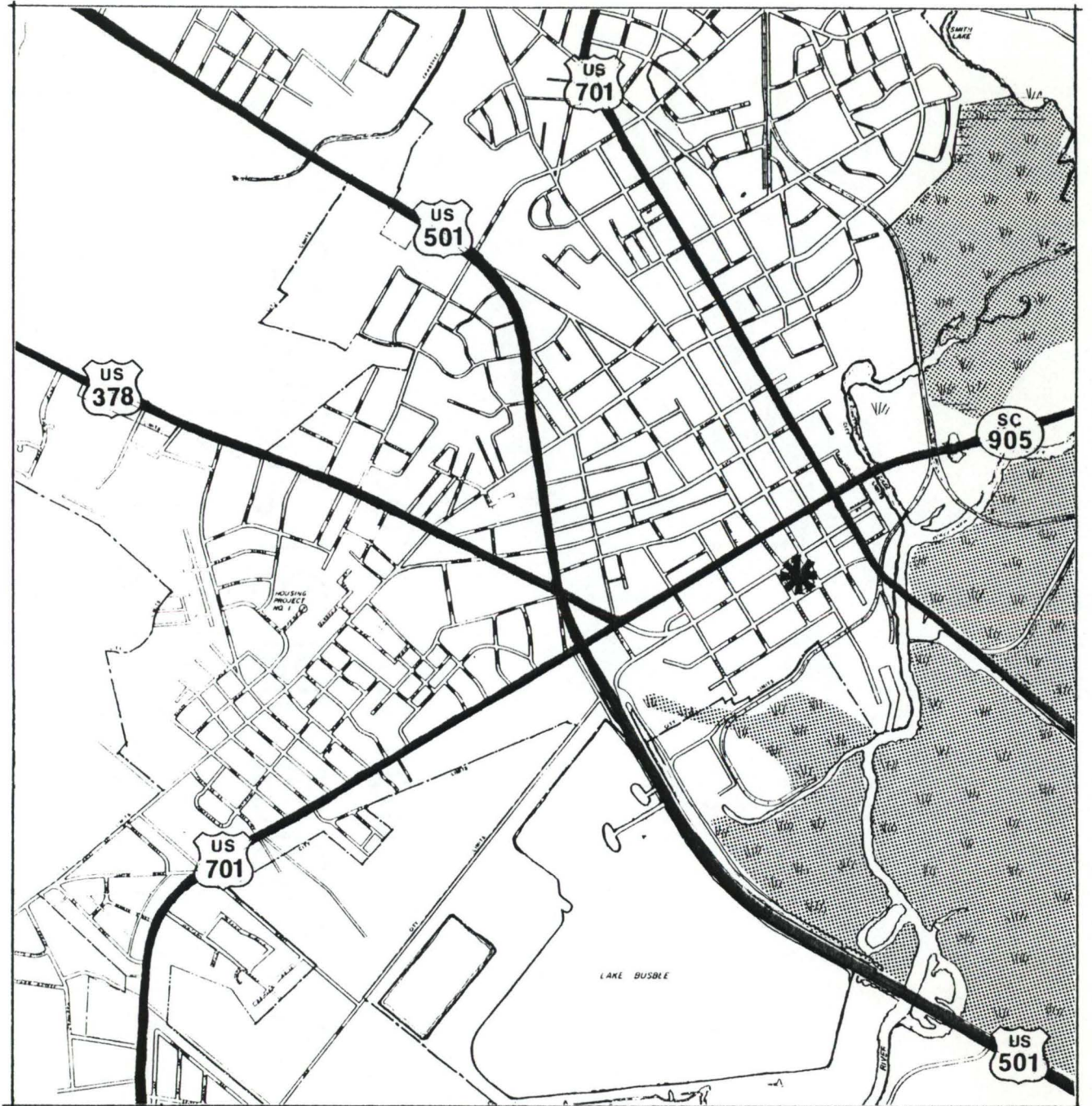


TRAFFIC PATTERNS: The city is bisected by a number of arterial highways, the most prominent being U.S. 501 which extends to Myrtle Beach. Others include U.S. 701, S.C. 905, and S.C. 90. Within the downtown area the major connecting arteries are U.S. 378 which becomes Third Avenue, and S.C. 905 which becomes Fourth Avenue. U.S. 501 Business and U.S. 501 Bypass flank the central business district to the east and the west respectively.

FUTURE GROWTH: Because of the flood plain lying to the south of the city, growth in Conway has generally been in the opposite direction towards the north and west with a limited amount of development to the southwest. However, the land outside the corporate limits across the Waccamaw River and towards Myrtle Beach, is also experiencing rapid development.

LEGEND

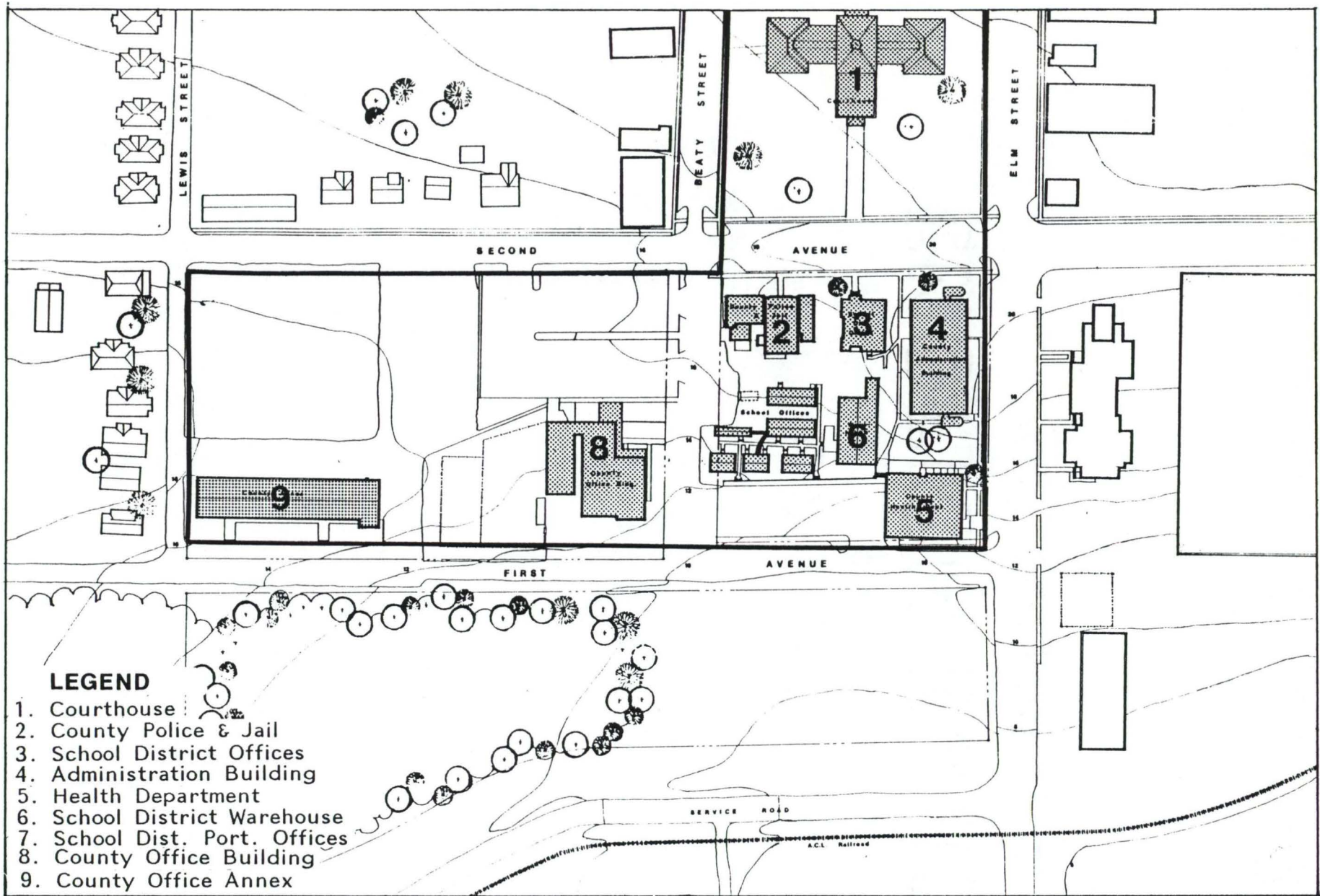
-  Marshland: limited development
-  Courthouse



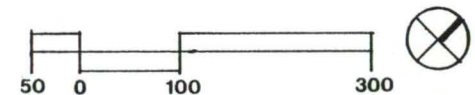
TRAFFIC PATTERNS



COUNTY SEAT: As the county seat, most county services are administered from Conway. The majority of these county offices are located on Second Avenue, across from the Horry County Courthouse. This area between First Avenue and Third Avenue is referred to as the Courthouse Campus and includes the Horry County Office Complex and Office Building, the School District Offices, the Health Department, the County Office Annex, and the County Police Department and Jail.



COURTHOUSE CAMPUS





**DETENTION
CENTER LOCATION**

SITE CRITERIA

The location of the detention facility will require extensive evaluation with respect to site selection criteria. This detention facility will cost the county a great deal of money and will be a permanent fixture for at least 30 years. The following site criteria has been developed by organizations such as the National Institute of Corrections and the National Sheriff's Association, and is intended to aid in the selection of a site that will be cost effective and mutually beneficial to the county and the community in general.

PROXIMITY TO COURTHOUSE: In the case of a pre-trial detention center the frequent movement between the facility and the courthouse are an important consideration in site selection. Whether movement is by vehicle or pedestrian way, a close proximity is important. A pedestrian way should not exceed 800 feet.

CENTRALITY TO POLICE DEPARTMENTS: This detention facility will be used by police departments in Aynor, Loris, North Myrtle Beach, Atlantic Beach, Myrtle Beach, and Surfside Beach, in addition to Conway. Therefore, its location in the city should make it easily accessible to traffic connecting these municipalities , particularly Myrtle Beach.

CENTRALITY TO STAFF AND VISITORS: A detention facility should not be so far away from staff that they are tired by the time they arrive at work. Likewise, inmates' families and friends should be encouraged to visit by a convenient location. Forty-five minutes is considered maximum traveling time.

PROXIMITY TO ARTERIAL HIGHWAY: To provide easy access for visitors, staff, and police, the facility should be located not over 1/2 mile from a major traffic artery. Additionally, there should be convenient access to the arteries connecting the county prison and the Central Correctional Institute in Columbia.

AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES: The site of the detention facility should be near support services such as social services, hospitals, and the fire department, and should have existing utility and sewer lines.

LAND OWNERSHIP: Although land may be acquired for the site of the detention facility, the utilization of property currently owned by the county would be desirable in order to reduce initial costs.

NEIGHBORHOOD ACCEPTANCE: A detention facility usually has a negative image to the community in which the site is being considered. It is preferable

that the site be adjacent to other county facilities and that it not disturb existing land use patterns. The facility should not make enemies because of its location.

OPPORTUNITY FOR FUTURE EXPANSION:

Consideration must be given to the county's growth potential and allowances made in the site selection for future expansion of the detention facility.

MINIMUM PROPERTY SIZE: A South Carolina Department of Corrections official has recommended a minimum seven acre site be selected for the Horry County facility. Though more than needed, this amount of land will allow for ample parking, a buffer zone, outdoor recreation, and future expansion.

TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL CONSIDERATIONS: The site should not be in a flood prone area and the soil should be of a type that drains sufficiently.

