



Ministry
of Justice

UK Ministry of Justice Prison Estates Transformation Programme (PETP)

12 October 2016



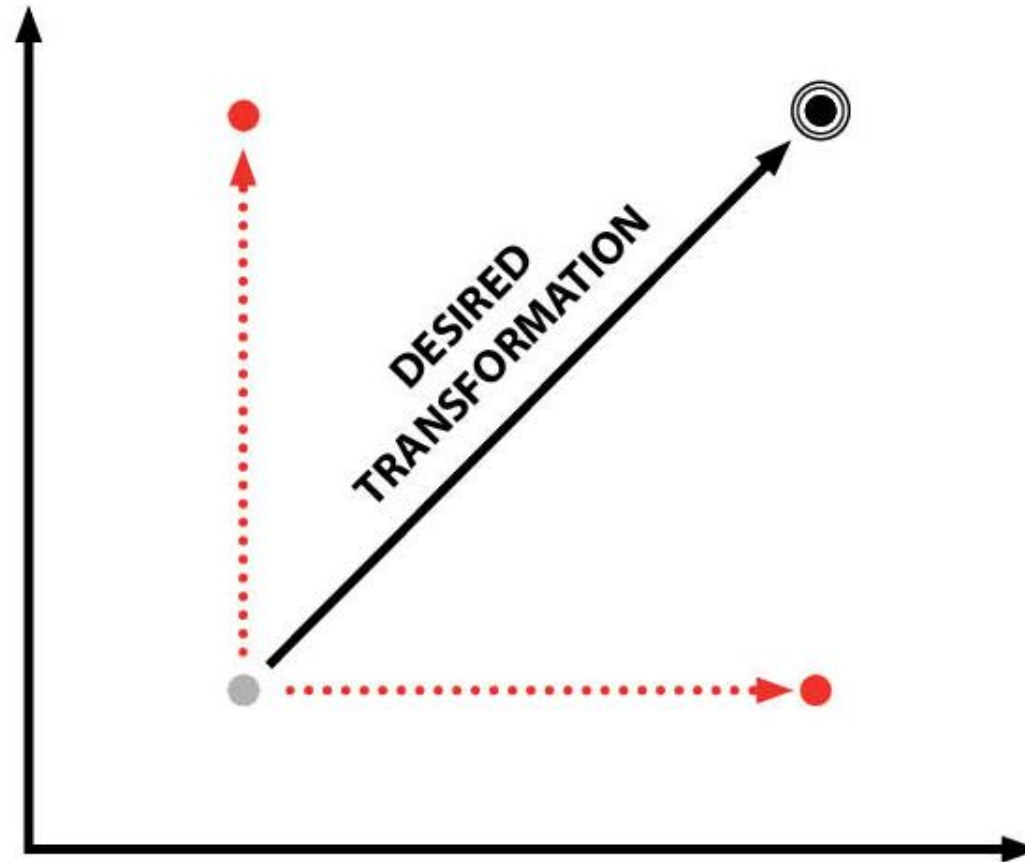
BrydenWood

The early design requirement

- Help PETP staff articulate the operational requirements for a short sentence resettlement prison;
- Create a concept design and design principles;
- Develop a tool for assessing different full designs;
- Develop a sample 'full' design to test the concept and for a rough order of costs;
- To investigate construction delivery options

The early design requirement

Effectiveness
of Prison



Efficiency
of Prison

The evidence we collected



The evidence we collected

- Governors
- Staff
- Prisoners
- NOMS policy leads
- Prison FM and SD, architects, engineers
- Carillion and Amey
- Health care, education, CRCs
- Prison governors, policy staff and academics in design from Europe
- Comprehensive literature review
- Analysis of other relevant architecture: health care, schools, airports...

