



## **REPORT ON PRISON DESIGN**

**EuroPris Expert Group Real Estate and Logistics**

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## Introduction

Many European prisons are old and date from the previous century. They are no longer suitable to satisfy today's requirements.

A prison sentence means deprivation of freedom and taking a person out of society for a certain period.

The purpose of a prison sentence is not only to protect society, but also to create possibilities for the prisoners. Therefore, a good Prison Design is not only functional, but also creates a comfortable living environment for the prisoners, that enables them to focus on their self-development and rehabilitation. The aim is that the prison environment provides for conditions in which they can learn something during their imprisonment and that gives them an opportunity to work on themselves.

It is proven that the environment of a prison is damaging. This damage can be limited, when the prisoner is placed in a humane environment and when he is given a perspective for the future.

The role that prison design can play in this process has been underestimated for many years. Although building and designing a prison seems like 'dry material', prison design is of strong influence in creating conditions for normalisation and for the development of a person. Prison concepts have a big influence on the prison culture and the living climate in the prison.

The construction of a new prison is an opportunity to respond to the general approach to the modernisation of prisons and the Prison Service and to incorporate the national current and future penal policy.

Prisons are built and used for a rather long period. That makes it important to carefully think about the needs of the inmates, staff and visitors now and in the future. It is necessary to think, how those needs can be translated into and adapted in the prison infrastructure.

After the final conference of the European project 'Prisons of the future', the expert group decided to work on prison design and the concept of future prisons as it is an essential and challenging topic and of much relevance for many European Prison Services. For the expert group on Real Estate and Logistics it is a good opportunity to proceed with the output of the prisons of the future seminar and to explore ways on how to make prisons future proof. The expert group is a good forum to debate such topics, to share experiences, findings and recommendations within the group and with other countries.

The session of the current expert group dealing with prison design was hosted by the Finnish Prison Service in Helsinki in October 2016.

In this session the participants were asked to make a presentation on the following topics:

1. Did your country recently design or is planning to design new prisons?
2. Does the Prison Service have input in the design process?
3. What are the leading criteria that you apply in design?
4. Are the designs unique or do you use standards? (Such as: same cellblock in all prisons?)
5. Can you illustrate this with pictures, plans?
6. Are there topics on which you want advice from the expert group?

The experts participating in the meeting in Helsinki and contributing to this report were:

**Els van Herck, EPI, Belgium**

**Anna Evans, Ministry of Justice, England & Wales**

**Tony McDonnell, HMPPS, Northern Ireland**

**Jaroslav Mysicka, Prison Service, Czech Republic**

**Kauko Niemela, RISE, Finland**

## Did your country recently design or is planning to design new prisons?

### Belgium

Because of several reasons there were for a long time low investments made in the Belgian Prisons.

Therefore, the Minister of Justice decided to draft several Masterplans for 'prison infrastructure with humane conditions'. There was a lot of catching up to do.

Masterplan 1	2008-2012	Constructing new prisons and extensions on existing sites
Masterplan 2	2012-2016	Replacing old prisons by new ones
Masterplan 3	2016–2025	Construction of new prisons and differentiation in the execution of sentences: using old prisons for other purposes, such as elderly prisoners care

Surveys were conducted that pointed out that many prisoners stay in a prison with a security level that is higher than their actual risk factor. Older prisons will, therefore, be adapted to prisons with a lower security level.

Technology is a very important aspect in life nowadays. Belgium wants to make this part of prison life and decided to bring technology into all the newly built and renovated prisons.

- 3 new prisons were constructed and opened
- 2 psychiatric clinics have been built
- Preferred bidder for the new prison in Brussels was already chosen in 2012, but due to objections from the public, it is still not constructed. The new prison should houses 1190 prisoners.
- In Masterplan 3, the construction of 4 new prisons and 3 psychiatric clinics is programmed. Also extensions next to existing prisons.

### Czech Republic

There are plans for a new building on the existing territory of the in 2003 built female prison. The new building will provide space for 192 prisoners.

### England

England has provided 1.3 billion GBP for building 9,400 new, for old, prison places, comprising 6 new prisons for the adult male estate, 3 house blocks and 300 places for 5 Community

Prisons for Women. The aim is to have the first three prisons opened in the spring of 2020 and the three remaining prisons open in late 2020. As yet, no decision has been made on the operation of the new prisons, whether they will be privately or publicly run. The capacity of the new prisons will range between 1000, 1300 and 1600.