SITE EVALUATION

Following a comprehensive survey, four alternative sites were selected for more in-depth examination. These site were examined in accordance with the site selection criteria and evaluated on a scale from 1 to 5. A score of 1 was considered to be poor, while a score of 5 was considered to be excellent. The four sites are identified by the following names:

- A. COURTHOUSE CAMPUS SITE
- B. COURTHOUSE CAMPUS SITE ALTERNATIVE
- C. HIGHWAY 501 SITE
- D. PRISON CAMP SITE

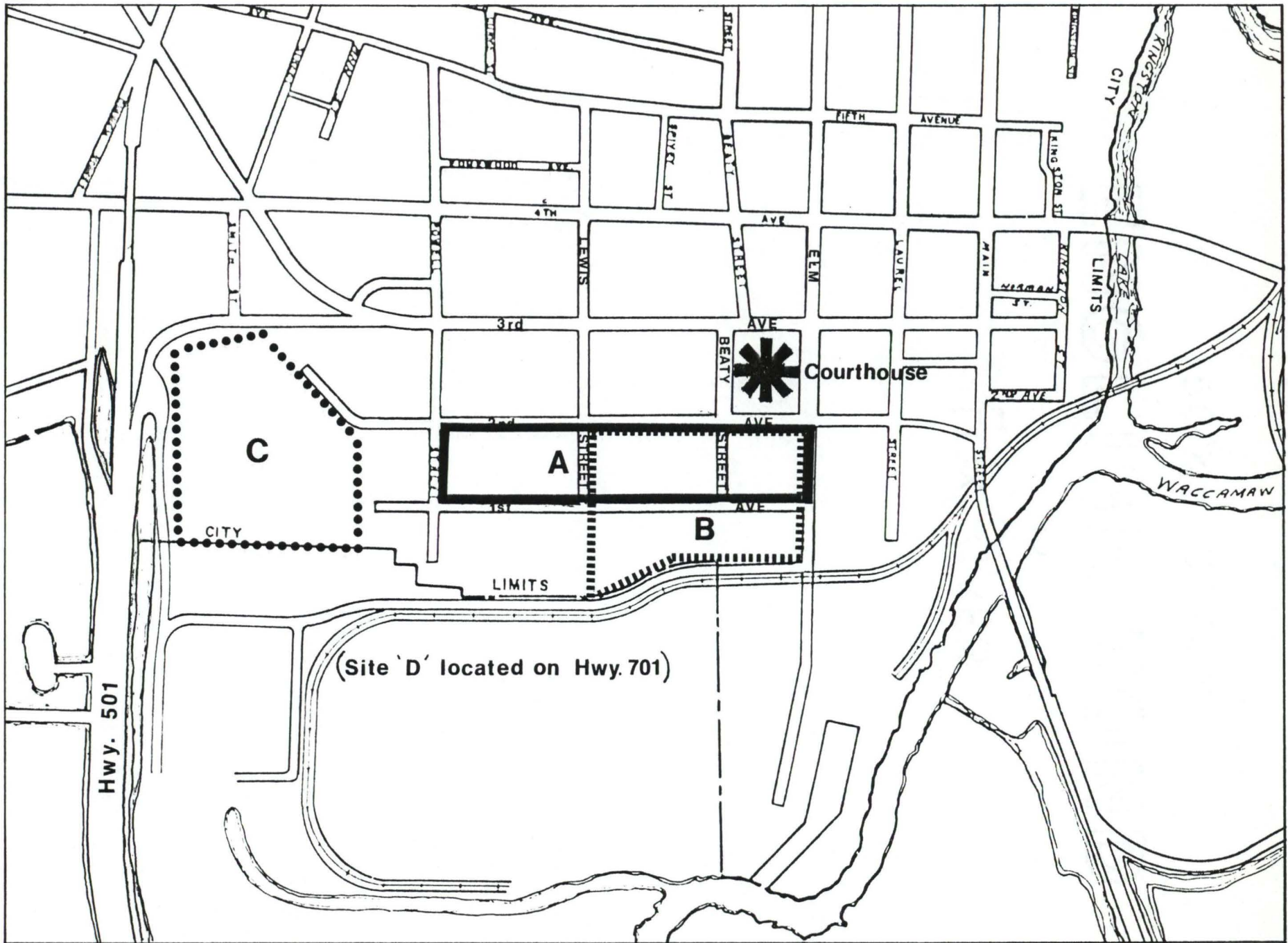
LOCATION:

A. The Courthouse Campus Site is located on three blocks between First Avenue and Second Avenue. This includes the land where the present jail facility is, and the two blocks that extend westward.

B. The Courthouse Campus Site Alternative is composed of two blocks included in Site A, and extends southward to encompass the land between First Avenue and the Atlantic Coastline Railroad.

C. The Highway 501 Site is made up of the land that begins where First Avenue and Second Avenue deadend, and extends to U.S. Highway 501 Bypass and its exit.

D. The Prison Camp Site is the land occupied currently by the Horry County Prison. It is located about 10 miles from the City Limits, just off U.S. 701 North.



SITE ALTERNATIVES



PROXIMITY TO COURTHOUSE

A. Courthouse Campus Site (3.5): Very good to good. The furthestest portion of the site from the courthouse is 1500 feet, the closest, 200 feet.

B. Courthouse Campus Alternative Site (4): Very good. More compact than Site A, the furthestest portion of this site from the Courthouse is 1200 feet, yet most of the site is less than the optimal 800 feet.

C. Highway 501 Site (3): Good. Beginning approximately 1900 feet from the courthouse, its proximity is close enough to be acceptable.

D. Prison Camp Site (1): Poor. Located 10 miles from the Courthouse, the daily travel expenses would be excessively high.

CENTRALITY TO POLICE DEPARTMENTS

A. Courthouse Campus Site (4): Very good. Located on the eastside of Conway, it is near the high activity areas, i.e. Conway and Myrtle Beach Police Departments.

B. Courthouse Campus Site Alternative (4): Very good. Located in central location like Site A.

C. Highway 501 Site (4): Very good. Much like the previous two sites, it is located central to the high activity areas.

D. Prison Camp Site (1): Poor. It is located in a remote area of the county away from the police activity along the coast.

CENTRALITY TO STAFF AND VISITORS

A. Courthouse Campus Site (4): Very Good. In the Central Business District.

B. Courthouse Campus Alternative (4): Very Good. In the Central Business District.

C. Highway 501 Site (4): Very Good. In the Central Business District.

D. Prison Camp Site (1): Poor. In a remote location.

PROXIMITY TO ARTERIAL HIGHWAY

A. Courthouse Campus Site (4): Very Good. Less than 1/2 mile to U.S. 501 Bypass, U.S. 501 Business, and S.C. 905.

B. Courthouse Campus Alternative (4): Very Good. Less than 1/2 mile to the three previously named highways.

C. Highway 501 Site (5): Excellent. Right off U.S. 501 Bypass.

D. Prison Camp Site (3): Good. Located off U.S. 701.

AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES:

A. Courthouse Campus Site (4): Very Good. Most support services are within the downtown area. Sewage, water, and electricity are readily available.

B. Courthouse Campus Alternative (4): Very Good. Like Site A, in the Central Business District.

C. Highway 501 Site (4): Very Good. In the Central Business District.

D. Prison Camp Site (1.5): Fair to Poor. Water and electricity are available. The prison presently uses a septic tank for sewage. If the jail were co-located on this site, a costly sewage treatment system have to be built.

LAND OWNERSHIP

A. *Courthouse Campus Site (2.5)*: Good to Fair. The county already owns about 60% of the land, but some county functions would have to be relocated. About 40% of the land is privately owned and 11 homes would have to be demolished.

B. *Courthouse Campus Alternative (3.5)*: Good to Very Good. The county owned land would still require the relocation of several functions, however, the remainder of this site is owned by Santee Cooper Power Company and used only for pole storage.

C. *Highway 501 Site (1.5)*: Fair to Poor. This site is mostly in a flood prone area and would require a good deal of fill dirt. The land also slopes considerably which would make the building cost more.

D. *Prison Camp Site (4)*: Very Good. All of this property is presently county owned.

NEIGHBORHOOD ACCEPTANCE

A. Courthouse Campus Site (3): Good. The use of the site on which the present jail is located makes acceptance much better. Co-location of the new Public Safety Facility would enhance neighborhood acceptance even more.

B. Courthouse Campus Alternative (3.5): Good to Very Good. A residential area abuts the site at a small portion. The rest of the site is buffered by the Atlantic Coastline Railroad, Santee Cooper utility buildings, and other county buildings.

C. Highway 501 Site (2): Fair. The site is adjoined by a residential neighborhood along much of its perimeter.

D. Prison Camp Site (4): Very Good. This site is largely remote and surrounded by farmland.

OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPANSION

A. Courthouse Campus Site (2): Fair. The site is very linear and not conducive to easy expansion.

B. Courthouse Campus Alternative (4): Very Good. A more flexible shape to accommodate expansion.

C. Highway 501 Site (2.5): Good to Fair. Expansion would be limited due to the flood possibility unless fill was added to raise the elevation of the land.

D. Prison Camp Site (5) Excellent. Ample amounts of land to expand onto.

MINIMUM PROPERTY SIZE

- A. Courthouse Campus Site (4):* Very Good. Approximately 13.3 acres, enough to accommodate the Public Safety Facility as well.
- B. Courthouse Campus Alternative (4):* Very Good. 14.6 acres.
- C. Highway 501 Site (3):* Good. 19 acres, but much of the site is in the flood plain.
- D. Prison Camp Site (4):* Very Good. 20 acres, though not ideally located to share with the Public Safety Facility.

TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Courthouse Campus Site (3): Good. Craven-Carolina Association; a moderately well drained to well drained, nearly level to sloping clayey soil.

B. Courthouse Campus Alternative (2): Fair. Craven-Carolina to Leaf-Lenoir; a somewhat poorly drained, nearly level clayey soil.

C. Highway 501 Site (1): Poor. Swamp Association; a poorly drained soil subject to overflow. This site would require extensive fill.

D. Prison Camp Site (3): Good. Udorthents and udipsamments soils which are well drained and suitable for low rise construction.

CONCLUSIONS AND SELECTION

Site A, the Courthouse Campus Site, is in a good location relative to support facilities and accessibility. Its weakness lies in the fact that it is very linear in shape and abuts a residential neighborhood.

Site B, the Courthouse Campus Alternative Site, has the same strengths as Site A without the accompanying weaknesses. Its major disadvantage is that part of the site is in a flood prone area and would experience drainage problems.

Site C, the Highway 501 Site, is located well in relation to support functions and access, but the amount of grading required to bring the land up above flood level would be extensive and very expensive.

Site D, the Prison Camp Site, is large, spacious and county owned, but these factors are outweighed by its remote location.

The recommended site is B, the Courthouse Campus Alternative Site. The major disadvantage of this site can be resolved through proper design.



SITE ANALYSIS

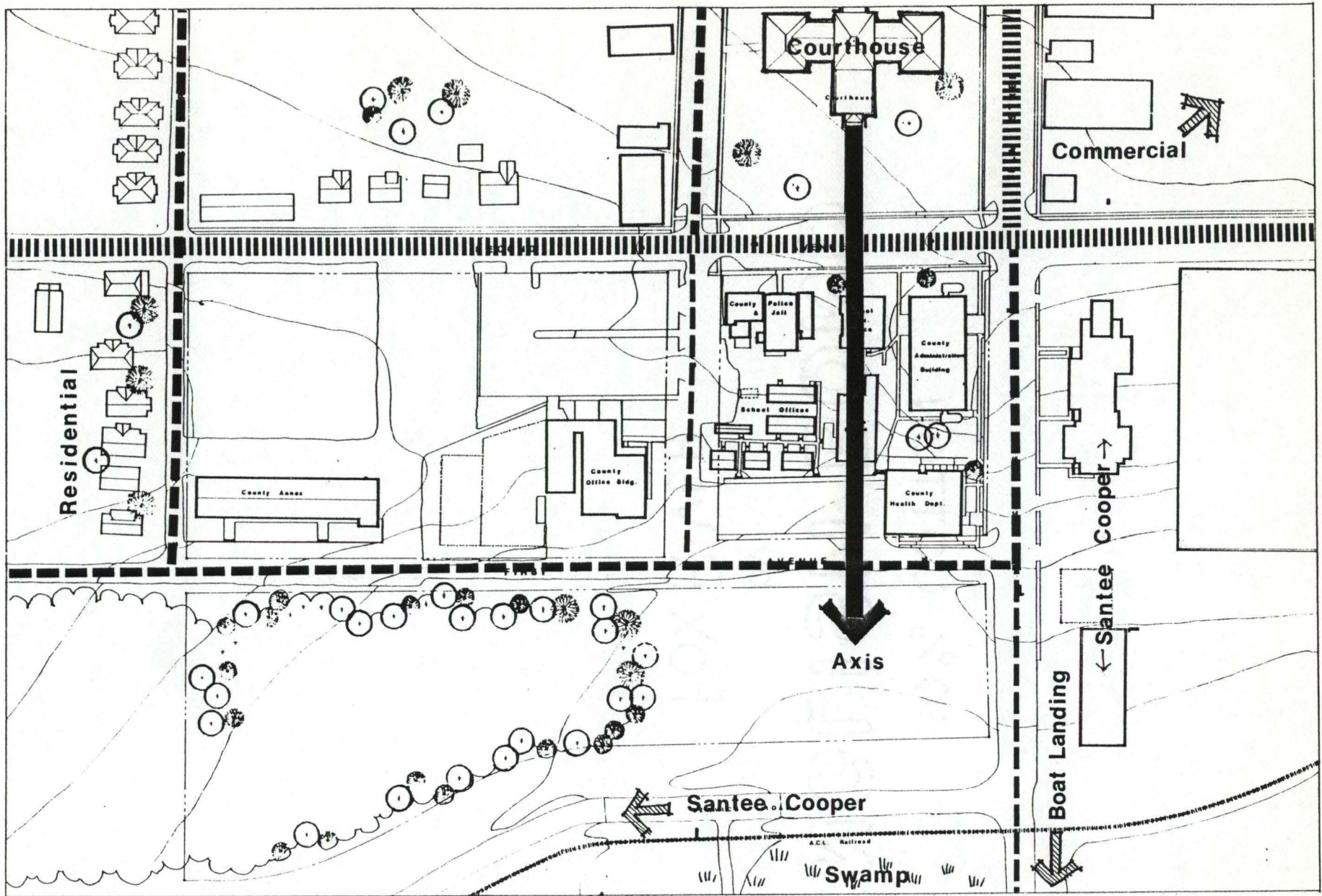
OFF SITE ISSUES

Located on the southern side of the Central Business District in Conway, the proposed site is influenced by several factors in the surrounding environment. It is located one block from a major connecting artery, U.S. 501 Bypass and U.S. 378. The site has easy vehicular access, yet is out of the major traffic flow due to its location at the southeast terminus of the city. It is abutted on this side by a railroad track and a service road which separates it from the marshy area extending from the the Waccamaw River. "Many times the best locations for detention and correctional facilities are at the edges of cities where the site is abutted by a controlled open area."¹¹