The design principles – what the evidence told us

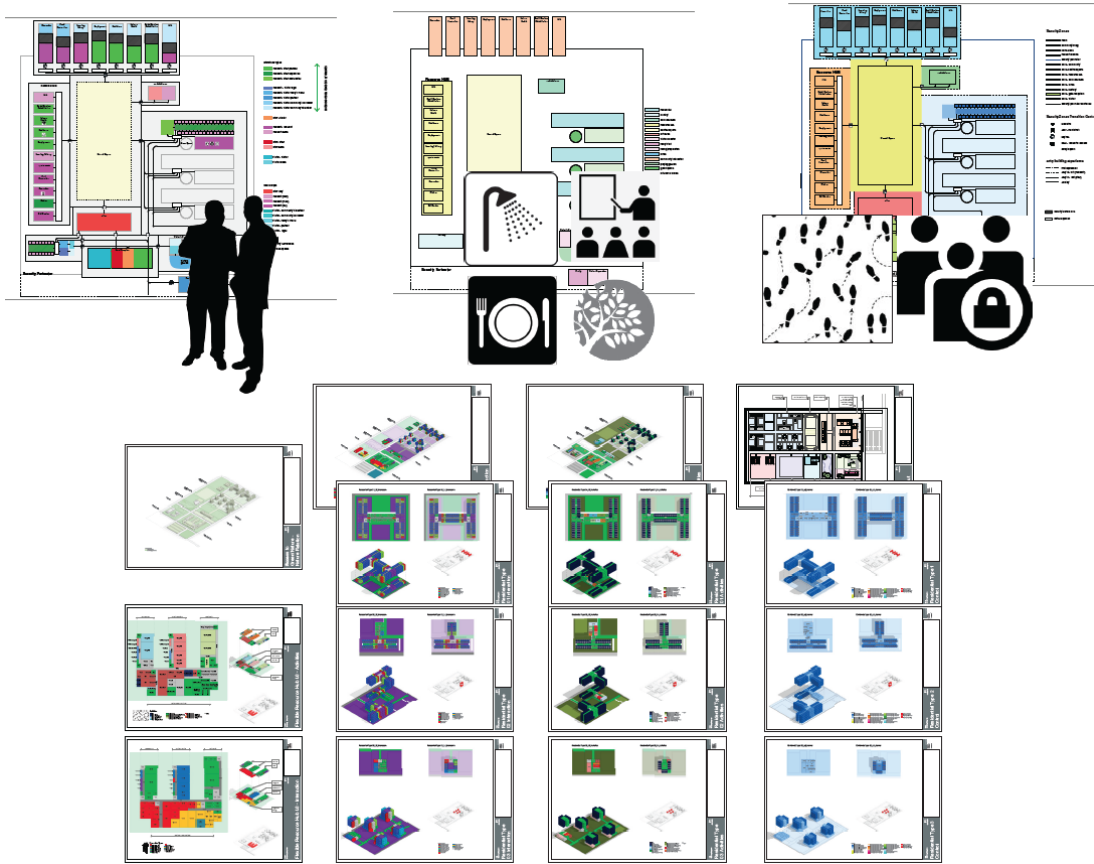
- Contact with family and society;
- Normalising environment;
- Appropriate levels of autonomy;
- Mobile and static technology is essential;
- Green, clean, tidy spaces;
- Flexible, multi-use buildings to support education and work-centric activity;
- Decent staff facilities;
- A progressive regime;

The design principles – the elements which support rehabilitation

- **Safety, security and good order** – the bedrock
- **Look and feel** – important
- **Social interactions** – vital

The key outputs:

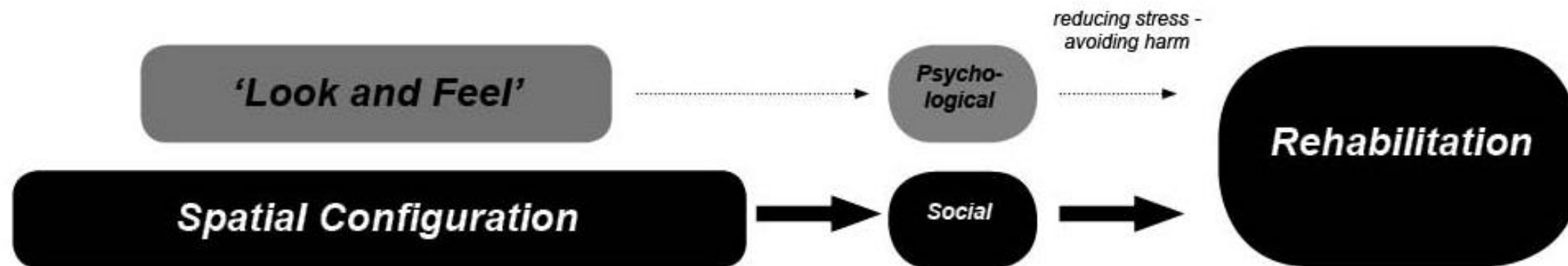
The three perspectives which underpin the concept design



- Interactions and daily life activities structured to resemble normal life and assist rehabilitation
- Appropriate balance between freedom of movement / autonomy and zoning / visual control

The key outputs:

How the three perspectives interact to generate the concept design

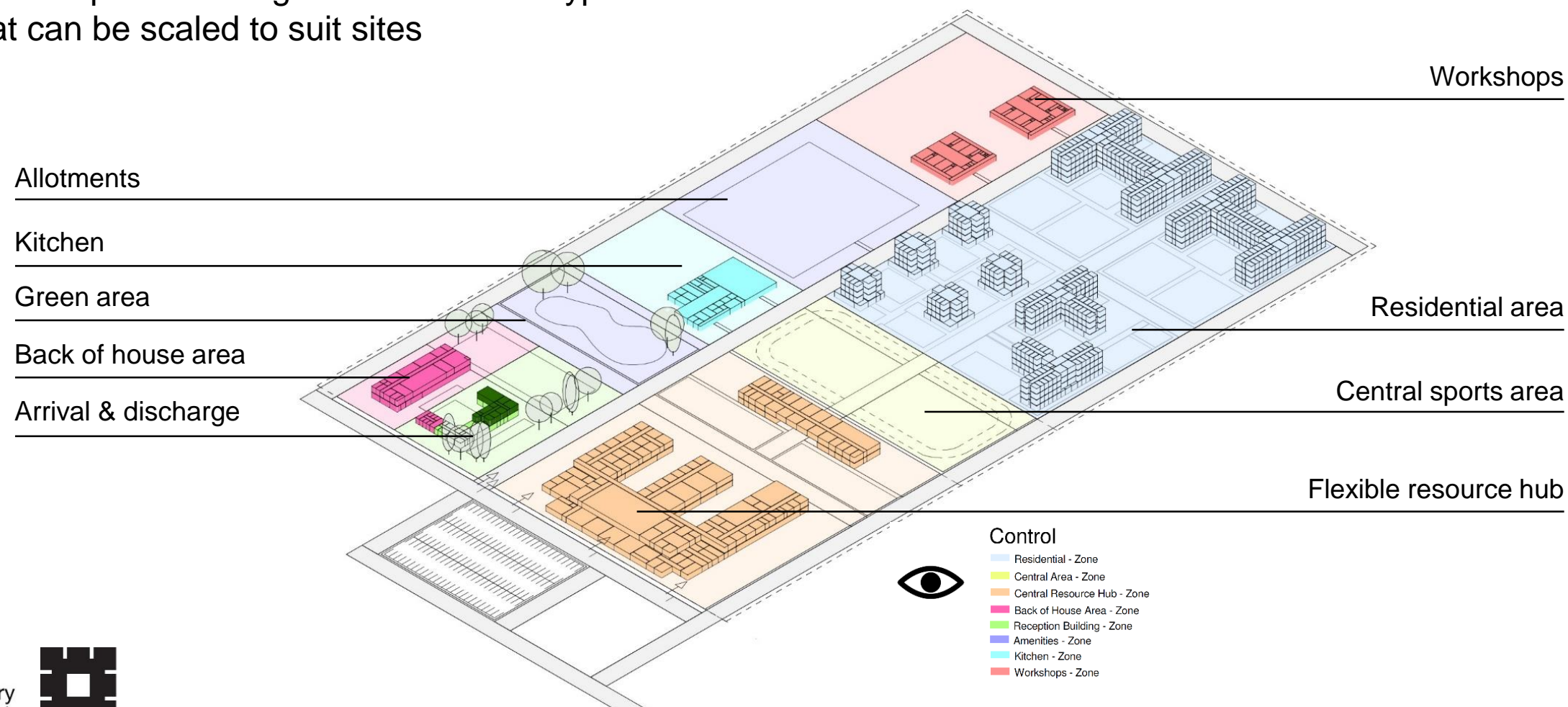


- The spatial configuration, which influences influence the pattern of social, is a much more fundamental contributor to rehabilitation than 'look and feel'.

The key outputs:

The concept design 'kit of parts'

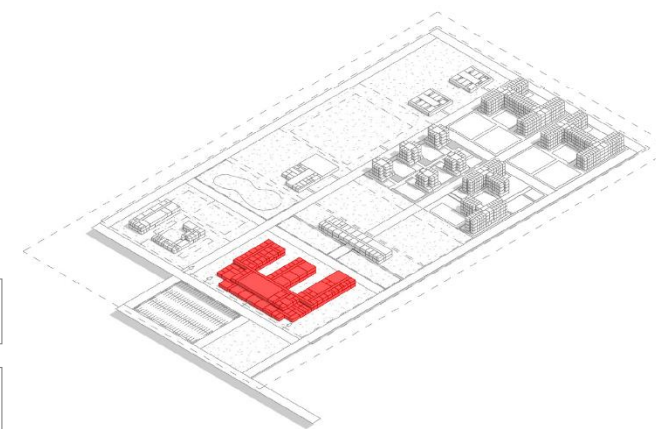
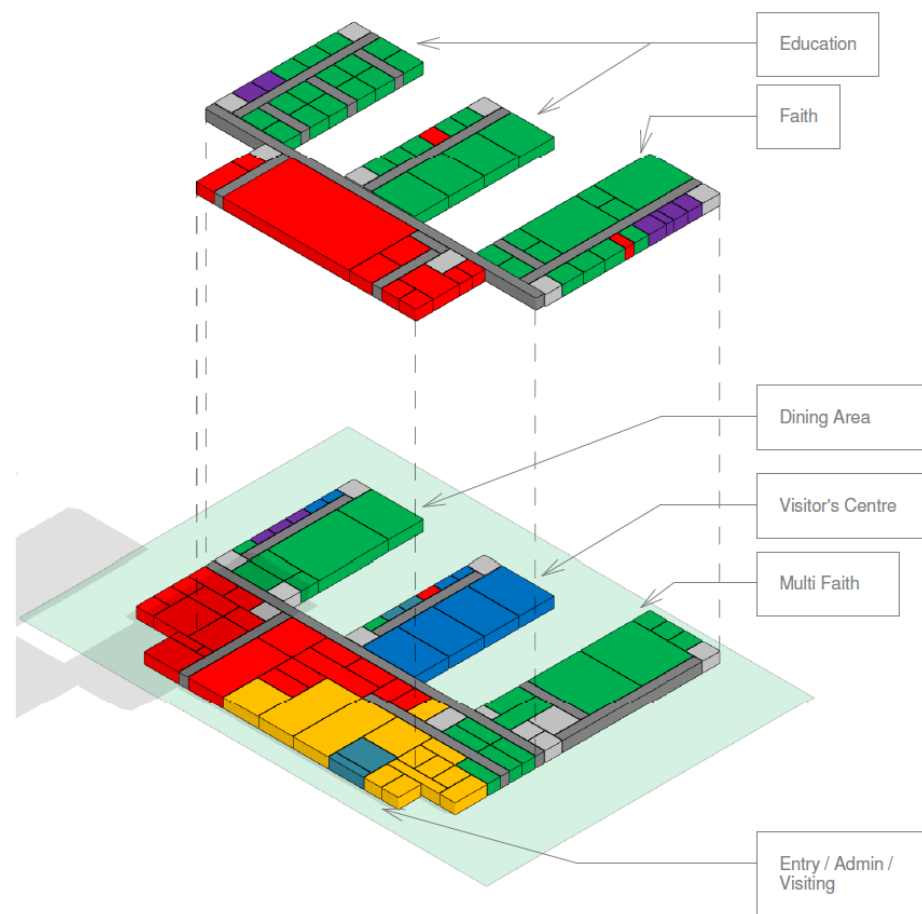
Generic plan showing accommodation types
that can be scaled to suit sites