The business case for the Prison Estate Transformation Programme focuses on building new prisons on existing prison sites, where there is a suitable site for redevelopment in the right location to meet demand. The business plan is also to dispose of existing sites of old Victorian, out of date facilities that are expensive to run and do not support the rehabilitative agenda. The disposal of the redundant prison estate will generate funding income to the wider programme.

Re-developing existing prison sites helps to achieve economic efficiencies to the programme by minimizing the costs for site acquisition. It also helps to mitigate programme risks in relation to development, particularly in securing planning approval. When building new prisons on existing locations, there is less danger of public opposing the construction, as the site is already established as an operational prison sites.

The programme will also re-configure an additional 37.000 existing prison places to meet requirements for wider reform by providing better, more fit for purpose facilities that are more efficient to operate.

In doing this, the programme, will create an estate which enables the delivery of a wide range of benefits:

- Improved overall safety and decency
- Improved conditions, through simplification of cohorts and better facilities that enable a clear focus on rehabilitation –
- clear offender pathways, clear prison roles and closer alignment of capacity to demand:
  - Reception prisons primarily focused on efficiently servicing the courts and effectively managing those prisoners on remand, including via new video conferencing links.
  - Training prisons - facilities focused on sentenced prisoners with more than 12 months left to serve who a rehabilitative need, focused on engaging prisoners in activities to aid their rehabilitation.

- Resettlement prisons focused on offenders nearing the end of their sentence and provision of services to help them integrate back into the community. (All main new builds for men under the programme will hold Cat C resettlement prisoners.)
- Community prisons for women focused on sentenced prisoners nearing the end of their sentence or who have been sentenced to less than 12 months in prison, focused on engaging prisoners in activities to aid their rehabilitation.
- Reduced crowding in the system
- Maintaining closeness to home where appropriate whilst also prioritising improved access to rehabilitative services to help reduce reoffending
- Increased efficiency by lowering unit costs overall and holding prisoners at the right security levels for their risk
- Increased flexibility across the whole estate and within each of the major functions to respond to future changes in population mixes and regimes – flexible prison design; no double cells
- Enabling modern technology in new prisons – agreed specification aligned to Digital & Change programme; delivery of additional provision via that programme and/or contracts with private operators
- More effective rehabilitation outcomes through improved operating models linking to the wider Prison Safety Reform Programme agenda of empowerment, and holding to account, of governors.

## **Finland**

At present, Finland's areas used by the prisons are about 400.000m<sup>2</sup> for about 3.000 inmates. To construct prisons with a higher level of efficiency, lower running costs, reductions in maintenance spending, and an intelligent use of new technology the Finnish Prison concept was established.

Currently, Finland is planning to build a new female prison. Before building this prison, a comparison was made between the costs of a new construction versus renovating an old prison (renovation costs 50 and 60 million Euro). The cost of the new construction for 80 female prisoners should not be more than 24 million Euro.

In 2019 a new prison will be opened in Middle-Finland. That prison will have probation service functions incorporated and open prison facilities in accordance with the new concept.

In addition, the renovation in Helsinki prison is going on and there are more plans to implement energy-saving renovations and improve space efficiency.

## **Northern Ireland**

### Maghaberry

A new 3-storey 360 cell block (four wings with 90 prisoners per wing) prison is being built with open galleries. It will open in 2019, will house all remand prisoners and will provide the opportunity to close three square houses in the old part of the prison. The cells will contain a toilet and a shower, without any dead spaces, which makes it easy to observe the cell. A business case for the new visits block still needs to be written.

### Magilligan

A new build scheme has been planned which will see the redevelopment of the whole site. There are three distinct types of accommodation. The main custodial element will be housed in a large radial block with five wings, each with their own dedicated exercise yard and some green space in a secure environment. The cells are similar to the Maghaberry cells. They have toilets, showers and IT equipment.

In addition to the radial block a Medium Secure/Step Down accommodation concept has been developed. The concept based around a cluster of 8 cells with green space for vulnerable people, sex offenders and white collar crime. Important in the design has been the use of glass, without bars, to minimize the use of physical security. Equal important is a large social space with soft domestic furnishing to create a more therapeutic living environment. It is intended that the building could be separated into smaller spaces if needed.

This will be built in two stories, 96 places are approved as business case.

### Hydebank Wood

A future women's prison is planned to be built on land adjacent to the existing Young offenders' facility with a capacity of up to 100 prisoners.



