

May 6, 2021

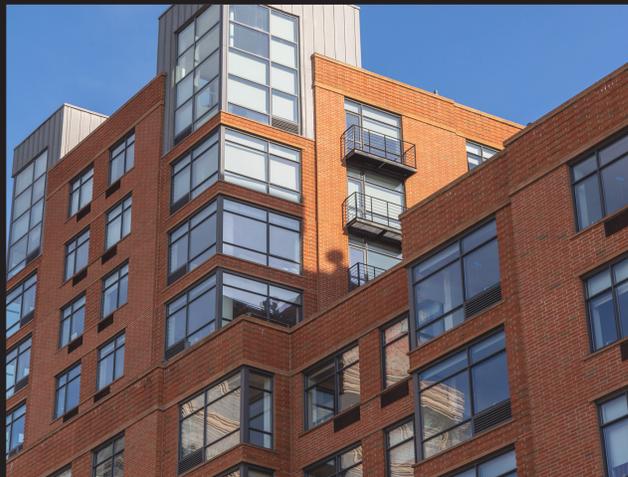
# Design Input Workshop Brooklyn

## NYC Borough-Based Jails Program A DESIGN-BUILD PROGRAM

**NYC** Criminal Justice



**NYC** Department of Design and Construction  
**DDC**



Report Delivered  
on June 25, 2021 by  
**AECOM-Hill JV**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the Brooklyn Design Input Workshop took place on May 6, 2021 from 5:00-7:00 PM via Zoom Webinar. Representatives from the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, Department of Design and Construction, Department of Correction, Department of City Planning, and AECOM-Hill JV convened a workshop to gather community input on the facility design guidelines and principles in advance of the procurement phase of the Brooklyn facility as part of the Borough-Based Jails program. Queen Strategy Partners, a consulting firm with expertise in designing and facilitating workshops, strategizing, planning event logistics, and reporting feedback, facilitated the workshop experience. Below is a summary of the key areas of the workshop.

## Workshop Objectives

The objectives of the workshop are as follows: engaging with the community by providing updates on the design guidelines input process and timelines, sharing the community-driven points of agreement and giving them the opportunity for input on the facility design, permissible uses of the community space and other features such as security, lighting and public space experience. Representatives from the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, Department of Design and Construction, Department of Correction, and AECOM-Hill JV provided key updates on the Brooklyn schedule and milestones, the commitment to project excellence and the Points of Agreement (POA) commitments.

The workshop provided an opportunity for community members to engage with City agency staff, designers, and architects. This workshop report documents the questions, feedback, and discussions gathered from the Brooklyn workshop session.

## Workshop Details

The workshop presentation included project updates, responses to community questions, and clarification on facility details. During the facilitated discussion, an architect from the AECOM-Hill JV team provided additional details on each design image shared during the workshop exercise. This enabled the attendees to have greater context of the images as well as insights into the design strategies employed by the design team.

## BROOKLYN VISION STATEMENT

**The Brooklyn facility embraces the commercial activity along Atlantic Avenue and the civic uses along Boerum Place at the street level and arranges the massing to address the scales of Downtown Brooklyn to the north and the residential neighborhoods to the south.**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Workshop Approach, Experience, and Agenda

Due to the pandemic, the workshop was convened online via the Zoom platform. Workshop participants were able to participate on their computers and phones. The workshop engaged participants in facilitator-led interactive activities. The attendees were provided instructions on the use of the polling feature to choose and submit the image they liked and disliked the most. They also utilized the chat function to provide comments to explain choices.

The workshop experience began with an overview of the project summary, highlighting that there will be 886 beds, 292 accessory parking spaces below grade for Department of Correction staff and 30,000 sqft. of community space will be provided facing Atlantic Avenue.

The community's input will be included in the design guidelines, especially in those areas related to the enhancement of the public space. This workshop report, which documents community feedback, preferences, and comments, will be included as a reference document in the Brooklyn facility RFP to provide insight and provide critical insights and contributions to the facility design-build team.

