

The task of reducing mental health stigma associated with the place (architecture) necessitates considering a wide range of diverse issues. To meet standards of quality for mental health facilities the designers need to create spaces that ensure the protection of in-patients' dignity and privacy while maintaining security, as well as appropriate humanisation of hospital space with respect for local and cultural determinants. This allows focusing on the patients and facilitates their engagement on a personal and social level while appropriate therapy is being carried out.

Mental health architecture should be neither the architecture of madness nor the architecture of stigma, but an architecture of therapy, humanity and safety.

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- 3 Kirmayer LJ, Pedersen D. Toward a new architecture for global mental health. *Transcult Psychiatry* 2014; **51**: 759–76.

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Correction

Needs and fears of young people presenting at accident and emergency department following an act of self-harm: secondary analysis of qualitative data. *BJPsych*, 208, 286–291. The copyright and usage statement regarding this paper should read:

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The online version of this paper has been corrected post-publication, in deviation from print and in accordance with this correction.

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