Concept designs have been developed for the facility to inform the business case process and support applications for funding. All the categories will be housed in the same prison area: High security (8), medium secure for two story buildings (50) and independent living spaces inside the fence (42) with the possibility to construct them outside of fence as well.

An outline business case has been approved but requires funding approval to enable the scheme to progress. After the approval of the funding of the business case, a design team will be appointed to work out the detailed design of the prison.

### **Slovenia**

Only 2 new prisons were built after 1945. Two other buildings have been transformed into prisons. Two new prisons, as substitution for the Ljubljana prison and female prison castle, are planned for 2020. They will house 388 men and 165 women.

NOTE: The plans are not yet approved by the Ministry.

## Does the Prison Service have an input in the design process?

### Belgium

In the period before the Masterplans, the Belgian Prison service got the prison from the Belgian Building agency. The Belgian Prison Service (BPS) gave measurements to the Belgian Building agency and that was all. Everything else was done by the Building agency.

That changed with the Masterplans. From that time the BPS took the lead for the program of needs:

The design starts with:

- Collecting the needs by organizing stakeholder- workshops with all people involved
- Prison service describes the needs with the help of a consultant. The building agency of the Ministry of Justice is owner of the building
- Needs are translated in the specification by the building agency

NOTE: Architecture is very important to make prisons look less like a prison

- Tenders are evaluated for 50% on pricing, but also on architecture, environment, functionality and techniques
- Functionality and staff needs are tested through simulation
- The Building agency is paying for the investment
- The Prison Service is paying for the maintenance

The decision to award the tender is done jointly by the Prison Service and the building agency, after both of them evaluated the tender separately.

Prison Service is mainly responsible for checking the functionality of the building.

### Czech Republic

Prison service makes the initial concept and later on an architect develops this further.

### England

England have appointed a Design team to lead on the development of the design from concept stage through to a fixed standard baseline design. The design has been developed through stakeholder engagement that includes input from prisoners, families, staff, operators, academia and literature review. The key design requirement is to balance the rehabilitative effectiveness and the operational efficiency of the prison. The outcome of the early design review was to identify the key design principles of normalisation, contacts with family,

progressing regime with autonomy, integrated technology, green and clean spaces and decent staff facilities. This outcome formed the basis of the early design concept that has been developed by further stakeholder engagement alongside the development of a new operational model. The final output from the second design stage is a Baseline Design. The Baseline Design will provide a standard template for all of the new prison designs that defines standard building types, schedule of accommodation, gross floor areas, building design guides and technical requirements. The new prisons will be delivered via Design and Build contracts and the Baseline Design will be developed in full detail design for each site by the appointed Design and Build Constructor teams.

The concept for the female estate (Community Prisons for Women) has been initially designed by Ministry of Justice Estates Department. The detail will be developed by the same external design team using the same process as the male estate design. Important design issues for the female estate are more open independent spaces, mother & baby units and facilities for self-cooking. It is likely that healthcare provision will rely on local facilities for full provision. The locations of the prisons are yet to be determined but it is likely that some will be built adjacent to existing male prisons.

### **Finland**

In Finland, the Prison Service rents the prison facilities and the owner of the facilities is another government agency. The end user, i.e. the Prison Service, states if there is a need for new facilities. When the needs have been determined, the planning of the facilities is started. The owner of the prison facilities is responsible for this phase but the user/tenant takes part in the planning process. Outside consultants, who are involved in the planning process, aim to implement the qualitative requirements of the Prison Service as good as possible. After the building is completed and the Prison Service has taken the facilities in use, the Prison Service starts paying rent.

### **Northern Ireland**

Prison Service is the owner of the prisons, so it is their responsibility to maintain the prisons and for the installation and the maintenance of buildings and security systems. They have a small team of in-house estate staff but they also have access to the expertise from the private sector or the opportunity to learn from other prison services to get input on making the designs.

## **Slovenia**

Prison Service prepared the needs programme of the prison in Dob. For project preparation and construction a special department at the Ministry of Justice is responsible. After the acceptance to build the prison, the architect makes the design.

## What are the leading criteria that you apply in design?

### Belgium

- Architecture is important for the new prisons. (20% of the evaluation of the offers is based on this).
- Normalisation: it is very important to create much light, open floors and living spaces. Preferably the security is in the outside walls, because inside the prison it has to be as normal as possible for the inmates.
- Law of principles: minimum standards for prison infrastructure
- The prison has to be flexible: can be adapted according to a change in law or prison regime.