Of the buildings adjacent to the site, the most prominent is the County Courthouse. It establishes visual terminus to the site area and implies a northwest - southeast visual corridor. On the blocks abutting the site to the west and northwest, there

are several single family homes which should be buffered from the day-to-day activities of the detention center. To the northeast there are two Santee Cooper utility buildings located across Elm Street, which would be a compatible neighbor with the proposed detention center.

A potential site problem is the occasional flooding of the marsh area adjacent to the Waccamaw River. At times the flood levels may extend up as far as the 12 foot elevation.



OFF SITE ISSUES



ON SITE ISSUES

The site consists of approximately 15 acres of land that slopes gently towards the Waccamaw River marshland. The county presently owns the majority of the site, while a small amount is owned by Santee Cooper Electric Utility Company and used partially for pole storage. The 100-year flood plain covers much of the Santee Cooper property and extends partially into the county owned land. It is recommended that the county acquire all of this property and unify it by closing off the portions of First Avenue and Beaty Street that currently bisect it.

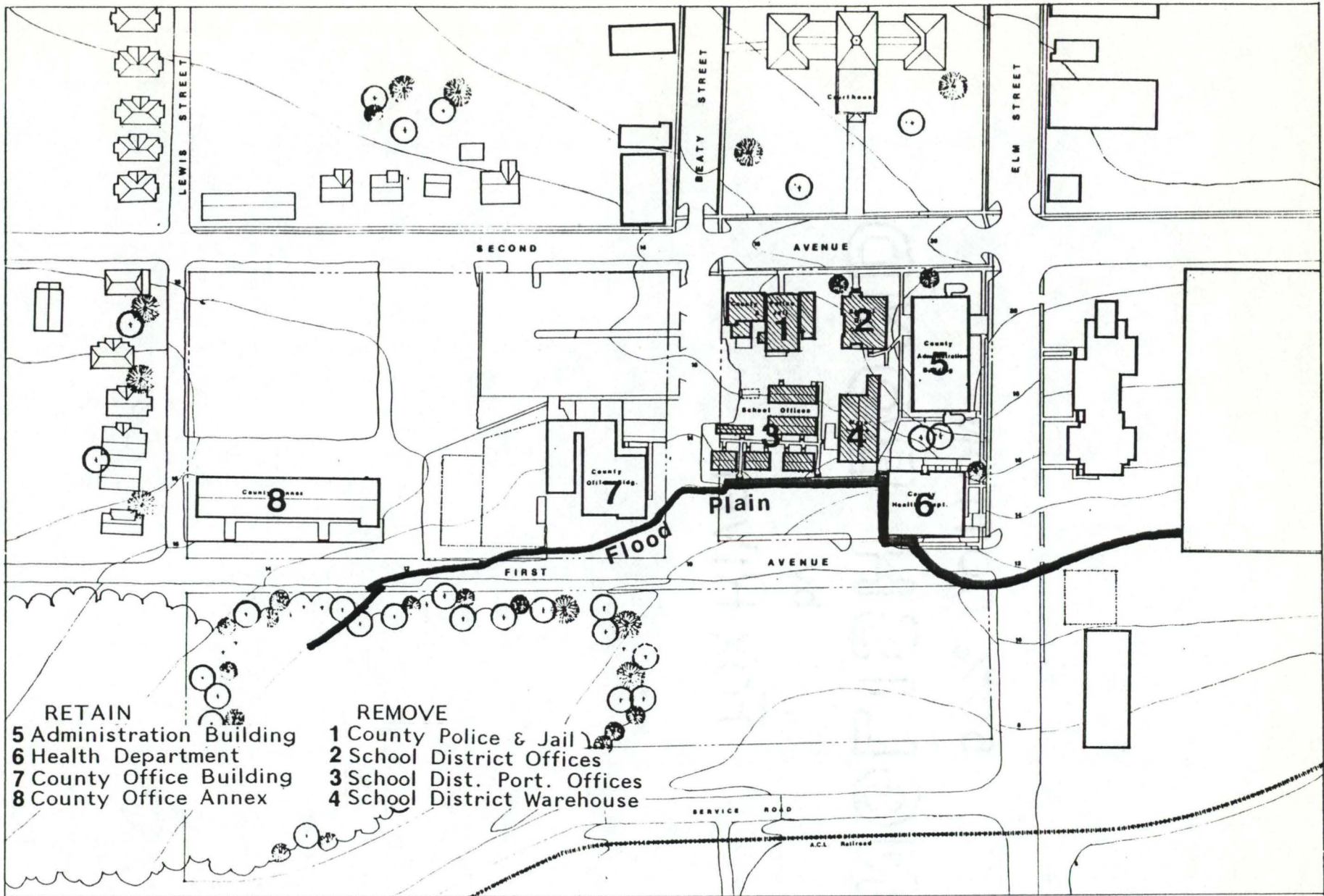
There are several county buildings currently on the site area. These buildings, which are listed below, have been evaluated on the following map in terms of their quality and suitability for retention. These buildings are: 1) County Police and Jail Facility, 2) County School District Office, 3) Portable School District Offices, 4) School District Warehouse, 5) Horry County Administrative Office Complex, 6)

Horry County Health Department, 7) Horry County Office Building, and 8) the Horry County Office Annex.

The site at present is zoned Core Commercial (CC) on the blocks bounded by First and Second Avenue, and is zoned Light Industrial (LI) on the Santee Cooper land. It is assumed that once acquired by the county, all of the property could be rezoned Core Commercial.

Utilities are readily available on the site. Sanitary sewer and electricity lines transverse the site from the corner of Second Avenue and Beaty Street to Elm Street, and water lines run the length of Elm Street.

Pleasant views on the site are those natural views to the marshland in the southeast and the woodlands to the south. A very prominent and important view is to the County Courthouse - the symbol of county service - visible from all areas of the site. Sight lines could be greatly enhanced by a more orderly built environment and supplemental planting of vegetation.



ON SITE ISSUES



SITE CONCLUSIONS

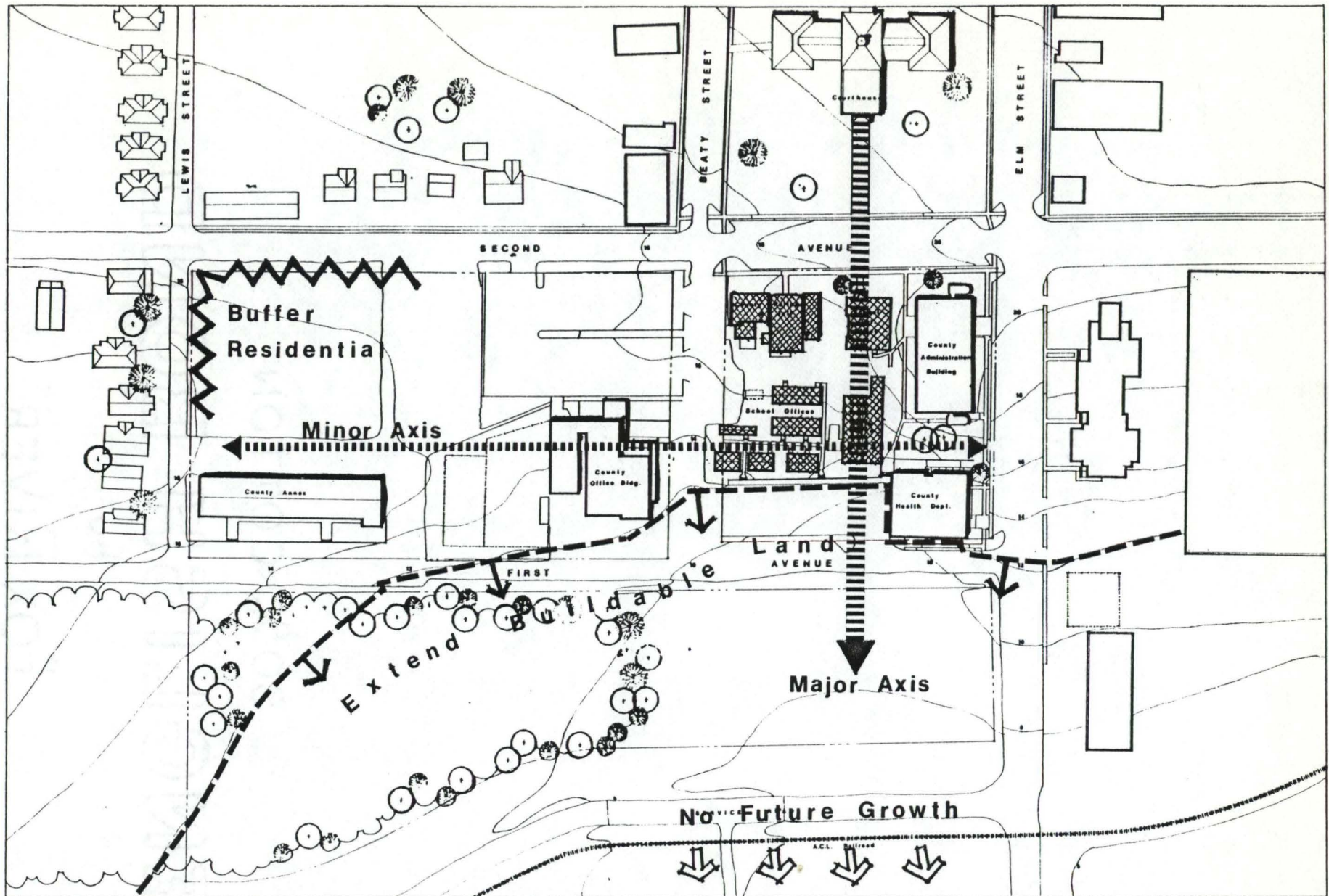
A very important aspect of this site is its relationship with the County Courthouse. In addition to the functional relationship of the Courthouse to the detention facility, it will be important to recognize the potential visual relation of these two buildings and respond to it in a sensitive architectural manner.

There is an apparent need to buffer the adjoining residential area from any potentially disturbing activity of the detention center, such as outdoor recreation. The most suitable land for such activity is the lower part of the site area, adjacent to the marsh.

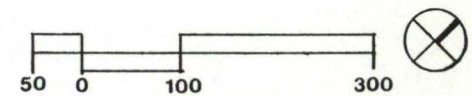
Certain of the existing buildings on the Courthouse Campus will need to be removed to make way for the detention center, as well as provide the opportunity to reorganize the grouping of civil functions. Most significantly, all School District functions could be relocated in a new more spacious facility elsewhere.

The existing building is old and crowded, and the portable units have long since exceeded their usefulness. The Health Department building and the metal structure used for County offices are not irreplaceable in view of their present value, so one or both could be removed if required.