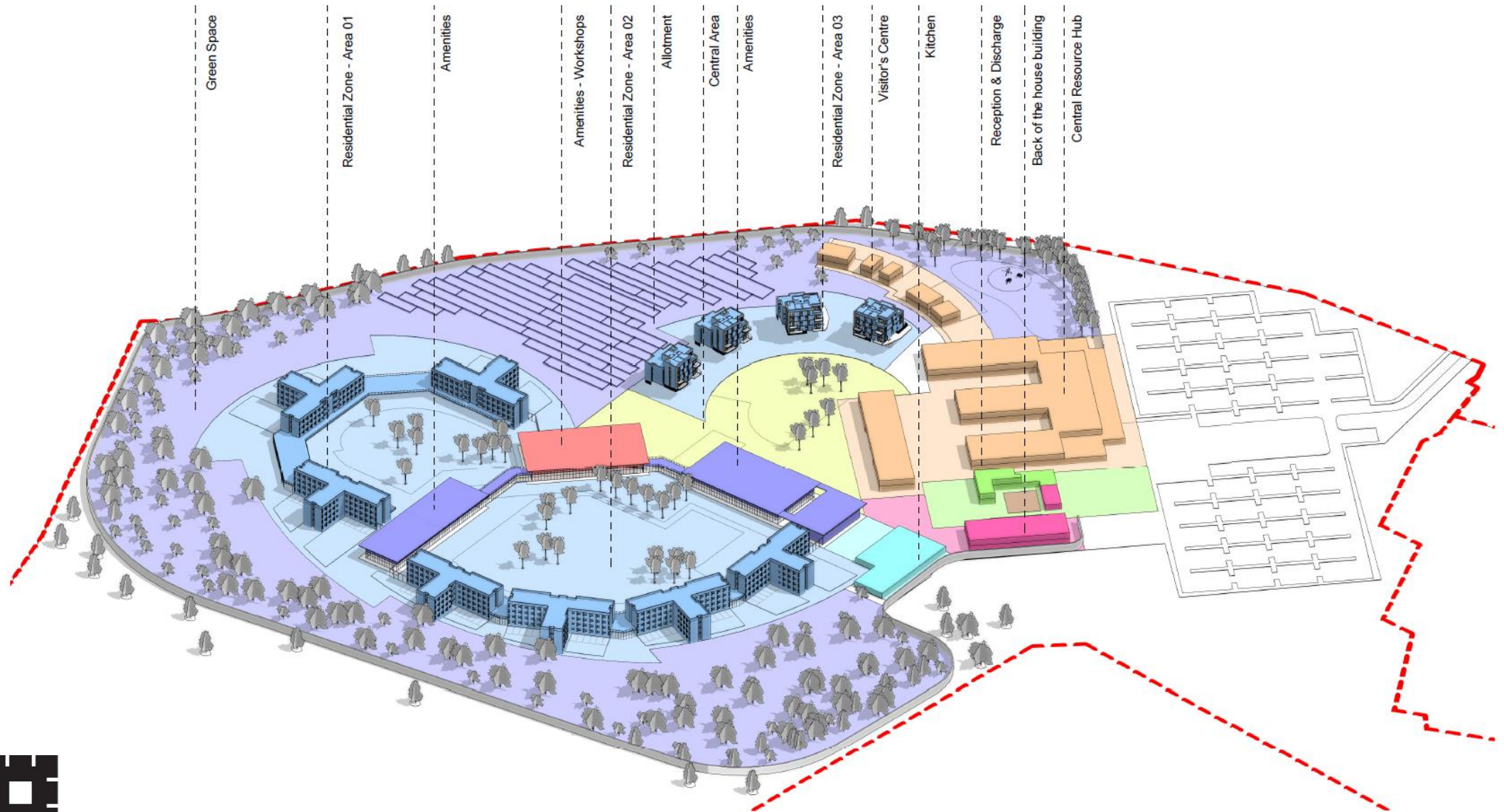
The key outputs:

More detail on one part from the kit

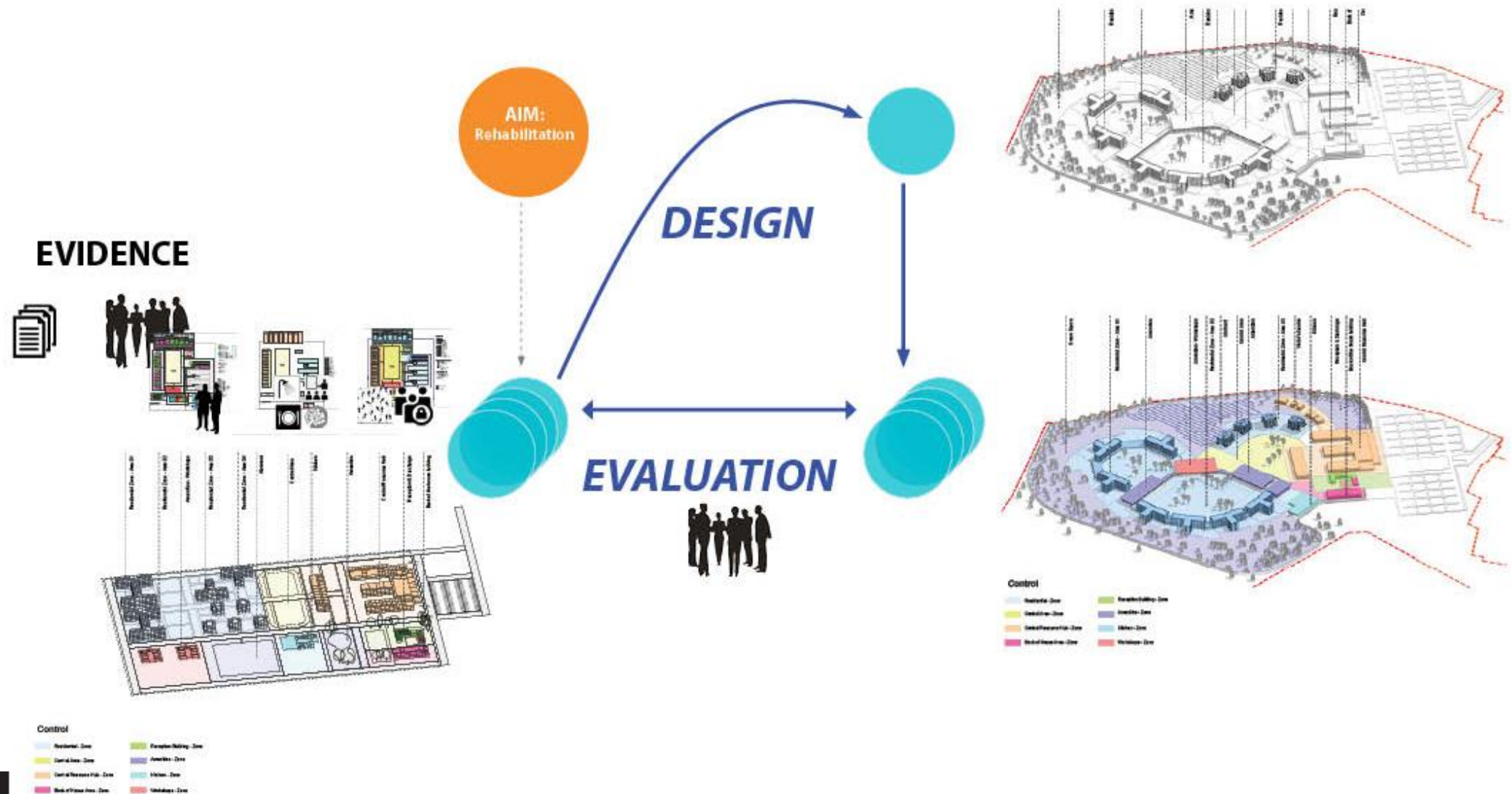
- Flexible, configurable space providing a variety of spaces to maximise community and family interface;
- Located close to the entrance, it can create a 'porous' or 'locked down' zone depending on use;
- Functions include dining, learning, working, training or faith purposes;
- Sometimes used by residents alone, at other times it would allow the residents to engage in these activities with family & community;
- Facilitates a more normal life, reduced depth of imprisonment & integration between residents and community