Workshop guests engaged in 3 activities that included:

**Activity 1:** What do you like best about this community?

**Activity 2:** Community Input on Design Goals

- **Ground Floor Activation**
  - Facility Entry Identity
  - Community Space
  - Public Lobby
- **Public Space and Streetscape**
  - Seating Experience
  - Sidewalk Safety
  - Lighting Experience
- **Outdoor Building Material & Façade**
  - Façade

**Activity 3:** What can be the best use of the community space?

## GUEST BREAKDOWN

Workshop Participants	30
Facilitators and PMC	7
City Agency Representatives	10
Total Count	47

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Key Takeaways & Main Findings

### Activity 1: What do you like best about this community?

- “It is a neighborhood. Shopping and active street life. Children and the elderly are always present and safety of pedestrians is paramount. Friendly and mixed use.”
- “What I like best about this community is its age which is reflected in the architecture, much of which goes back over a hundred years.”
- “The merchants are a collection of large and small business. Many female owned businesses. Very creative.”
- “Most of my shopping and service needs are in walking distance in our neighborhood. Multi culinary restaurants and bars which provide many different venues and food types. It is a safe area and the architecture of the area is varied and adds charm to the neighborhood. A mix of ages: youth and more senior folks also which adds to the specialness and we are exposed to a wide range of inputs and people. Many parks nearby. Easy to walk because the sidewalks are wide.”

### Activity 2: Community Input on Design Goals

- It is important to the community that the facility identity fits in to the current structure of the neighborhood with green space.
- For the community space, the community liked the ability to see inside of the glassy – one story design; however, they were almost equally concerned that this design wouldn't fit in to the current context of the neighborhood.
- The low-key and quiet image option for the public lobby was a clear preference for the community for its clean simplistic design.
- Integrated seating with natural foliage for the seating experience and engineered planters for sidewalk safety were preferences, but the community was very concerned that those planters would be used as trash receptacles.
- While there was more of an appetite for ground lighting, many participants felt the combination of lighting options presented would be ideal.
- With regards to layered and different materials, it gave the community a more palatable option. “I think this gives the designers/architect the most flexibility in making it fit into both the old of Brooklyn and the new, 21st century Brooklyn.”

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Key Takeaways & Main Findings

### Activity 3: What can be the best use of the community space?

- “Mental health/wellness support and community center for holding neighborhood get-togethers and museum/library (learning oriented) to improve knowledge flow in our neighborhood.”
- “Community Center and Non-Profit /CBO ready to offer support and resources for those affected by the criminal legal system.”
- “Children’s Museum and community center combo that offers free admission to families visiting their loved ones.”
- Participants would like the following options to be explored: museum or gallery, professional school (educational resources) and non-profit, food services, community and/or recreation center.

**ACTIVITY 1:  
WHAT DO YOU  
LIKE BEST  
ABOUT THIS  
COMMUNITY?**

# SUMMARY & RESULTS

## Activity 1: What do you like best about the community?

This activity gave the participants the opportunity to describe what they believed was best about their community through the Zoom chat feature.

From this activity about the neighboring areas of the proposed Brooklyn facility, participants expressed that this is a diverse close-knit residential community that wants to protect the integrity and safety of the neighborhood. With considerable foot & bike traffic, active shopping, parks and neighborhood schools, the safety of the pedestrians is paramount.

This activity also highlighted the value placed on having a small-scale neighborhood feel with openness, historic architecture, generations of families, and small neighborhood businesses. The proximity to Manhattan is an added feature.

In summary, the themes of close-knit community, safety, diversity, small business friendly, open space, and convenience were shared as qualities to be acknowledged, understood, and preserved.