A new Public Safety Facility should be built in the near future to consolidate the County Police, the Civil Defense, the Fire and Emergency Medical Service administrations, and centralize communications. This facility should be located in the general area of the present police structure to facilitate continued interaction with other County functions, as well as lend a sense of security to the location of the detention facility.



SITE CONCLUSIONS





CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDIES

The design of the Horry County Detention Facility paralleled a continuous study of current, innovative examples of completed detention facilities. Many of these case studies have dealt with the same problems of site development, circulation, security, cell arrangement, and code compliance that currently face the Horry County facility. The following were particularly helpful.

DOUGLAS COUNTY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Omaha, Nebraska

1980

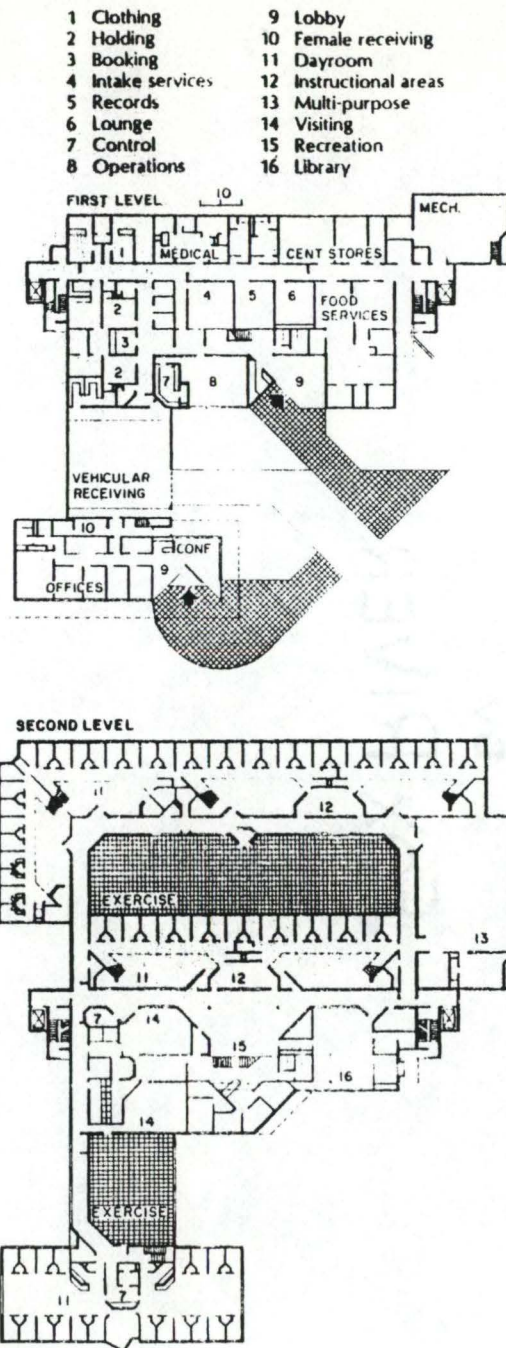
Architect: Dana Larson Roubal Associates, Inc.

Area of Building: 85,000 square feet

Capacity: 202 beds

Overview: This facility for short term detention is located in downtown Omaha, and was funded by Federal grants to demonstrate current models for prison design at the local short term level. Separation of various types of offenders is provided by twelve groups around twelve two-story dayrooms. Serious offenders are housed in a third, top story.

Significance: Since disruptive inmates are housed separately, the entire facility is not equipped with heavy-duty security equipment, hardware, and plumbing. All individual cells have minimal debilitating visual impact from security restraints. There are also extensive facilities for visitation, counseling, and self-improvement, such as a library. Considered state-of-the-art, this is an important case study.



SANTA CRUZ PRE-TRIAL DETENTION FACILITY

Santa Cruz, California

1981

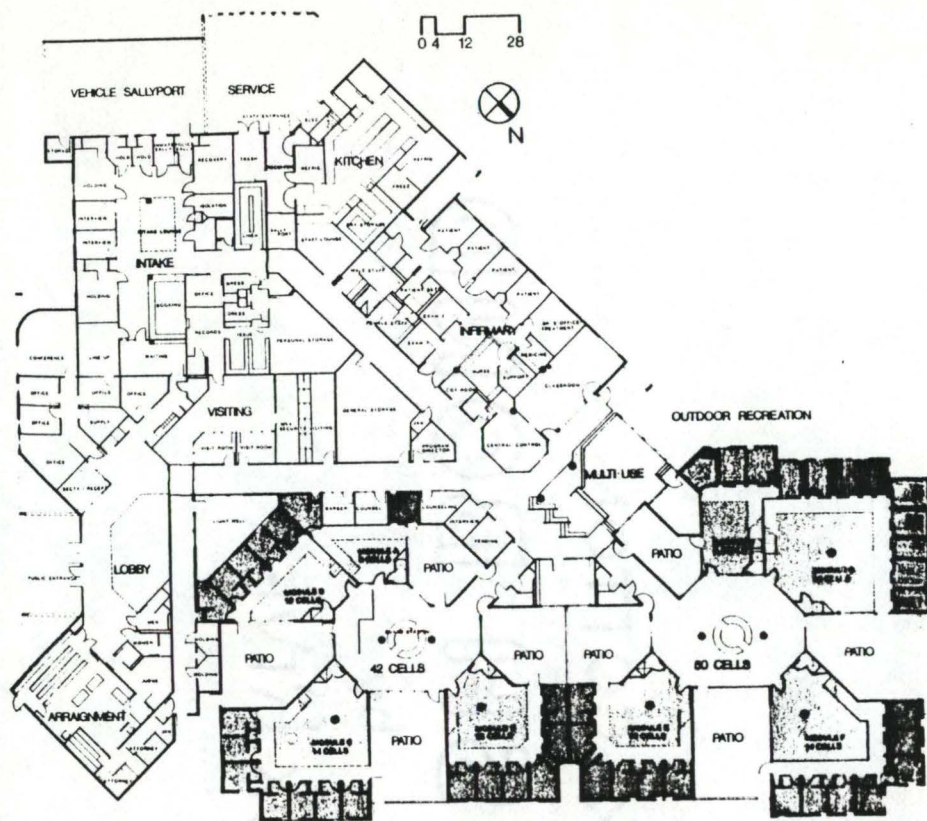
Architect: Correction Facility Architects

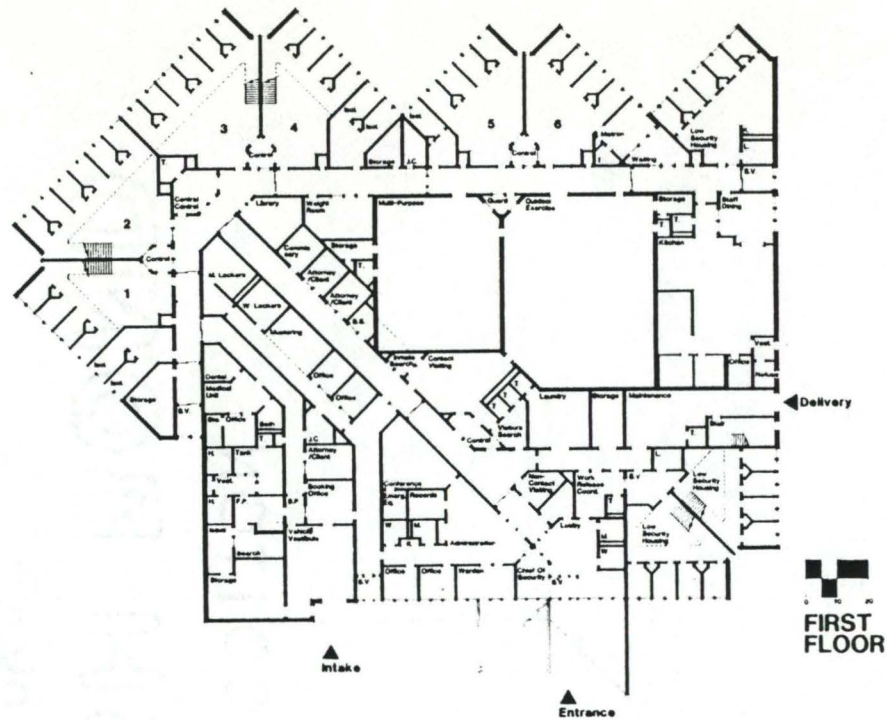
Area of Building: 45,370 square feet

Capacity: 92 beds

Overview: This pre-trial facility is characterized by nine clusters in a single story building with mezzanines. Each cluster has its own dayroom and exterior recreation yard.

Significance: Unique features of the design include convenient access by inmates to easily supervised activity and outdoor spaces, and a range of housing/living modules to ensure adequate classification and flexibility in housing assignments. There is 100% expansion capability for housing.





WARREN COUNTY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Belvidere, New Jersey

1984

Architect: Csaba S. Balazs, AIA

Area of Building: 42,200 square feet

Capacity: 80 beds

Overview: This facility houses inmates in 8 modules, 5 of which have mezzanines. Movement between the cell blocks and the inmate support areas is simple and easily controlled.

Significance: Since population characteristics continually change, inherent flexibility in the design was a major consideration. There is a wide diversity of housing modules and the internal arrangement of support functions can be altered to meet changes in correctional practices.



**PUBLIC SAFETY
CENTER**

PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITY

The long range goals for the county include the consolidation of all public safety functions into one central location. The site selected for the Horry County Detention Center was chosen with the co-location of this facility in mind. Co-location provides the basis for efficiency in the functional relationships as well as lending an air of security to the detention center site. Nonetheless, it is important that each facility maintain its autonomy since the mission of law enforcement is quite different from that of rehabilitation and correction.

COMPONENTS

The Public Safety Facility will be composed of four administrative departments and central communications. The following is a survey of each component and its future needs. These departments are:

1. *CIVIL DEFENSE*
2. *RURAL FIRE PROTECTION*
3. *EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES*
4. *HORRY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT*

CIVIL DEFENSE:

The Horry County Civil Defense Agency is the coordinating office for all emergency activities. For this reason the agency would be ideally located with a new Public Safety Facility. They currently occupy space in a modern facility, the Horry County Administrative Office Building, and they would probably prefer to stay in this location. This problem of separation will be minimized by 24-hour manned, centralized communications in the new facility. However, Civil Defense will utilize a multi-purpose staging room and some storage space in the Public Safety Facility.

RURAL FIRE PROTECTION:

The Rural Fire Protection District was established in 1979 to provide fire protection to county residents. The system is based on eighteen proposed fire districts. Currently, the Horry County Fire Protection District includes the unincorporated areas of eight of the proposed districts. Seven stations are

operated by the Horry County Fire District, with the City of Conway contracted to service the area just outside of the city. In addition, fire protection is provided by the fire departments in Aynor, Loris, Atlantic Beach, Surfside Beach, Myrtle Beach, North Myrtle Beach, and the Murrells Inlet/Garden City Fire Department.

The fire district is administrated by the Horry County Fire Coordinator, who is responsible for the development, coordination, and supervision of the county fire protection effort. He is the only full-time salaried employee of the County Fire Department. All fire fighting personnel are volunteers. For the present, there is a need for administrative offices for the Fire Coordinator in the Public Safety Facility.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES:

Emergency medical services are provided to the county by the Horry County Ambulance Service, which responds to calls 24 hours a day. Four

stations are operated by the County Ambulance Service, one each in Conway, Myrtle Beach, Loris, and Aynor. Each station covers an area with approximately an 18 mile radius. Eight vehicles make up the ambulance pool.

The Conway station, located in the Horry County Office Building on the Courthouse Campus, also houses administrative personnel. However, there currently is not adequate space for personnel nor vehicles, and the E.M.S. training consultant is remotely located in a house on Laural Street in Conway. Centralized communications will greatly improve communications between the ambulances and the hospital.

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

County law enforcement duties are divided between the Horry County Sheriff's Department and the County Police Department. The Sheriff is an elected official whose department is responsible for civil

matters. The Chief of Police is an appointed officer who heads the enforcement of criminal law.

The Sheriff's Department is located in the Courthouse on Third Avenue in Conway. The Department occupies offices on the second floor. This space is adequate for existing needs as well as projected staff increases.