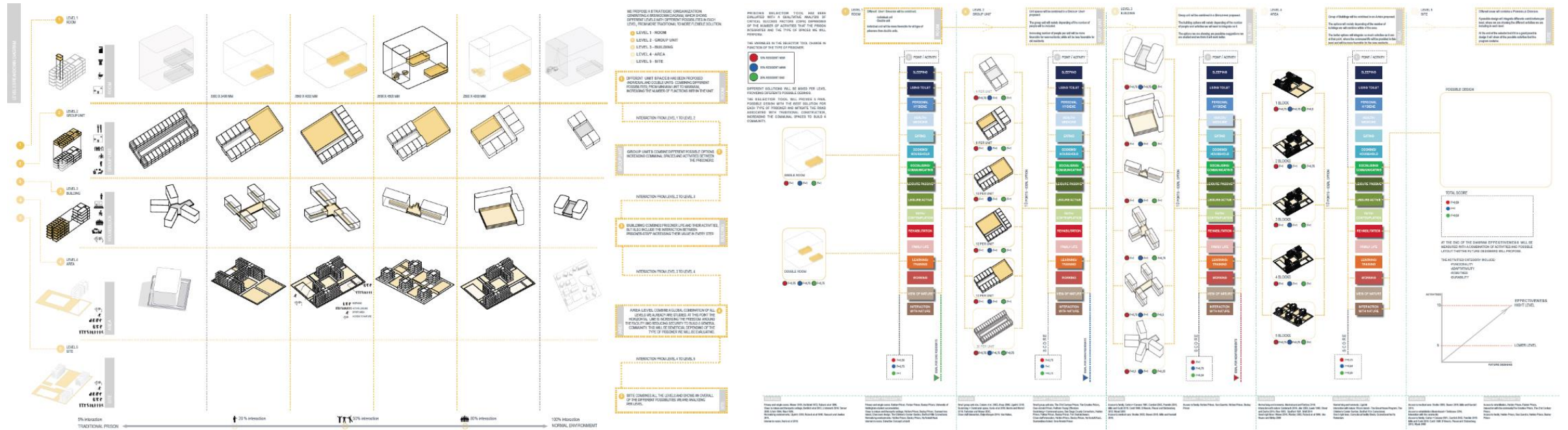
The key outputs: - A sample site layout



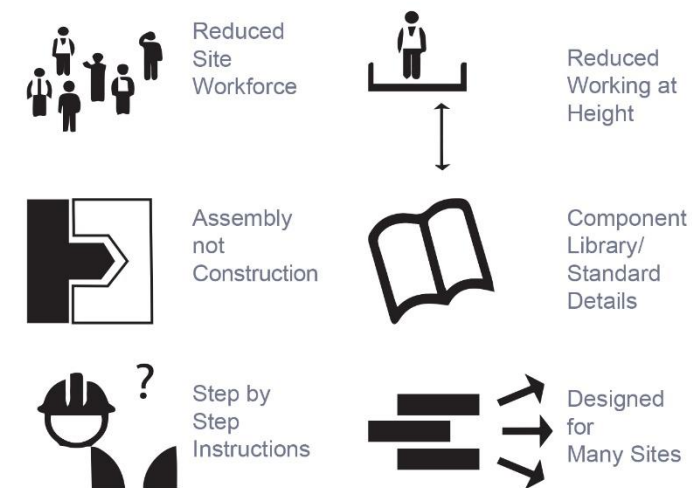
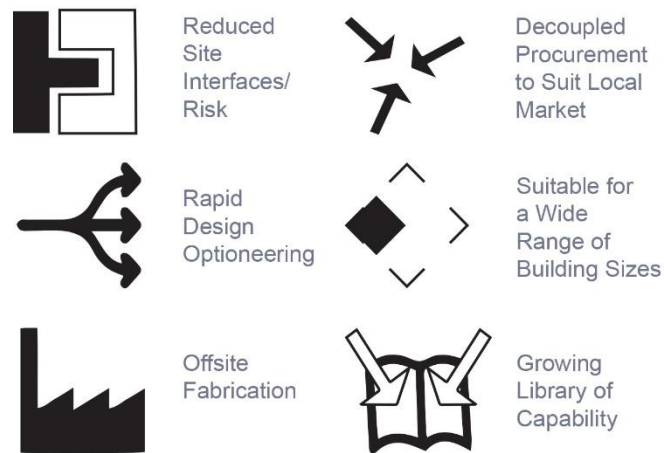
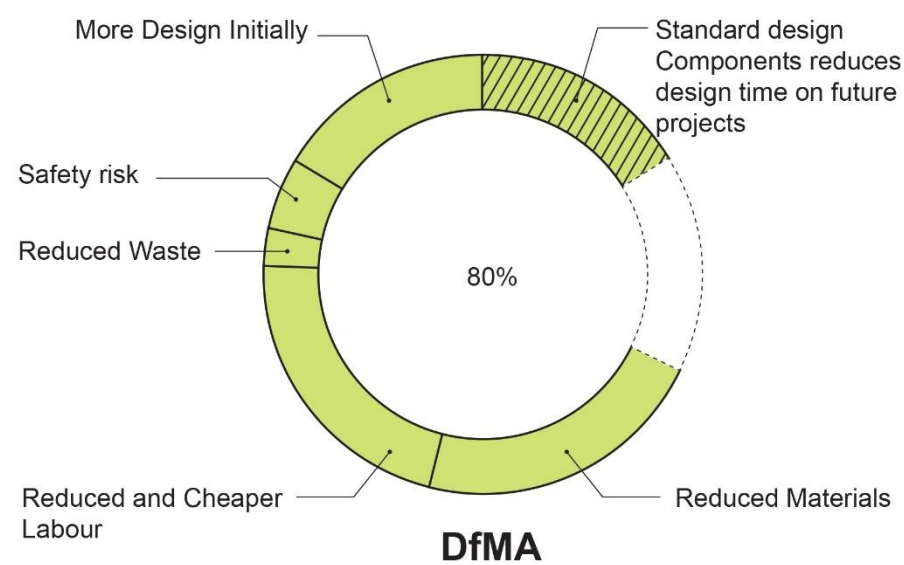
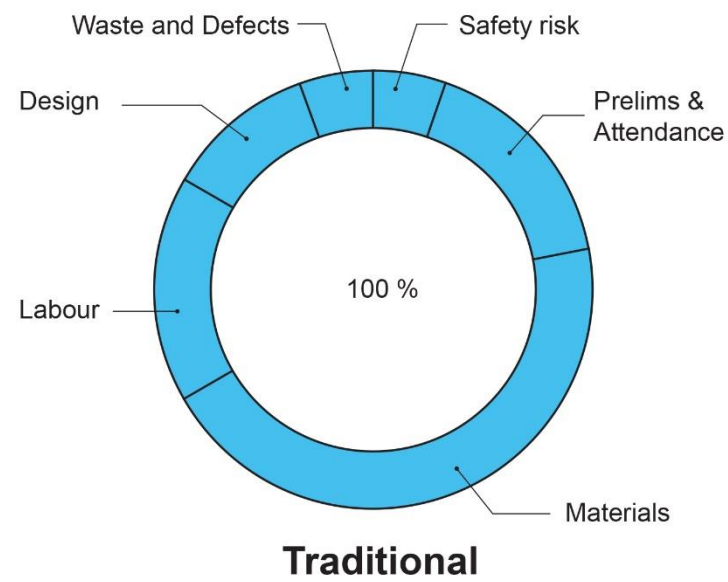
Iterative design development with stakeholder input