ARCHITECTURE	LANDSCAPE	CULTURE AND PEOPLE	EXPERIENCE
Residential Neighborhood	Walkability	Neighborhood and Family friendly feel	Active Street Life
Brownstones	Playgrounds and Parks	Diversity of Small Businesses	Mixed use
Small Scale (low-rise residential)	Pedestrian and Bike Friendly	Intergenerational	Small Business
	Street Parking	Diverse	Safe
	Open Space and Trees	Diverse Cuisine	Charming
			Convenient



**ACTIVITY 2:  
COMMUNITY  
INPUT ON DESIGN  
GOALS**

# SUMMARY & RESULTS

This workshop was designed to enable community input on the design of the facility, especially in those areas related to the enhancement of the public realm. The way that input is included is through the guidelines and principles, and incorporation into other sections of the RFP. The following are the areas where community input related to this workshop will be included in the design guidelines:

- Complement Surrounding Neighborhoods
- Promote Safety and Security
- Enhance the Pedestrian Experience
- Establish a Civic Presence
- Cultivate Welcoming and Prominent Public Access

The concepts of Ground Floor Activation, Public Space & Streetscape and Outdoor Building Materials and Facade frame the design activities.

For **Ground Floor Activation**, this activity allows for reflection on the building perspective from distance, and the personal / pedestrian approach to the facility, community space, and public lobby

For **Public Space and Streetscape**, this activity allows the participants to reflect on the quality of the pedestrian experience, including seating experience, sidewalk safety, and impact of lighting.

For **Outdoor Building Material and Facade**, this activity allows the participants to reflect on different building materials and strategies on how to make the building be perceived smaller.

The following public realm areas were specifically discussed during the activities and the feedback is included herein:

1. Facility Entry Identity
2. Community Space
3. Public Lobby
4. Seating Experience
5. Sidewalk Safety
6. Lighting Experience
7. Outdoor Building Materials & Facade

The next section outlines the findings from the poll results and comments gathered in the Zoom chat feature for each theme.

# 1. FACILITY ENTRY IDENTITY

The participants were asked: “How do you imagine the approach to the entry of the new building?”

They were asked to reflect on the building perspective from a distance and the personal/pedestrian approach to the facility and public lobby located on Boerum Place.

A set of images showing different strategies to approach the facility entry, and public lobby were presented to motivate the conversation and prompt the discussion. The range of images presented permitted the participants to discuss the scale perception and relationship to the street level through different concepts:

1. Large Scale: Recognizable from a distance, it could create a covered or semi-covered public space
2. Clear Entrance: Transparent and easy to access from the street
3. Human Scale: Entrance is scaled to make it feels like access to a smaller building
4. Green Entrance: Includes open covered space and vegetation

There is an appreciation for how the Green Entrance illustrative image presented would complement the existing community and provide a more inviting entrance to victors. Participants were please to see the nod to the roof of the Barclay Center. Participants agreed this design was less institutional and could represent a civic purpose.

The community voiced their concern that the Large-Scale design concept would compromise the integrity of their neighborhood, and would be out of context. The Large-Scale design would challenge the safe, small, and charming atmosphere of the community.

Overall, the participants were more open to the possibilities of the benefits from a Green Entrance as opposed to the Clear Entrance or Large Scale concepts, as the latter designs would not complement the neighborhood. The potential longevity of the Green Entrance would also help with climate change and keep the building cooler in the summer. Additionally, one participant felt that the street wall was extremely important to consider.

*A green entrance feels un-intimidating and warm*

*For the people visiting the building we need something inviting and bright*

# 1. FACILITY ENTRY IDENTITY

## MOST LIKED Green Entrance



### PROS:

- Greenery
- Welcoming
- Approachable, warm
- Sustainable
- Keep building cooler in the summer, and responds to climate change
- Civic purpose feel, but not institutional
- Blends with the neighborhood vibe and park space
- A green entrance is a nod to the roof of Barclay Center

### CONS:

- Maintenance
- Make sure trash is not accumulated in the open space

## Human Scale



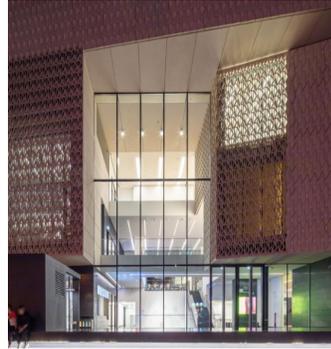
### PROS:

- Welcoming
- Subtle
- Not intimidating
- It fits in the community

### CONS:

- Too cold
- Sterile, institutional, concrete feeling
- Narrower, it may make entry and exit more difficult

## Large Scale



### PROS:

- Preserves a street wall
- Less institutional

### CONS:

- Intimidating
- Clashes with residential context/ Out-of-context

## MOST DISLIKED Clear Entrance



### PROS:

- Good for entry and exit efficiency.