The County Police Department was formed in 1959. The Chief of Police currently directs the day-to-day activity of the police, and has the responsibility of the County Jail and the County Prison Camp. As described previously, the Police share the existing three story structure on Second Avenue with the Jail. The Police Department has a total of 64 employees of whom 24 are officers who patrol the county in shifts. More officers are currently needed to meet the demands of a growing county population. At present there are 46 vehicles assigned to the Police Department for which parking is limited. Other needs

include computerization of records and additional storage space for records. It is desirable that future planning separate the Jail and the County Police both physically and administratively.

PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITY PROGRAM

CIVIL DEFENSE	5500 sq. ft.
RURAL FIRE PROTECTION	1184
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE	1178
CENTRAL COMMUNICATIONS	700
COUNTY POLICE	7298
	<hr/>
NET AREA	15860 sq. ft.



**COUNTY
DETENTION CENTER**

COUNTY DETENTION CENTER

In recent years, a variety of environmental responses to the functional needs for various components have been developed for detention facilities. "As definitive architectural design guidelines, they are recognized as being representative of the 'state of the art' in innovative design."¹² The general functional arrangement of this detention facility may be organized into these components, with more specific subcomponents discussed as applicable. The general components are:

INTAKE

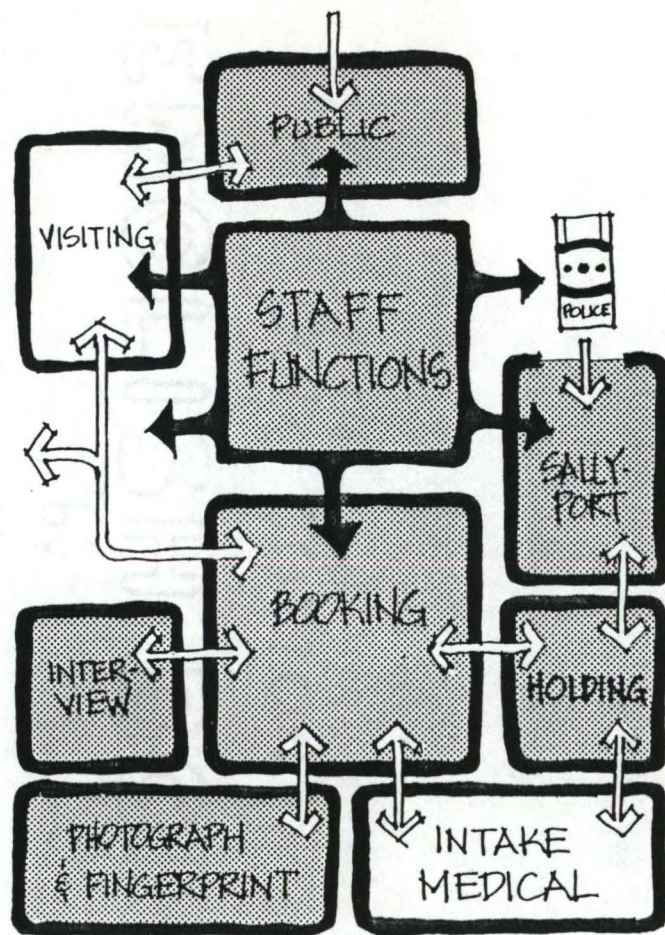
ADMINISTRATION

RESIDENTIAL/RESIDENTIAL SUPPORT

PROGRAM/PROGRAM SUPPORT

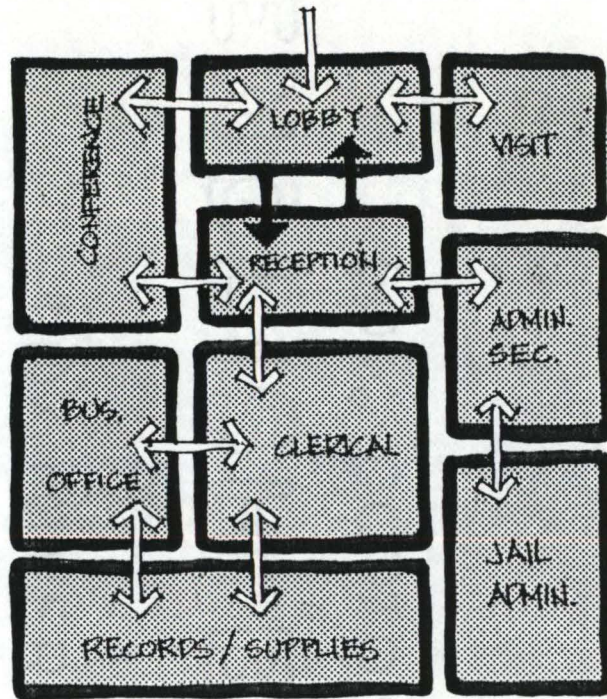
OPERATIONS SUPPORT

The listing and treatment of each of these components will serve to summarize the general operation of a detention facility.



INTAKE

This area will provide the necessary space for processing an arrestee: booking, temporary holding, search, and identification. It will also provide for the initial screening and assessment of individuals for possible release and/or diversion to intervention programs. The atmosphere should be calm and relaxing, but security should be strict. Intake should be located adjacent to medical support to provide for an examination of some individuals. Medical support will also provide an infirmary for those arrestees or inmates who are ill.



ADMINISTRATION

General administration space will be provided as a separate and distinct function from law enforcement administration. Spaces will be provided for administrative staff, clerical personnel, conferences and meetings, record storage, and employee facilities.

As the link between the public and the inmate, space will be provided to accommodate visitation. The primary areas will be small open rooms allowing for face to face interaction, and a limited number of secure visiting areas, where separation is required.

RESIDENTIAL/RESIDENTIAL SUPPORT

One of the most important considerations is the effective design of the residential components. Residential areas will be organized so as to provide for classification of inmates into separate living units. The inmate population of a detention facility may be classified in two ways. The first depends upon the duration and the status of confinement, and results in five categories: Intake Holding, Short Term Detention, Sentenced Population, Special Holds, and Work Release. The second classification is based upon security levels established during the booking process. These three categories are: Maximum security, Medium Security, and Minimum security.

DURATION/STATUS CLASSIFICATION

Intake Holding: This component houses new arrivals for up to 72 hours after booking. The high turnover due to release or transfer of inmates to other parts of the facility after status determination makes this a very transient area. It includes services such as interviews, conferences, and counseling that aid in expediting the process of status determination.

Short Term Detention: This component accommodates inmates whose length of stay is over 72 hours. Adequate interview, conference, and counseling space as well as major program and rehabilitative support is provided. The borderline between Intake Holding and Short Term Detention is flexible to accommodate fluctuations and sharing of common support functions. These two components together make up the majority of the inmate population.

Sentenced Population: This category consists of sentenced or convicted inmates who are not eligible for work release or other community based programs.

The length of stay here may be up to a maximum of one year and lends itself to the maximum rehabilitation efforts available.

Special Holds: The need to separate or isolate certain inmates for reasons of discipline, safety, or security makes it necessary to provide special housing. These inmates need to be located near security or staff stations for close supervision and attention.

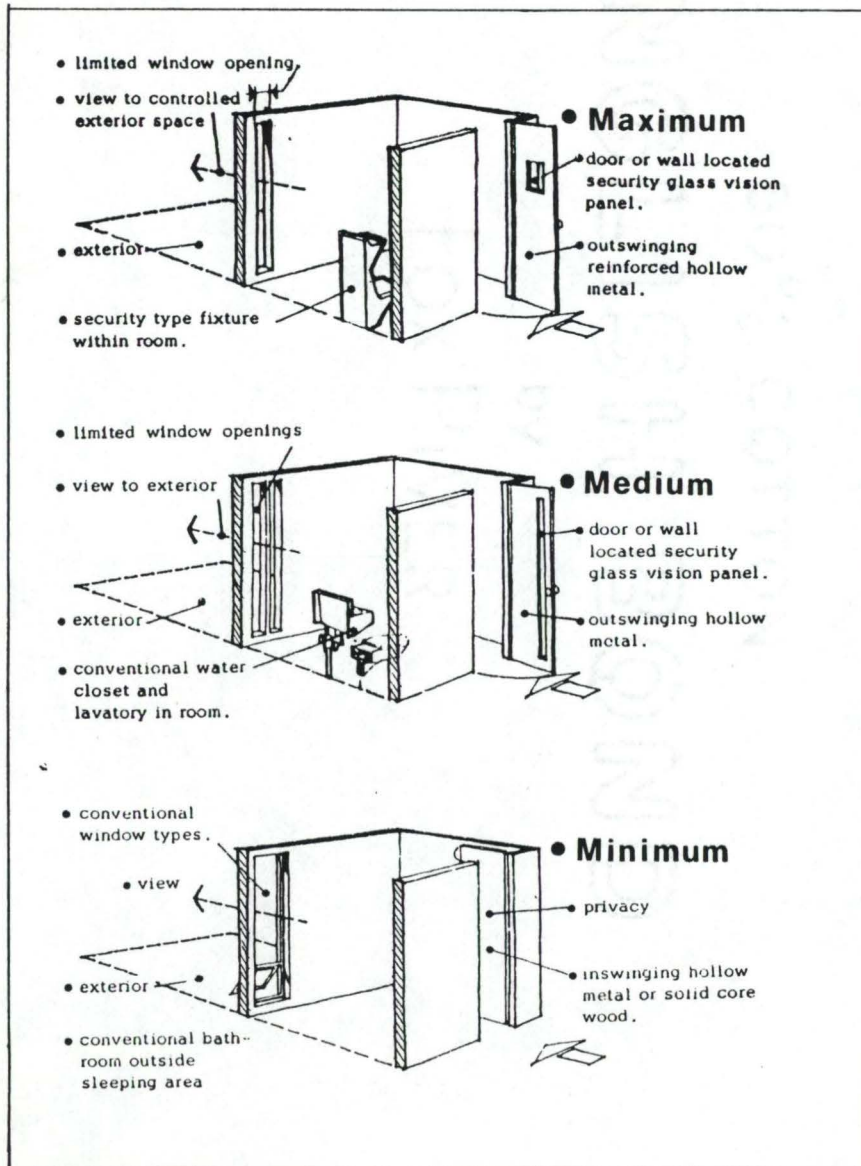
Work Release: This category consists of minimum security, sentenced inmates who have freedom to move in and out of the facility. In Horry County, work release is monitored by the prison camp and does not apply to the county jail.

SECURITY LEVELS:

Maximum security: This security level is characterized by a need for physical control of the inmate. Usually, not over 10% of the total population will require such high security levels. This security level is very expensive in terms of the fixtures, hardware, and staff needed to monitor such inmates. Therefore, it is important that these expenditures be directed only to that portion of the inmate population that require it.

Medium security: This classification is characterized by many of the same restraints as in a maximum security area but with only periodic surveillance by the staff. It includes most of those inmates accused of felonious crimes of a serious nature.

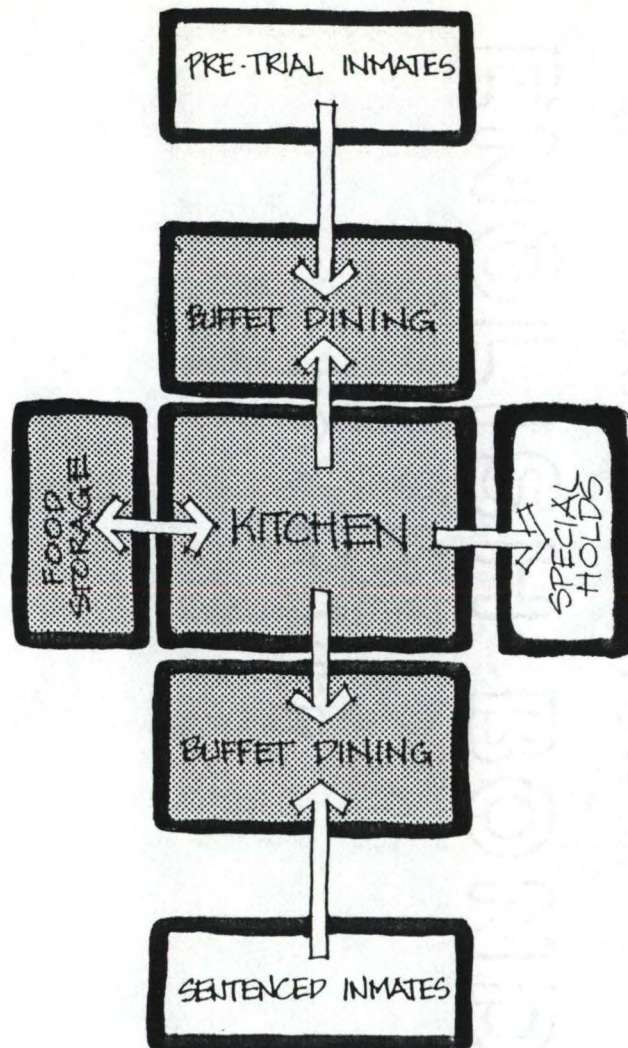
Minimum security: The majority of the inmates that are assigned to this area are not considered to be dangerous to the staff nor prone to be disruptive. This area provides much greater freedom of movement



within the secured zone and fewer debilitating security fixtures for the inmate. Staff control is limited to random intermittent observation.