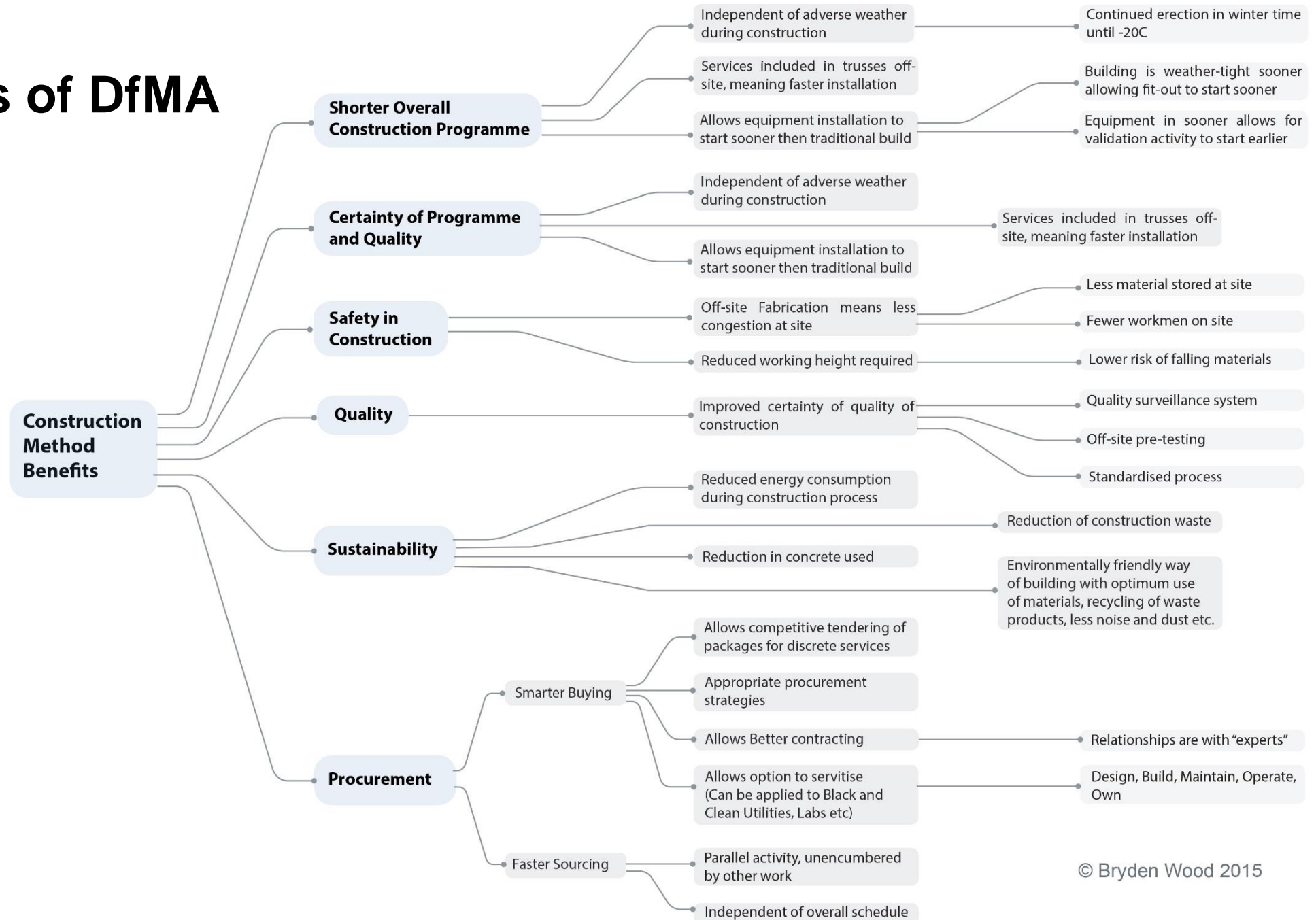
**The concept design works for other prison types...
using a different selection from the same concept kit...**