### Czech Republic

Czech law provides for:

- 4m<sup>2</sup> per prisoner in multi person cells and 6m<sup>2</sup> for cells of one prisoner
- Lockbox for personal things, a table with a chair for all prisoners in the room

There are new rules of the Czech Prison Service for new buildings:

- Maximum 2 persons per cell and max 30 persons per section with toilet in cell
- Maximum 4 women per room with a central bathroom and toilet system
- 6m<sup>2</sup> for first prisoner and 4m<sup>2</sup> for all next prisoners
- 1.5m<sup>2</sup> per prisoner in day room

Prison cells for the women are shared cells with 8 women on 28 m<sup>2</sup>. One section has 7 bedrooms with doors that cannot be locked and joint bathrooms and toilets.

The male prison in Rapotice was built in 2012 and provides place for 300 prisoners, divided over 3 floors. The prison cells for 5 prisoners are 20 m<sup>2</sup>.

NOTE: The prisoners prefer multi-bed-rooms.

There is a multifunctional room, a day room and a changing room.

## England

The key design principles for the new programme are:

- Normalised environment
- Contact with family and community
- Green, clean, tidy space
- Decent staff facilities
- Appropriate levels of autonomy
- Progressive regime
- Agile spaces that can support flexible use and that minimize blind spots and dead ends that are difficult to monitor.

These principles are supported by a wide range of Ministry of Justice technical standards that defined the detailed specification of the buildings with regards to environment and performance. The general design principles of accommodation are:

- Majority of single cells, min. 7m<sup>2</sup> per prisoner
- In cell bathroom facilities – toilet, shower, wash hand basin
- In cell technology
- Accommodation block maximum of four stories
- Spaces for social interaction, education, independent living and self-development on each floor of accommodation blocks.

## Finland

Research shows that present prisons do not encourage prisoners to live without crime and prepare them for a life after imprisonment. The prison concept issued in December 2015 forms the basis for all future prison design. The Prison Service prepared the concept in cooperation with the owner of the facilities and external consultants. In this way, we have been able to bring the end user's view of the operation, technology and facilities of a future prison. During the process, also prison staff and prisoners were heard. Important key words of a good prison are facilities that ensure good atmosphere, activities preparing for a civilian life, innovative technology and interactive staff.

Based on the concept, prisons are divided into four prison categories based on the level of security, two categories of open prisons and two categories of closed prisons. The basic

principle is that prisoners gradually move to more open conditions and, in the end, are released from an open prison.

The goal is that modern technology and facilities give the staff an opportunity to interact more with the prisoners and, at the same time, increase the possibilities of support and rehabilitation. Places where the prisoners can take part in activities (work, education, and rehabilitation) should be closer to the cells instead of building large separate buildings for them. Thus, there will be less need for moving from one place to another within the prison area which also means that there is less need for the staff to escort the prisoners around.

With the help of modern technology, prisoners should be able to move independently as much as possible. In open prisons, the prisoners should work and study outside the prison by utilizing the services of society. The implementation of the prison concept requires changing the present working culture.

### **Northern Ireland**

It's important to visit a number of prisons in the UK and Ireland, including latest PPP prisons, to generate ideas and inform thinking on future design requirements. Next is the determination of which accommodation types are required for the future estate and the numbers of prisoners that should ideally be housed in each type of accommodation. Concept modelling is the next step, namely producing an exemplar design and standard templates for the different accommodation types (general cellular, medium secure and step-down/independent living units). To know the cost and the fit, they make use of concept models to populate a masterplan for the possible development of the new estate. Checking which category of prisoners that can be accommodated depends on how many should be on the landing and how much staff is needed.

The designs are based on 3 key accommodation models:

Main Cellular            This model serves high and medium risk sentenced and remand population. There are 30 cells on each level. Education rooms, safer observation cells and low mobility cells are accessible from the landing.

Medium Secure            This model is for smaller communities and communal break out spaces with greater use of natural light.

**Independent Living** This model offers discrete domestic accommodation to communities or groups of 6 people. A pilot scheme is built outside the prison for females with communal living room and kitchen.

Due to an expanded population and a pilot scheme for independent living built outside the prison, a number of new blocks, based on the main cellular designs, have been added in recent years.

According to best practices, cell design provides clear lines of sight and reduces opportunity for ligatures. The cells include underfloor heating, anti-ligature furniture/windows/sanitary ware and sprinklers within both cell and WC/Shower area. There are also some special custodial fittings, such as taps only for pushing and curtain rails with magnets.

