Synopsis for Rehabilitation by Design

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gleeds.com/newsmedia

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Chairman of The Nehemiah Project

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Further contributors

Introduction

The Prison and Courts Reform Bill

Specifically, the Government has committed to:

Establishing six ‘Reform Prisons’

(one of which is HMP Wandsworth, built in 1851)

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Chapter 2

Problem: Mismatch between goal of instilling responsibility and an environment that obviates responsibility.

Recommendations to include:

Problem: Anger/frustration that occurs due to inherent unfairness in current system.

Recommendations to include:

Education and work: *Creating and sustaining a culture of hope and aspiration*

2.1 Introduction

Unlocking Potential[4]

Transforming Rehabilitation 20 -3

52%

6 5%

4 %

52% *of male prisoners have* **no qualifications** *at all upon arrest*

65% *have* **numeracy** *skills at or below Level 1*

48% *have* **literacy** *skills at or below Level 1*

2.2 Rehabilitation through education in prisons

[5]

Unlocking Potential

if education is the engine of social mobility, it is also the engine of prisoner rehabilitation"[6].

Programme consistency:

Learning support: 20, 30 %

4 20 -6 *Unlocking Potential A review of education in prison-*

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Problem: Difficulty recruiting high-quality teachers.

Recommendations to include:

Problem: Ex-offenders often struggle to maintain momentum upon release.

Recommendations to include:

Balancing security needs with spatial aesthetics: *Allowing the 'outside in'*

3.1 Introduction

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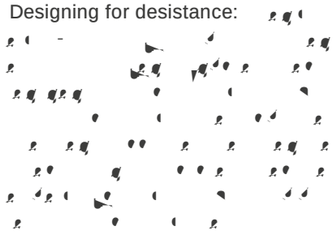
3.5 Designing for desistance: encouraging third sector involvement

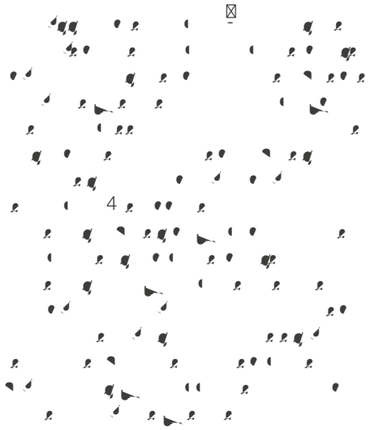
Designing for desistance:



The Community Hub:

Example of good practice:

3.6 Limiting contraband: designing in less intrusive, more effective security



Using technology to give the appearance of freedom:

33 33 0 33 3 3

The Rehabilitative Prison: What Does 'Good' Look Like?

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Problem: Proliferation of drugs (including new psychoactive substances) and mobile phones.

Recommendations to include:

The many functions

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4.5 The prison as an accident and emergency department

The ‘modernisation’ programme:

Designing for the elderly:

[7] 2005 *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice* 44 4 350

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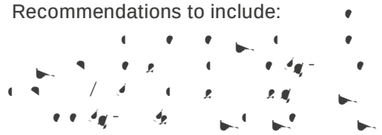
4.8 Conclusion

Summary of key recommendations

Problem: High levels of addiction/ substance use in prisons.

Recommendations to include:



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Rehabilitation by Design: *Influencing Change in Prisoner Behaviour*

The most cost effective alternatives to incarceration:

[27] *(Please see figure 2).*

Expert opinion:

USA examples:

2 %

7%

40

$ 4

200 [2]

[30]

27

2 // /22 0 23

2 4 20 2

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Why is prison reform needed?

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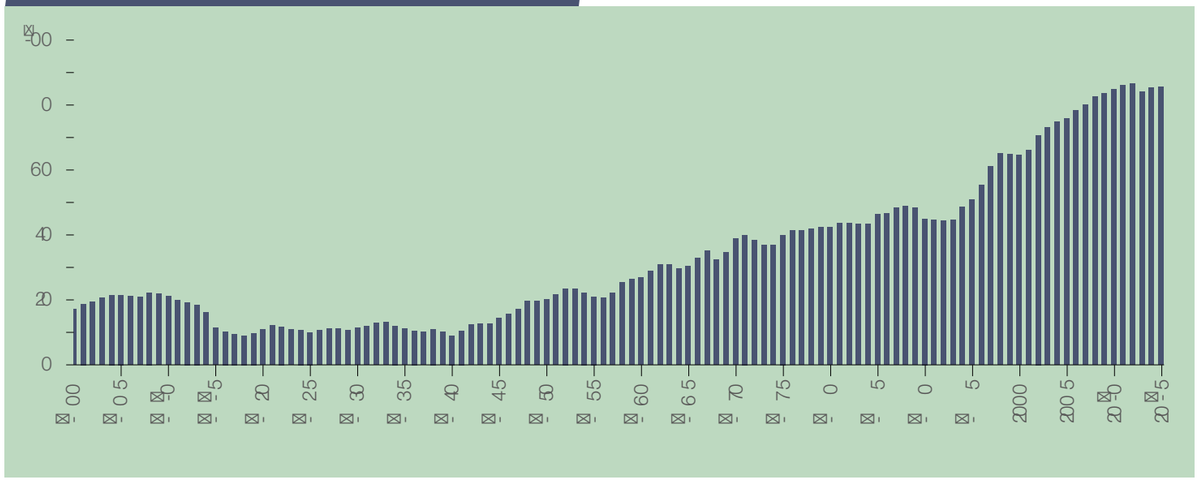
Fig 2: Historical total prison population: 1900 – 2015 (000s)[19]