PROGRAM/PROGRAM SUPPORT

There is a need for a wide range of areas to accommodate correctional programs. This space should be easily accessed by the inmate without conflicting circulation, and readily available to the public to facilitate the use of community resources. Program support areas include counseling rooms, a library, television lounges and provisions for games. Ample outdoor space is necessary for exercise and recreation.



OPERATION SUPPORT

Numerous miscellaneous areas are necessary to support the operation of the detention center. An important consideration is food service. This area will include separate dining areas for pretrial and sentenced inmates, food preparation, dry and cold storage, and a receiving dock. Other support functions facilitate the need for an inmate commissary, a laundry, and mechanical equipment rooms.

COUNTY DETENTION CENTER PROGRAM

INTAKE

Sally port	Secure transport by auto into facility	600 SF
Intake waiting	Inmate waits to be processed	300
Toilets	Inmate toilets	100
Holding - Men	Temp. holding during processing	300
Holding - Women	Temp. holding during processing	100
Booking	Completion of paperwork	500
Search rooms	Strip search & shower	160
Identification	Establish ID by photo/fingerpt.	100
Telephones	Personal calls by inmate	40
Interview	Intake screening & interregation	400
Officers Wait.	Police relaxation	80
Staff offices	Internal paperwork	200
Control room	Central security control	250
Records & files	Information systems	250
General storage	Storage	100
Emergency equip.	Weapons & mace storage	100
Property storage	Inmate property storage	400
Darkroom	Develope ID photos	80

 4450 SF'

HEALTH CARE SUPPORT

Waiting	Inmates wait for exam.	100
Exam room	Med. exam by doctor	150
Nurse's room	Utilities, autoclave	100
Doctor's off.	Part-time office	100
Toilets		120
Suppl. stor.	Med. supplies stor.	40
Soiled util.	Contaminated items	40
Infirmery (2)	Isolation of ill inmates	240
Storeroom	Storage	30
		—
		920 SF

ADMINISTRATION

Jail admin.	Oversees facility operation	200
Assist. admin.	Aids jail administrator	150
Admin. secretary		150
Clerical area	Secretarial duties	200
Records/files,	Safe-keeping of records	300
Supplies	Storage of gen. supplies	160
Training room	Training and conferences	350
Business office	Payroll, acct., budget	150
Reception	Receive & direct public	150
Staff toilets		100
Staff lounge	Staff breaks	400
		—
		2310 SF

VISITATION

Visitor wait.	Passive public waiting	150
Visitor toilets		100
Visitor search	Screen visitors upon entry	100
Secure visiting	Non-contact visiting	765
Contact visiting	Face to face interaction	300
Business visiting	Official business	255
Inmate search/wait.	Screen inmates	200
Public lobby	Entry for visitors	200
		—
		1870 SF

WOMEN'S DETENTION

Intake hold (6)	Sleeping, toilets/under 72 hr.	432
Showers	1 @ 40 sf	40
Dayrooms	General living	210
Short Term (14)	Sleeping, toilets/over 72 hr.	1008
Showers	2 @ 40 sf	80
Dayrooms	General living	490
Laundry stor.	Stor. instit. wear	50
Counseling	Social service counsel.	80
Janitorial	Clean up	40
Staff station	Observation/interaction	150
Special hold	Maximum observation	85
S.H. dayroom	Living area	50
S.H. shower	1 @ 40 sf	40
		—
		2755 SF

PRETRIAL DETENTION

Intake hold (40)	Sleeping, toilets/under 72 hr.	2880
Showers	7 @ 40	280
Dayrooms	General living	1400
Short Term (56)	Sleeping, toilets/over 72 hr.	4032
Showers	10 @ 40	400
Dayrooms	General living	1960
Interview	Social services counseling	80
Laundry stor.	Stor. instit. wear	140
Janitorial	Clean up	80
Spcl. holds(6)	Max. observ. for security	432
S.H. dayroom	Living area	210
S.H. shower	1 @ 40	40

 11894 SF

DETENTION RESIDENTIAL

Detention (28)	Sleeping for sentenced inmates	2240
Dayrooms	General living	1050
Showers	5 @ 40	200
Staff station	Inmate supervision	200
Laundry stor.	Stor. instit. wear	100
		—
		3790 SF

PROGRAM SUPPORT

Multi-use A	Exercise, meetings/Sentenced	1000
Multi-use B	Exercise, meetings/Pretrial	1000
Commissary	Sale of personal items	400
Barber Shop	Inmate haircuts	80
Program office	Plan & direct programs	150
Library	Book service	150
Laundry	Wash/dry personal cloth.	180
Laundry stor.	Storage instit. wear	200
		—
		3100 SF

OPERATIONS SUPPORT
FOOD SERVICE

Kitchen	Prepare 3 meals a day	1500
Set-up/Pretrial	Cafeteria type line	100
Dining/Pretrial	Accommodate 60 @ a time	720
Set-up/Sentenced	Cafeteria type line	100
Dining/Sentenced	Accommodate 35 @ a time	420
Staff area	Lockers, inmate workers	60
Stor./Refridge.	Food storage	100
Janitorial	Clean up	40
		—
		3140 SF

NOTES

1. Thomas O. Murton, "Prison Management: The Past, The Present, The Future", in *Prisons: Present and Possible*, ed. Marvin E. Wolfgang (Lexington: D.C. Heath & Co., 1979), p. 6.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 13.
3. National Sheriffs' Association, *Jail Architecture* (Washington D.C.: NSA, 1975), p. 7.
4. "Correction Officials Agree Accreditation Worth Costs," *Sun News*, 29 June 1983, p. 1, col. 1.
5. *New Roles for Jails* (Washington D.C.: U.S. Bureau of Prisons, Dept. of Justice, 1969), p. 1.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 5.
7. Murton, p. 22.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 24.
9. South Carolina Department of Corrections, *Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina* (Columbia: Carter Goble Roberts, Inc., 1981), p. 2.
10. "Jail Closing Recommended," *Sun News*, 26 June 1983, p. 1, col. 1.
11. National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, *Planning and Design Criteria* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1974), p. 19.
12. National Sheriffs' Association, p. 49.

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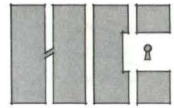
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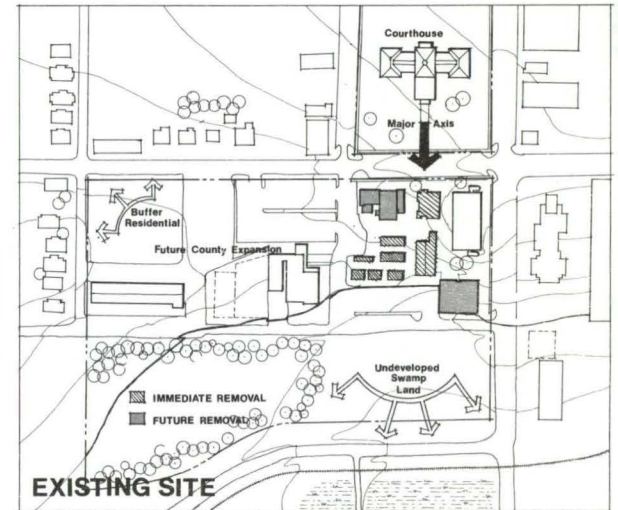
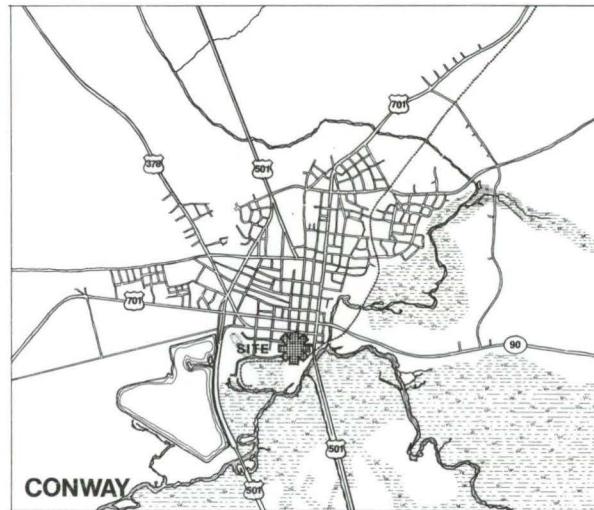
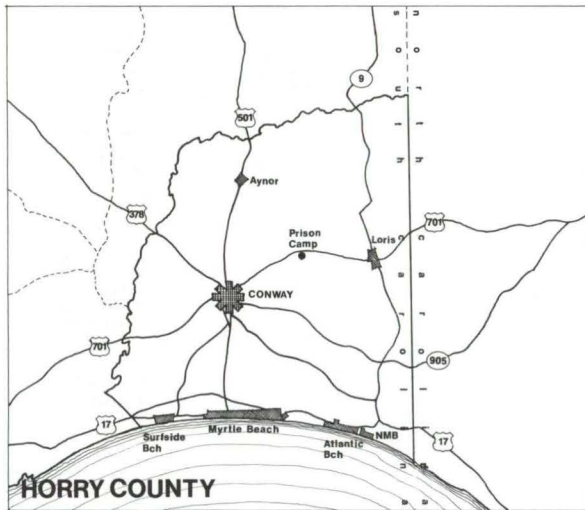
DESIGN SOLUTION



HORRY COUNTY DETENTION CENTER CONWAY, S.C.