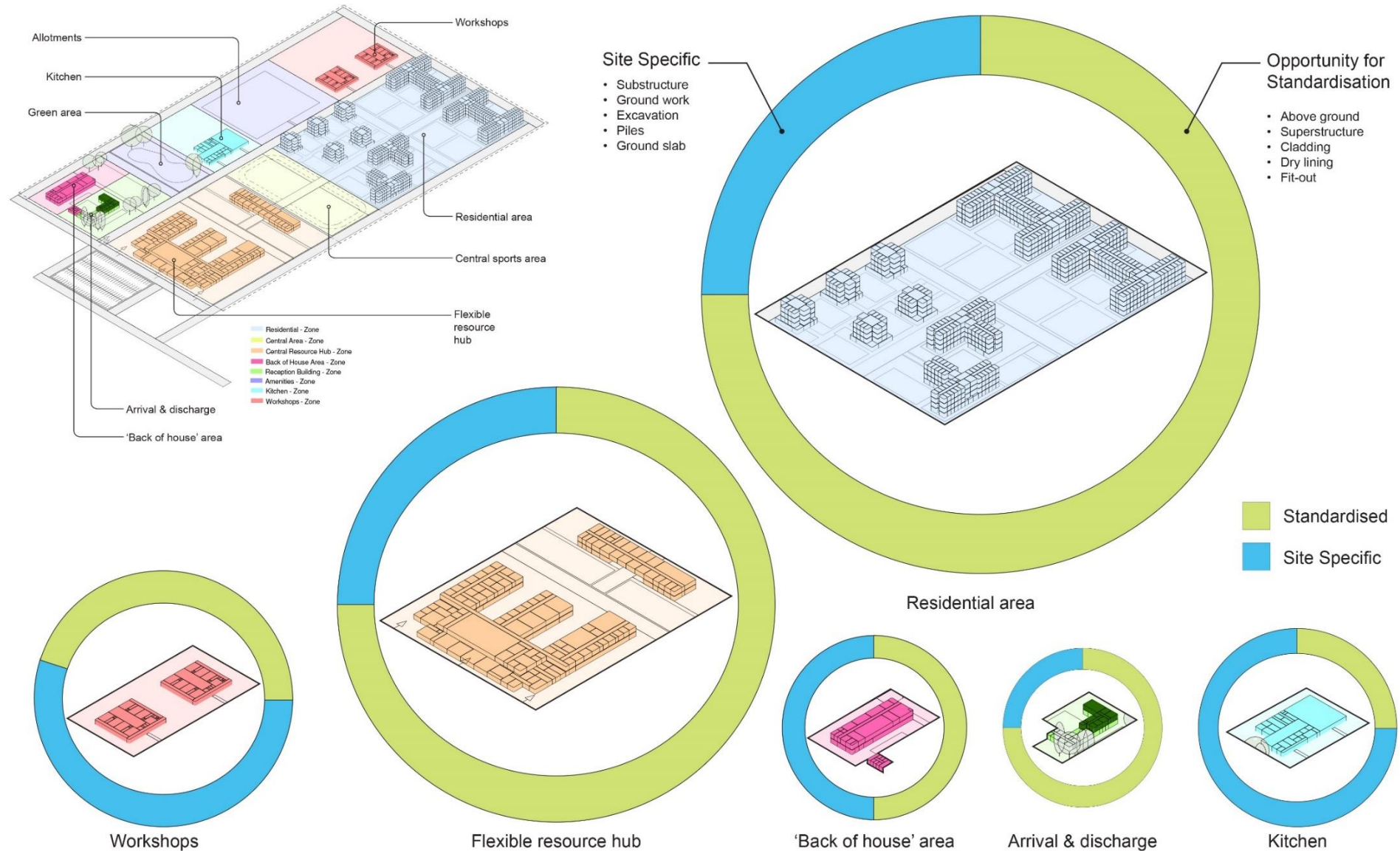
Delivery strategy



Benefits of DfMA



Building analysis – suitability to a DfMA approach



Site analysis – degree of DfMA