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Rehabilitation by Design: *Influencing Change in Prisoner Behaviour*

Rehabilitation by Design: *Influencing Change in Prisoner Behaviour*

Chapter 1

Integrating rehabilitation and prison design: *Influencing a change in prisoner behaviour*

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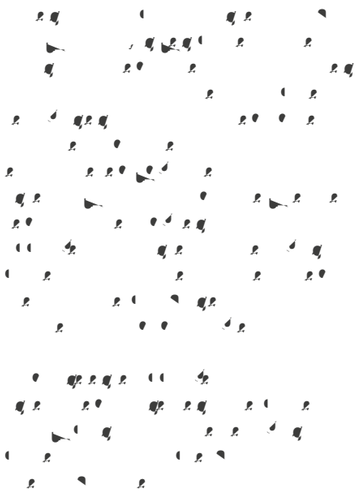
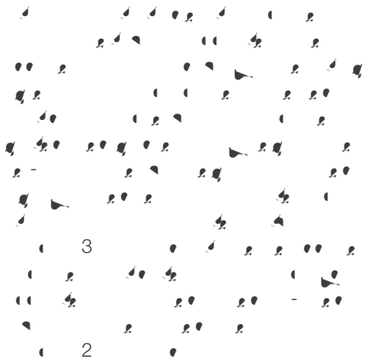
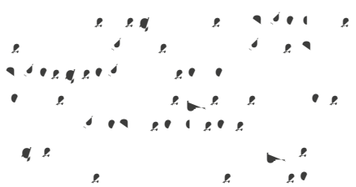


1.2.2 Opportunities for agency in prison

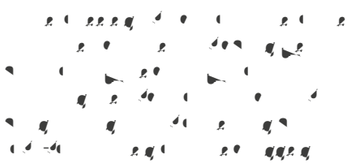


1.2.3 The normalisation model: Design implications

1.3 Using design to reduce anger, frustration and violence



1.3.1 Designing passive and active spaces



1.3.2 Basic design principles which promote positive behaviour

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1.3.3 Managing temperature

1.3.4 Managing acoustics

1.3.5 Managing light

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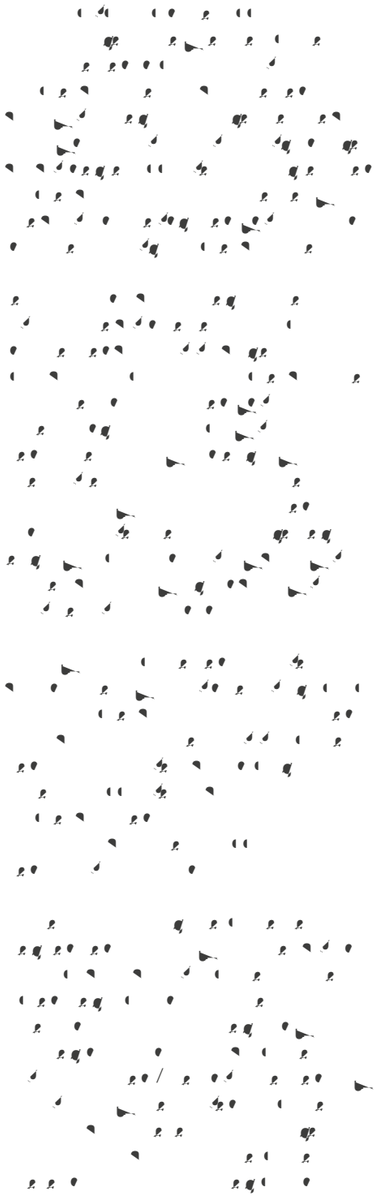
1.5 Making offenders responsible for rehabilitation



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1.6.2 Applications of Swift, Certain and Fair: USA and UK