### **Slovenia**

The prison has developed specifications with some leading criteria. Accordance with legislation and international standards is one of them. Also important is being able to provide effective treatment and increase the capacity and substitute old ones.



## Are the designs unique or do you use standards (such as: same cellblock in all the prisons)?

### **Belgium**

The descriptions for the prison infrastructure are made as standard as possible. According to the security level or the prison population, the specifications vary. The specifications give input for the Prison Design and Architecture.

#### First new prisons

The star- prison design that was applied to the first three new prisons used the same specifications for all three prison. Still, this does not mean that these three prisons look all the same; they all look quite different. The star design has one central place surrounded by four wings (75 places x 4) each consisting of 3 floors with open galleries to create more light. Through building these star prisons mostly in rural areas, the use of green roofs and solar panels is important. Rural prisons do not offer the opportunity to work outside and it's also more difficult for families to access the prison (therefore skype facilities are important).

#### Recent developments

The new prison in Brussels will be built as a village, but will still function as a normal prison. It is going to be a remand prison, a female prison and an open prison, with the administration placed outside of the walls. There will be one big kitchen, but also kitchens on the wings and a large visiting area to give the inmates a feeling of normalization (not being in prison). The other prisons that are planned to be built will be consist of several small units, that can be used for different types of offender and that could operate independent from each other if needed. This could include the possibility for inmates to progress from closed to open regimes.

### **England**

There will be a standard Baseline Design for the new prison estate that will provide a template for each of the new sites. The standardised approach will ensure a consistent approach across the programme that will ensure a clear Client Brief and avoid increased costs due to scope creep from individual prison governors. The baseline design will be developed in detail by the Design and Build Constructors, to tailor to the specific needs of each site.

The standard building types comprise:

0. Houseblock, including social spaces, gym and activity spaces, education, meeting and interview spaces.
1. Entry building, including reception and entry/exit facilities, visits, community and through the gate service facilities and staff admin.
2. Training workshop
3. Kitchen
4. Energy centre

### **Finland**

In the past, the Prison Service prepared specific guidelines only for building closed prisons. The prisons have changed and, in the future, the aim is to use standard materials, which are cheaper and, thus, lower the costs of building. The old guidelines for high security prisons need updating and we are planning to prepare guidelines for not high security closed prison. We also are planning to prepare guidelines for two different kinds of open prisons. For those open prisons where all inmates functions are inside prison area and for those open prisons where inmates are working outside prison in companies or in surrounding community. The building of open prisons is close to normal building standards, because open prisons are closer to normal living conditions. In the future, new prisons are simulated before they are built in order to ensure that the facilities support the prison services.

### **Northern Ireland**

There are Design Standards based on UK standards generated by HMPPS (they also have an online database). A standard cell is 7m<sup>2</sup>, excluding separate WC / shower.

Specialist cell provisions are provided for the observation, the low mobility (elderly) section and for the mother and baby (very low numbers so infrequent use) section. There are enhanced units for young offenders and females, namely the creation of an independent living using normal domestic furniture with kitchens and living room settings in the joint area.

### **Slovenia**

The Prison Service applies some standards. There are single cells of 9 m<sup>2</sup> and 7 m<sup>2</sup> is provided per person for multi person cell. The cells contain a bathroom, wooden furniture, a large window, a refrigerator and a television on their own expense. In the prison, there are common

living rooms for a number of cells with small kitchen and television. A gym and outside sport facilities are provided, as well as laundry, kitchen, medical facilities, visiting areas and isolation cells. For closed prison, there are security doors with steel bars for windows.

The Koper Prison is built according these standards, but the design is more or less unique, because of the different limitations in the construction. There was a limited space of ground floor and height of prison. It's very important that the design is adapted to the circumstances and surroundings; this prison is a good example for that.

## Are there topics on which you want advice from the expert group?

### **Slovenia**

#### How are you planning the size of the new prison? How to predict imprisonment rates?

New Ljubljana male prison is planned for 150 remand prisoners, 178 sentenced, 60 open department. The prison will be built close to the court and highways, so it is easy to transfer inmates to other prisons.

In England, the planning is based on the amount of sentencing in the past years, what kind of offenders are expected and the age groups. England saved space in the planning for the new prisons due to the use of modelling.

The Belgian number of prisons was a political decision. The simulation was made about the ideal size of the prison.

For Finland it was different. They started with some important questions: what is the best location of the prison in the country? What kind of facilities are needed in the prison? Do you want to be close to town or in rural area?