### CONS:

- No character
- Institutional
- Cheap
- Generic
- Intimidating
- It seems not to provide/respect privacy for visitors
- Industrial

## 2. COMMUNITY SPACE

The participants were asked: “How do you imagine the approach to community space?” Participants viewed the perspective from a distance and the personal/pedestrian approach to the community space offered by the project facing Atlantic Avenue.

The architect assisting the workshop discussed a set of images, and concepts during the workshop exercise for participants to provide feedback and motivate a discussion:

1. Human Scale: The material transition in the façade makes it feel like an access to a smaller building
2. Semi-Covered: Allows for controlled transparency, and some linear materials in one direction that add an aesthetic and modern appearance
3. Glassy-Multiple Story: Transparent, perceived multiple story space from outside, night lighting expected.
4. Glassy-One Story: Transparent, access to interior spaces though open semi-covered public space

The most liked choices were not conclusively supported, and a clear preference was lacking.

Participants noted that the Glassy-One Story illustrative image fit more with the architecture of the other buildings in the community with a public and open design on the ground level and more privacy on the top level. Others noted the Semi-Covered design concept complemented the greenery in the Green Entrance design option of the Facility Entry Identity.

The most disliked choices were not conclusively confirmed and a clear disfavor was lacking.

A few participants noted the Glassy-One Story image was too corporate and would cheapen the value of property in the community. There was concern that the Glassy-Multiple Story image had too much glass which made it appear industrial and potential future challenges with upkeep and breakage.

Overall, there are aspects of each design that may work in various combinations, but no individual design received overwhelming support. Glassy-Multiple Story “is in both camps, as the first-floor base looks great, but the grid above makes it look too modern/disjointed from neighborhood.”

*Having space for trees would be great on Atlantic*

*Love the idea of lighting at night (building lighting street) it will make the sidewalk feel safer*

## 2. COMMUNITY SPACE

### MOST LIKED Glassy-Multiple Story



#### PROS:

- Open glass base and integration to ground level
- Lighting street at night
- Allows the community to see what is happening within the building
- Looks nicer than the entrance to the Museum of Modern Art

#### CONS:

- Do not blend with the neighborhood - Out of context
- Too modern
- Industrial and too much glass
- Cost of maintenance and keeping windows clean

### Semi-Covered



#### PROS:

- Attractive
- Wood is natural and welcoming
- Goes well with the other green facade

#### CONS:

- Maintenance and look over time
- Windows/doors are too narrow
- Unfriendly

### Human Scale



#### PROS:

- Fits in with the Boerum Hill neighborhood
- Could reflect the design of the Court House to the north

#### CONS:

- It feels too old
- Institutional

### Glassy-One Story



#### PROS:

- Open and public at the ground level but private above

#### CONS:

- Cold
- Do not blend with the neighborhood
- Cheap
- Looks too corporate, too much steel
- Unwelcoming, unfriendly

### 3. PUBLIC LOBBY

The participants were asked: “How do you imagine utilizing the experience at the public lobby of this facility?” They were asked to reflect on the experience of the approach to the public lobby, which is a public interfacing space, and there may be services eventually that the community could use like Wi-Fi, public restrooms, baby changing stations, ADA accessible water fountain and others.