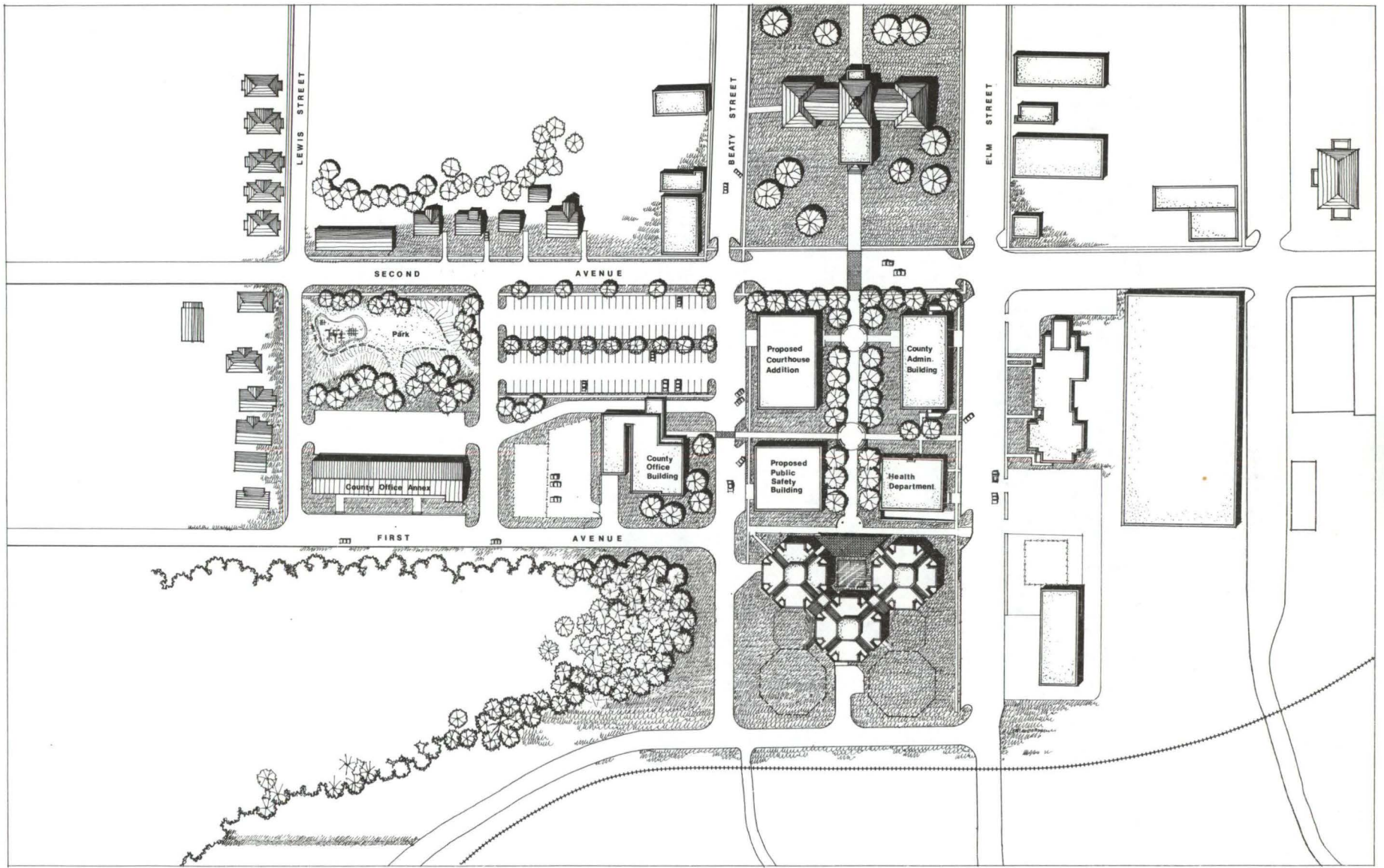


A terminal project submitted in Spring, 1984 by *Charles S. Mulrow*



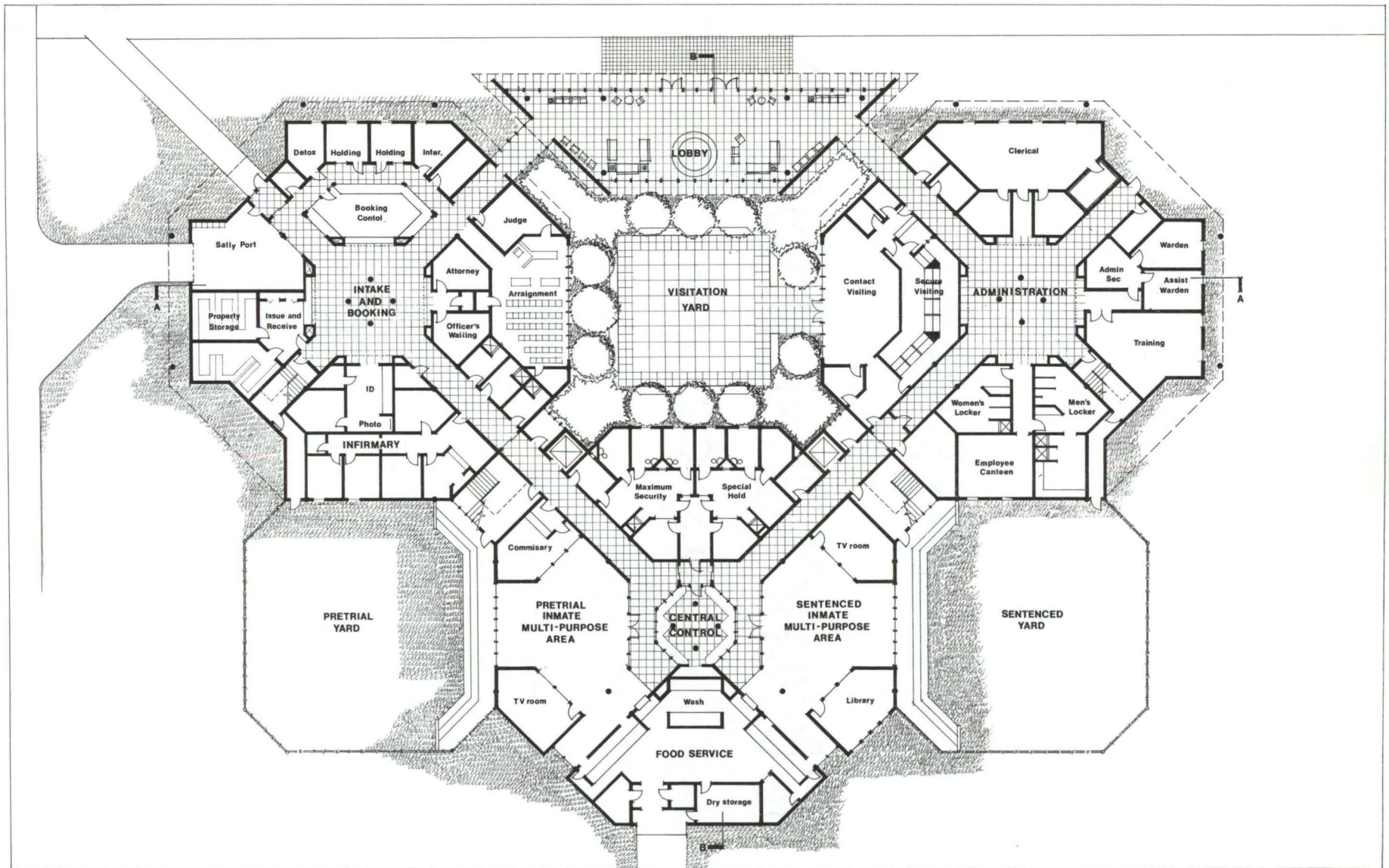
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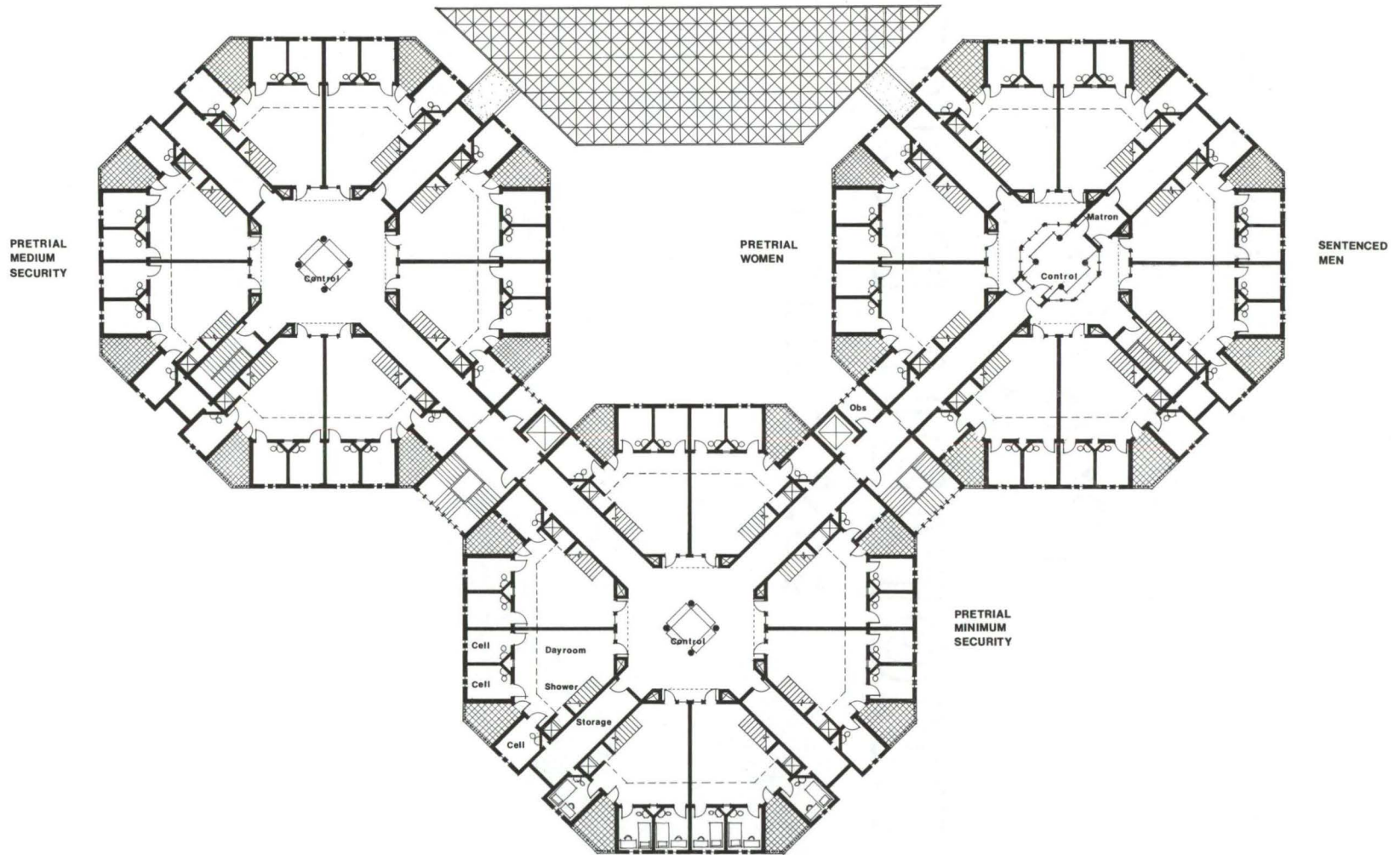
SITE PLAN





FIRST FLOOR PLAN





SECOND FLOOR PLAN



PRETRIAL
MEDIUM
SECURITY

Mechanical
Zones 1&2

PRETRIAL
WOMEN

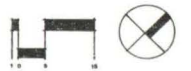
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Zones 3&4