Finland will do a simulation before starting to construct a new prison to find out how much space, staff, etc. is needed. There are savings expected in the planning costs, the building costs, the operation costs, the change costs and the effectiveness related on long term.

To get to an average expectation in Northern Ireland, they differentiate between groups of offenders and what is socially and politically acceptable in the country. They have looked at the imprisonment rates in the region and past numbers of imprisonment.

NOTE: Will the probation service in the future absorb larger numbers?

#### Are there any standards in Europe in connection with security and technical requirements?

How to organize cells and common places, the type of prison, number of floors?

The answer depends very much on the circumstances of the country. Finland has chosen for a ground level only because they have sufficient land. Access to the outside space is important, but it has to be adapted to the local circumstances and availability of space.

## Background information

### **Czech Republic**

In the Czech Republic there are currently 22.500 prisoners (on a population of 10.5 million people) divided over 35 prisons. The prisons rate is 213. As for the female prisoners, they are with a population of 1600 on a capacity of 1200, divided over one female prison and two prisons for males with small female sections.

### **England**

In England the prison population is circa 85.000. Currently, less than 10% of the prisons are open prisons.

### **Finland**

In Finland, there's currently an overcapacity of old expensive prisons. They opt for building new ones, as this is much cheaper than renovating old ones. The land is aiming for 35% open prisons and 65% closed prisons in the future. The cost for 1m<sup>2</sup> open or closed prison is respectively 2500-3000 Euro and 5000 Euro.

### **Northern Ireland**

The current rate of imprisonment in Northern Ireland is 90/100.000, this is around a 1/3<sup>rd</sup> lower than England, Wales and Scotland. There are 3 prisons with a total population of around 1650:

Maghaberry This is a main adult male prison with a population of 800, to be extended up to 1200 spaces.

Magilligan This is originally a PoW camp from WW II, that currently houses 500 male prisoners. A business case has been approved for the redevelopment of the prison to 720 spaces (awaiting funding).

Hydebank Wood This is the Young Offenders Centre and Female Prison with capacity for 300 prisoners. The population currently is 100 young offenders and 66 female prisoners.

The business case for a new female prison is approved, now there're awaiting the funding.

Due to small scale of the estate, the prisons operate with the full range of prisoner categories on one site (both Sentenced -High, Medium, Low risk – and Remand) which makes their operation challenging.

The general procedure in Northern Ireland and Scotland is to first write the business case, get this approved and then apply for funding from the regional government.

### **Slovenia**

In Slovenia there are currently 6 prisons with 14 different prison locations, due to the fact that some prisons have different locations. The total population is 1500, divided into 1100 convicted prisoners, 100 female prisoners and 30 juveniles.

There is only one prison with more than 200 inmates, namely the prison in Dob. This is the largest prison with a capacity of 450 male prisoners (closed department of prison). This prison was built in 1962, at that time there were about 30 inmates in one cell. In 2005, a new project for the reconstruction to create smaller rooms started. In 2012, two new blocks, for a total of 12 million Euros, with 180 single cells have been built and opened. The other cells are for 10-12 prisoners per cell with only two guards per block. This as a result of the unlocked cells and the fact that the prisoners can move freely inside the department from 06:00 am to 22:00 pm. The cells in two new blocks are provided with toilets, a shower and large windows. Prisoners can use outside sport places 7 hours a day. On the territory is a large workshop, owned by a private company. It provides daily work for 250 inmates. Each block contains a gym, laundries, living areas and a kitchen.

Due to the cooperation with Ministry of health, a Forensic Psychiatry department was built in 2011. This building is located outside of the prisons in the university medical center. In this center, 20 people houses there due to an illness and 40 people due to a convicted measure for mental illness. Some staff employees came from prisons.

In 2004, the Koper Prison was built to houses 110 inmates. The cost price was 8.7 million Euro. The single and double cells are respectively 9 m<sup>2</sup> and 14 m<sup>2</sup>. The cells with a toilet and shower have 2.5m<sup>2</sup> extra. On one territory, there are closed, semi-open and open departments that are equal except for the doors. The open departments houses 25 till 70 convicts in different places.

## Final Comments

Although there are many differences between the Prison Services of the participating experts, all share the same concern about who to develop a good design.

Because of the functionality all work with a concept and as much standards as possible.

All participating countries have their own particular focus, but still they face the same challenges:

Which prison is future proof?

Which are the essential characteristics of a prison ?

Which design creates the least detention damage?

The question is: what is the prison of the future?

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