The architect assisting the workshop discussed a set of images and concepts during the workshop exercise for participants to provide feedback and motivate a discussion:

1. Modern and Transparent: Open space with natural light and bright lighting, including easy to clean surfaces and comfortable furniture
2. Low Key and Quiet: Open space allows for different seating arrangements, including soft light and mixed organic materials
3. Human Scale: Open spaces including exterior views to the exterior and comfortable traditional grouped seating areas
4. Organic Seating: Specifically designed space including colors and textures in seating, floor, and ceiling

The community expressed a clear desire to keep the public lobby space a simplistic and clean design. Incorporating a minimalist design here was very appealing to the participants. One participant offered consideration for keeping it simple and include seating areas with a different style chair and color scheme. The Organic Seating concept raised concerns about the design having too much going on and not being functional in addition to a lack of privacy.

Overall, the participants would prefer the public lobby space to be welcoming, warm, and sensitive to privacy concerns.

*The lobby should have soft surfaces that contribute to quiet.*

*Open, filled with natural light and as we will have more pandemics in the coming decades allows for physical distancing*

# 3. PUBLIC LOBBY

## MOST LIKED Low-key and Quiet



### PROS:

- Warm and welcoming
- Clean and simple
- Contemporary design
- Minimalist and chill

### CONS:

- Not inviting, cold, aloof
- Metal legs on furniture and contact with hard floor surfaces might not be quiet.

## Modern and Transparent



### PROS:

- Open, filled with natural light
- Furniture seems more comfortable and easy to clean

### CONS:

- Cold
- Too busy
- Not inviting, aloof

## Human Scale



### PROS:

- Intimate seating areas
- Simple

### CONS:

- Furniture color scheme pale
- It feels like an airport lobby

## MOST DISLIKED Organic Seating



### PROS:

- Inviting
- Comfortable furniture

### CONS:

- Excessive decoration
- Seating will not allow for privacy
- Dark and crowded
- Too busy and the colors will look outdated
- It feels like a casino or hotel lobby in a basement

## 4. SEATING EXPERIENCE

The participants were asked: “How do you imagine utilizing the seating and surrounding areas of the future facilities?” They were asked to reflect on the importance of seating options, collective or individual seating, formal and informal, integrated, or standalone elements, and the different ways in which public space can be used.

The architect provided the following context on the images discussed during the workshop exercise:

1. Formal Seating: Traditional urban furniture arranged in a line
2. Relaxed /Playful Seating: Urban furniture arranged in groups or non-traditional forms
3. Integrated Seating: Integrated means seating is a part of the landscape and combined with planters
4. Group Seating: Seating arrangement that allows for groups to gather or face each other

*Natural foliage amongst the seating will look lovely and soften the harshness of the area*

The most liked image, Integrated Seating, included an appreciation for the vegetation and mentioned concerns about the possible accumulation of trash in the public space. There was also an appreciation for the openness to being outdoors in the Relaxed/Playful Seating concept. Participants felt smaller seating area of Integrated Seating with the addition of foliage softened the harshness of the area. The greenery complements the neighborhood as indicated in previous responses. The Formal Seating illustrative image was too formal and unwelcoming. It resembled a bus stop to one of the participants. Additionally, the Group Seating concept might encourage too many people congregating.

*Might be good to consider some street furniture on the adjacent blocks to make a connection*

Overall, the inclusion of greenery made a significant difference in this design. A suggestion was made to consider street furniture on the adjacent blocks, which could provide a connection that would add rather than detract from the neighborhood.

# 4. SEATING EXPERIENCE

## MOST LIKED Integrated Seating



### PROS:

- Greenery
- Supports more trees and flowers
- Friendly, easy to maintain a safe social distance
- Smaller seating areas which is a better scale

### CONS:

- Maintainance
- Invite lots of trash

## Relaxed / Playful Seating



### PROS:

- Versatile
- Flexibility
- Supports neighborliness and an openness to people enjoying their day and being outdoors
- people can sit away from each other facing different directions

### CONS:

- Uncomfortable
- Accident waiting to happen, especially with snow on the ground

## Group Seating



### PROS:

- Less rigid
- Creates a varied spatial experience

### CONS:

- Won't last long
- Rainbow treatment no needed
- Too easy to "hog" the space
- It will make the sidewalks very busy and cluttered

## MOST DISLIKED Formal Seating



### PROS:

- Functional, clean, and useful

### CONS:

- Uncomfortable
- Unwelcoming, cold, sterile
- Too formal
- It says "bus stop"

## 5. SIDEWALK SAFETY

The participants were asked: “What would give you a sense of security while using the seating area or walking down the street?” They were asked to reflect on the range of designs to discuss perceived edge security conditions from visible strategies to others that are unnoticed. These might be needed at some pedestrian or vehicular entrances. It is not expected to be required around the whole perimeter of the building.