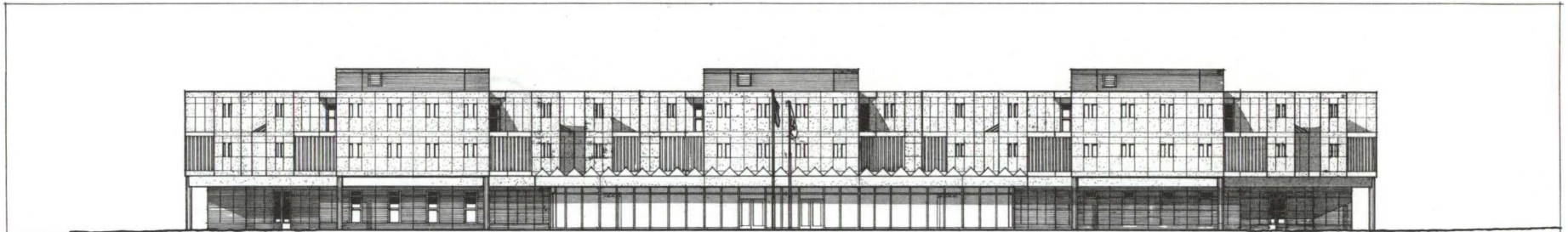
SENTENCED
MEN

Mechanical
Zones 5&6

PRETRIAL
MINIMUM
SECURITY

MEZZANINE

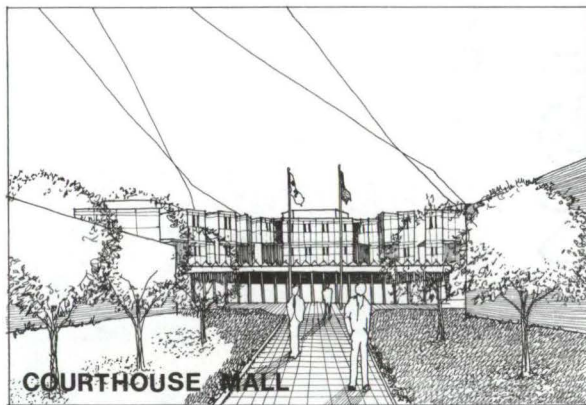




NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



COURTHOUSE MALL



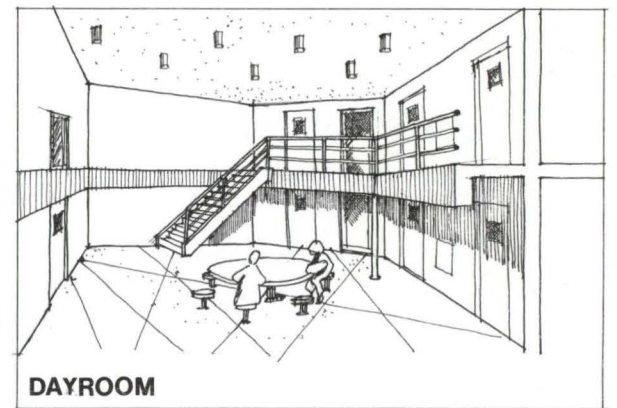
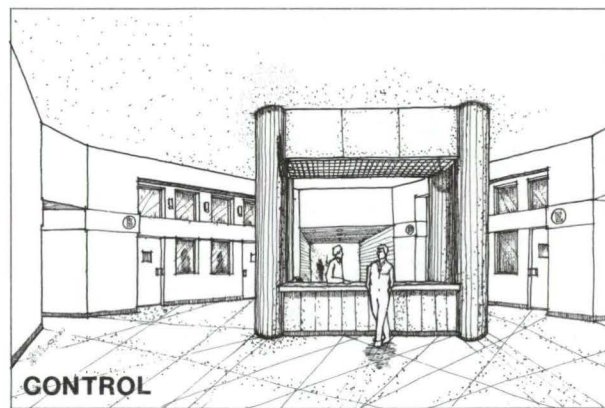
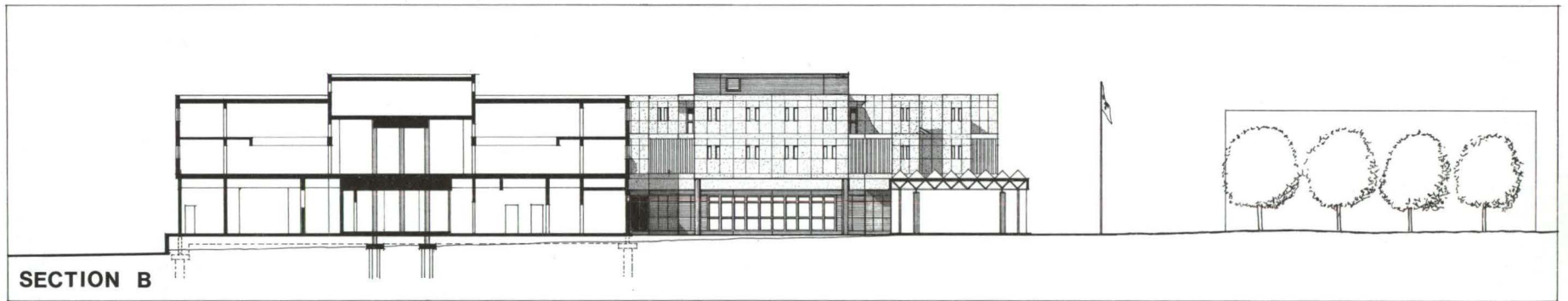
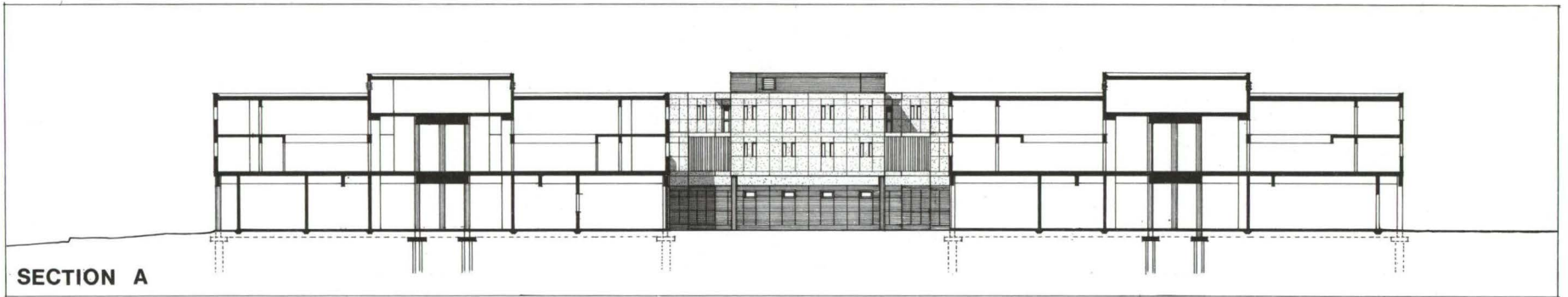
PUBLIC ENTRY



VISITATION YARD

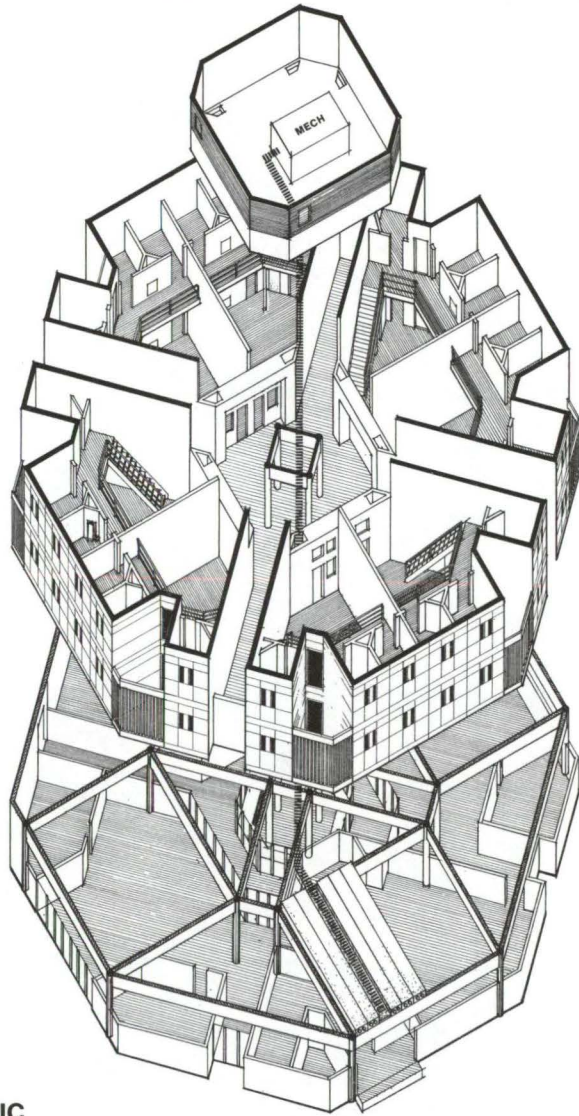
EXTERIOR



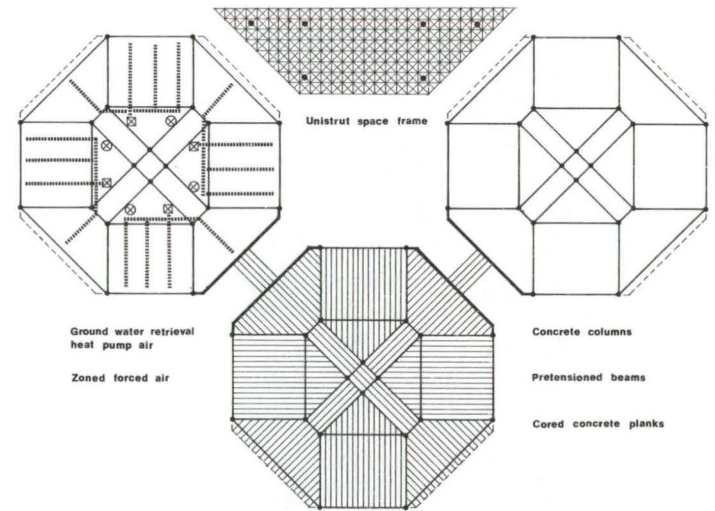
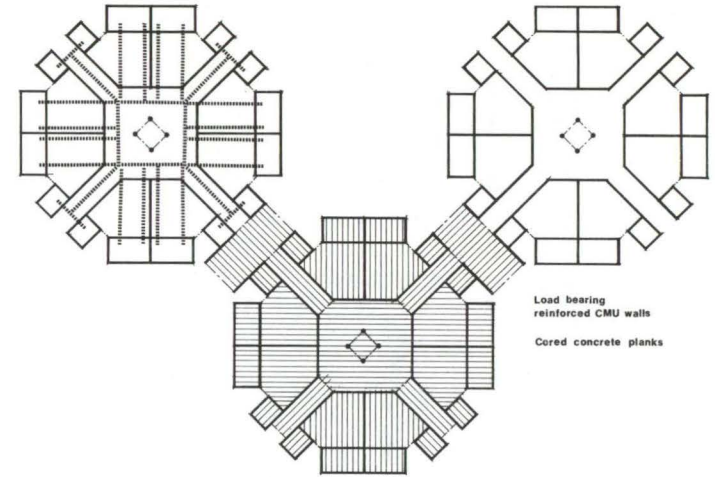


INTERIOR





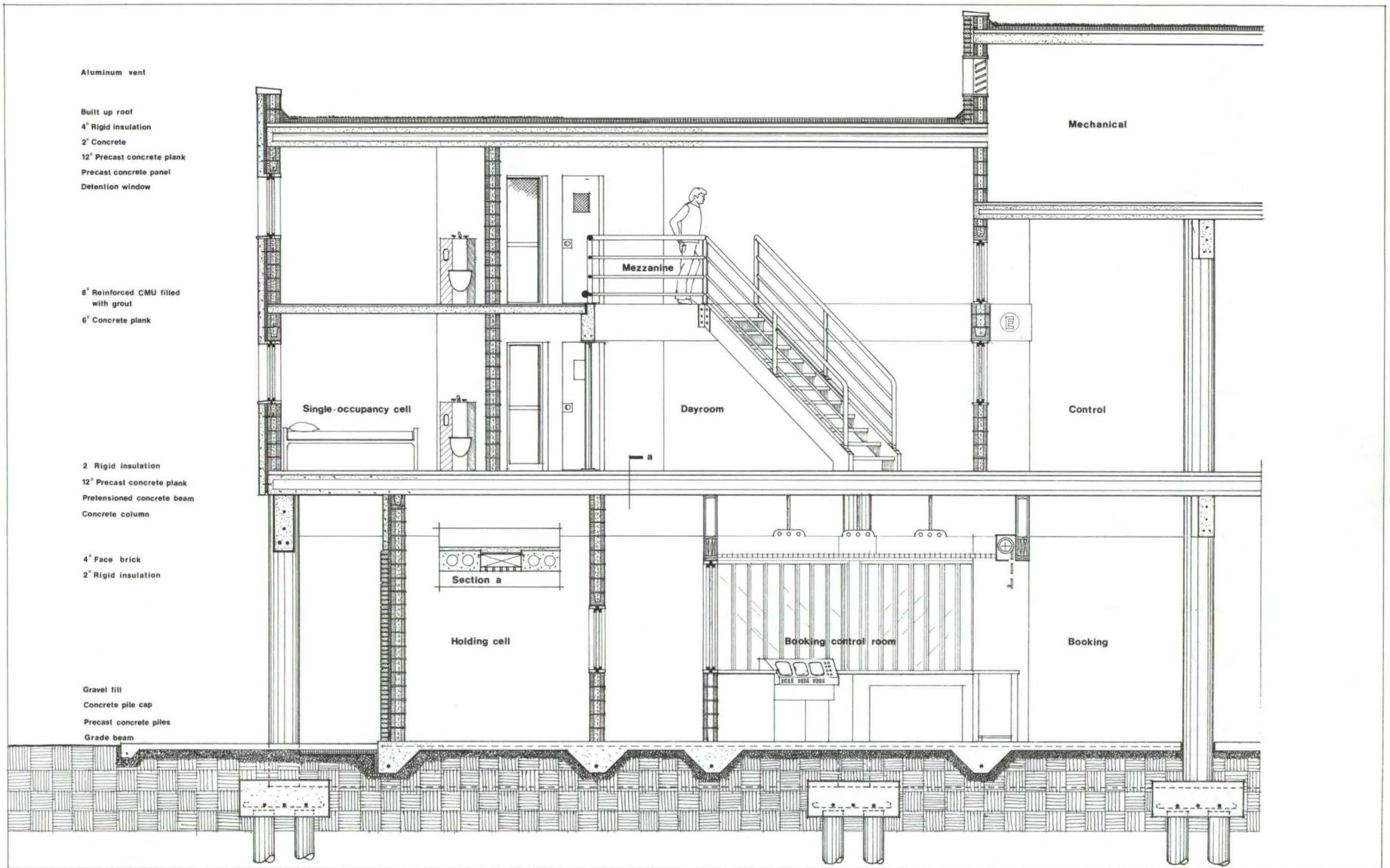
AXONOMETRIC



STRUCTURAL / MECHANICAL

BUILDING SYSTEMS





SECTION