The architect provided the following context on the images discussed during the workshop exercise:

1. Secured Street Furniture barriers: it is not easy to notice the bollards and structures that secure the space because the design uses planting and urban furniture to hide security elements
2. Engineered Planters: planting is used to build a secure area
3. Heavy Sculptural Objects: Like fixed bollards, other forms can be used, such as spheres or cubes, that could be more pleasant or incite small gatherings.
4. Fixed Bollards: A sequence of bollards is in place securing the access of a building

*Love the idea of bringing more greenery into the area*

The most liked choice was the Engineered Planters concept as it supports the desire to incorporate greenery as long as they are maintained and doesn't become a repository for trash. The right inclusion of greenery could also prevent people from congregating. Proper maintenance of this design would be essential.

There was a clear dislike for the institutional look of the Fixed Bollards alternative. There is too much resemblance to the financial district and there is no greenery. Sculptures could be considered but not the Heavy Sculptured Objects as shown in the illustrative image.

Overall, the participants would appreciate the complement of Engineered Planters as long as it is properly maintained, and consideration was given to Heavy Sculptural Objects if they could look more like a piece of artwork.

# 5. SIDEWALK SAFETY

## MOST LIKED Engineered Planters



### PROS:

- Incorporates plants
- Friendly vibe
- Less institutional and imposing
- Open feel

### CONS:

- Planters could become receptacles for trash and litter

## Secured Street Furniture Barriers



### PROS:

- Incorporates greenery and trees
- Security and a pleasant feeling
- Provide more outdoor seating options

### CONS:

- Maintenance and make sure to avoid trash and litter from accumulating

## Heavy Sculptural Objects



### PROS:

- People could sit on them and congregate
- Children could play on them
- Enables free flow of pedestrians
- Art could be incorporated

### CONS:

- Unwelcoming
- Institutional looking
- Other sculptural designs might fit better the area

## MOST DISLIKED Fixed Bollards



### PROS:

- Allows for the most design flexibility with the sidewalk space

### CONS:

- Institutional
- Scary
- Offers no green or additional seating
- Not neighborly

## 6. LIGHTING EXPERIENCE

The participants were asked: “How do you envision the street lighting to be around the new facility?” They were asked to reflect on nighttime options of public spaces, and examples of a range of how to provide lighting to exterior spaces.

The architect provided the following context on the images provided during the workshop exercise:

1. Ground Lighting: generates more intimate atmospheres, and it could allow for low levels of lighting
2. Lighting Installation: Expressive lighting that can be playful, artistic, and bold
3. Pathway Lighting: mid-high lighting and bollard lighting
4. Column Lighting: Evenness of light coming from the building and style of pole lighting

The community preference is to include more lighting to increase the sense of safety for residents. It may require more than one kind of installation. With the right combination of lights, the area could be properly lit. The Ground Lighting concept would create a greater sense of safety and complement the lamp posts in the neighborhood which would provide more continuity. One participant felt the Lighting Installation option would activate the façade while others felt it would not age well and would call too much attention to it. Participants also felt the Lighting Installation would also look too modern and go out of style. Adding bollards was a recommendation that could provide additional benefit to the area in conjunction with the lighting.

Overall, an integrated lighting plan would satisfy the concerns of the community especially with regards to safety.

*Participants would like to have combined lighting types and maintaining continuity with the existing elements in the neighborhood*

# 6. LIGHTING EXPERIENCE

## MOST LIKED Ground Lighting



### PROS:

- Creates openness in the space and allows it to function as a public space for community gatherings and people to meet
- Subtle
- It could work with the antique lamp posts across the street

### CONS:

- Lights can get cracked, broken, and moldy
- Not sufficient lighting generated
- It does not work in the winter with snow and ice on the ground

## Column Lighting



### PROS:

- More lighting the better

### CONS:

- Institutional
- Cold

## Pathway Lighting



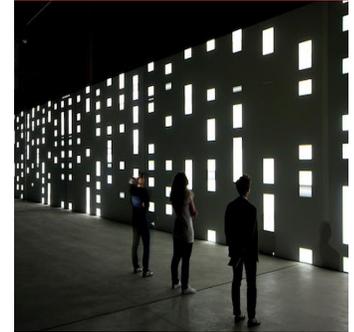
### PROS:

- Most practical taking into account the four seasons
- Enough light to feel safe but not too bright
- Discrete
- Bollards could be combined with lighting

### CONS:

- It has a suburbs or shopping mall feel

## MOST DISLIKED Lighting Installation



### PROS:

- Could activate the facade
- An option to bringing the building and sidewalk together

### CONS:

- It calls too much attention to it, seems out of place
- Gives spotlight effect
- Too modern

## 7. FAÇADE

The participants were asked: “How do you envision what the new facility looks like from the exterior?” They were asked to reflect on how to make this building be perceived as smaller. Among the strategies are: changing the colors and the materials, including breaks or cuts that make it look like smaller pieces, using materials as layers, and bringing another vertical shape to keep the building from looking as one dominant mass, but as multiple smaller ones.

The architect assisting the workshop discussed a set of images, and concepts during the workshop exercise for participants to provide feedback and motivate a discussion:

1. Color Pattern: The use of color and windows break down the building’s mass and see smaller pieces.
2. Cut/Compartments: Composing a façade, adding cuts and compartments helps break down the mass and perceive texture, depth, and shadows
3. Layers/Different Materials: The composition of the façade, including different materials, can also break down the mass and provide different textures
4. Grid Pattern: A repetition of elements provides a rhythm to the façade, creating a cohesive appearance

Their most liked choices reflected the community’s concern about the facility not compromising the aesthetic of the community. There was an appreciation for the Layers/Different Materials concept. They felt the design fit more in line with other developments in the neighborhood and would give the architects more flexibility. A few participants felt the Cuts/Compartments examples could aid in making the building look smaller.

Over 70% of the participants agreed that the Color Pattern image would not enhance the building or compliment the community. There was an appetite for some color but not as much as this design.

Overall, the participants want to ensure the Building Materials & Façade complement the integrity of the community. “Layers/Different Materials concept gives the designers/architect the most flexibility in making it fit into the old of Brooklyn and the new, 21st century Brooklyn.”

*This will be a public building and should be bold as an architectural statement*

# 7. FAÇADE

## MOST LIKED Layers / Different Materials



### PROS:

- Closest to existing community in color and feel character
- Integrates better with the surrounding buildings (it fits in with what a lot of the developers are doing in the neighborhood)
- Gives the designers/ architect the most flexibility in making it fit into the old of Brooklyn and the new, 21st century Brooklyn

### CONS:

- It could look cheap
- Affordable housing feel

## Cuts / Compartments



### PROS:

- Appropriate, this method can be used to make the building seem smaller or less massive/intrusive
- It will make it look less like a jail and not like affordable housing like building

### CONS:

- Looks like Metrotech

## Grid Pattern



### PROS:

- Grid pattern would be an asset in the design
- More consistent with the courthouse and it will age best
- The grid pattern could work if you have good architects

### CONS:

- Looks like a Jail

## MOST DISLIKED Color Pattern



### PROS:

- The color pattern could work if you have good architects

### CONS:

- Does not fit with the character of the neighborhood
- Draw too much attention
- Looks like a school

**ACTIVITY 3:  
WHAT CAN BE  
THE BEST USE OF  
THE COMMUNITY  
SPACE?**

# SUMMARY & RESULTS

Lastly, attendees were asked the following: “What do you believe will be the best use of the community space, which will be included in the footprint of the future facility?” The following examples of permissible uses were provided to the participants:

- Colleges or Universities
- Professional Schools
- Libraries
- Museums
- Non-Commercial Art Galleries
- Health Care Facilities
- Non-Profit or Voluntary Hospitals (Animal Hospitals Not Allowed)
- Community Centers
- Non-Commercial Recreation Centers
- Philanthropic or Non-Profit Institutions

The general consensus of the participants is that the community would like to see the Community Space utilized to enhance the visitor’s experience and educational opportunities for the people in custody. Resources for young people and the elderly should be incorporated in the use of this space.

Responses included museum/gallery space, professional school, recreation center for children, mental health, and wellness support and food services. Additionally, the hope is that the use of this space would not contribute to adding an influx of additional vehicular traffic in this pedestrian friendly community.

FOCUS ON COMMUNITY	FOCUS ON EDUCATION	FOCUS ON CULTURE	FOCUS ON NON-PROFIT / OTHER
Community Center	Professional School	Museum or Gallery	Non-Profit Programming
Recreation Center	Arts and Crafts Classes	Performing Arts Center	Food Programs
Responding to Needs of the Community, Visitors and Jail Users	Satellite for Community College Educational Programs	Space for Cultural and Community Events	Legal Support



# CONCLUSION

# CONCLUSION

**T**he Design Input session yielded information and insights valuable to the RFP development process. The workshop participants were passionate and vocal about advocating for the community they represent.

Participants will be engaged for continued input throughout the design build process to ensure the needs of the community they represent are heard.

We were able to capture significant feedback and meaningful insights from the participants in attendance. The underlying themes for Activity 1 and Activity 2 as it relates to the qualitative input provided during the workshop were the importance of protecting the historic and close-knit residential feel of the neighborhood and preventing the community from being overdeveloped.

With respect to the environment, the use of trees and greenery were preferences to make the area more welcoming, especially in the seating experience and sidewalk safety, as long as it is maintained.

Overall, the community is open to various uses for the community space enhancing the experience of families during their visits and, for training and/or support options for, including but not limited to, people in custody to assist in their education/rehabilitation. However, they are not in favor of any use that would increase traffic in the neighborhood.

The workshop generated design insights in line with our objectives. Attendees were forthcoming in providing their likes and dislikes along with their comments and justification. We acknowledge their flexibility in allowing us to utilize a virtual platform to garner their input to be included in the Design Guidelines for the Design/Build Process.



# APPENDIX

# APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Upon completion of the Design Guidelines Input, they were given an opportunity to type questions into the Q&A box to be answered live. Each participant's question was answered by a City agency staff person.

Questions focused on:

1. Community input into design build and design
2. Traffic Concerns – the participants were informed that these questions will be addressed in upcoming Neighborhood Advisory Committee (NAC) Meetings.

1. Question: Will there be another meeting to vote on some final designs?

**Answer:** Updates will be provided to the Community Board 2 (Land Use Committee) and Neighborhood Advisory Committee (NAC) Meetings.

2. Question: Can the local stakeholders have a greater say in determining the use of the community space? These include the Boerum Hill Association, the Brooklyn Heights Association, the Cobble Hill Association, the Atlantic Avenue BID and the Atlantic Avenue Local Development Corporation. All these have long histories with the needs and goals of the avenue.

**Answer:** DDC shared questions and concerns with City Hall. The NAC and the larger community will play a role in determining the use of the community space.

3. Question: Is the community space intended for the wider community or for those in the jail or for their families?

**Answer:** DDC shared questions and concerns with the City Council as the community space programs have not yet been selected. The community space will serve both people visiting the facility and the community at large.

## General Comments

Please always keep a virtual meeting option for these meetings as some neighborhood members are not in town.

**NYC** Criminal  
Justice



**NYC** Department of  
**DDC** Design and  
Construction

**AECOM-Hill JV**