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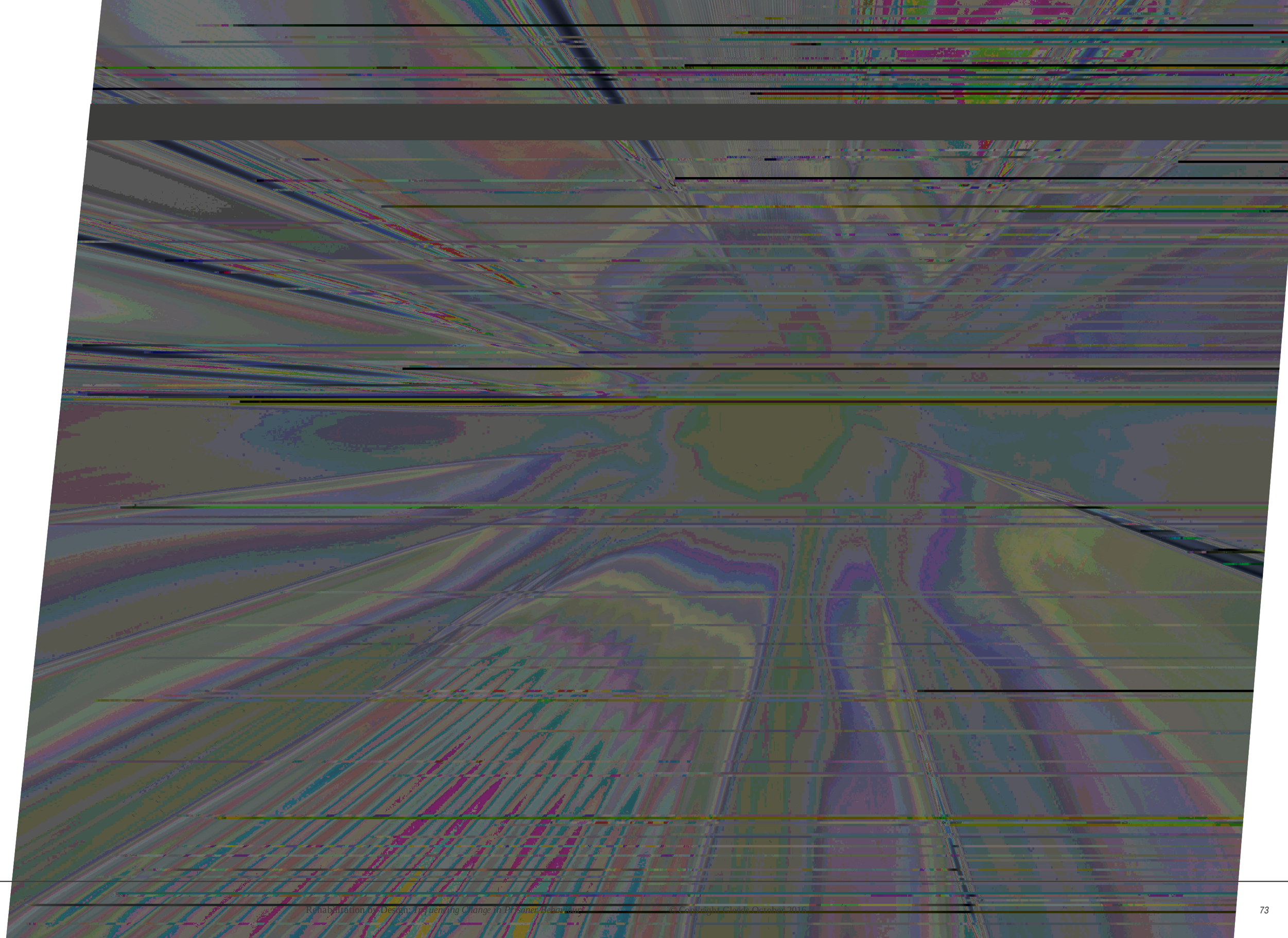
1.6.3 Applications of Swift, Certain and Fair: Prison context

Implementing Swift, Certain and Fair principles in response to problematic behaviour in prisons reduces assaults on inmates and staff, as well as stress on both inmates and staff.[46]

1.7 Conclusion



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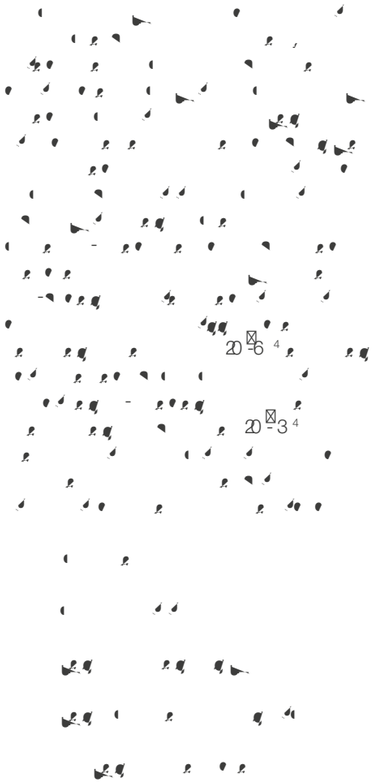
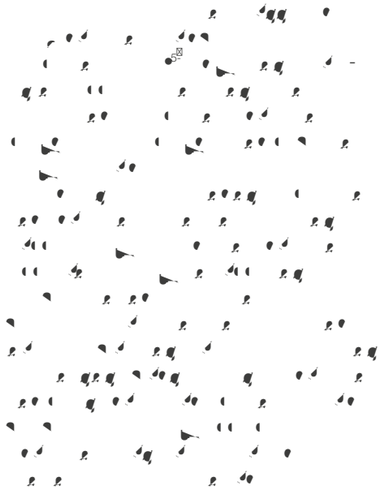
Chapter 2

Education and work:
Creating and sustaining a culture of hope and aspiration

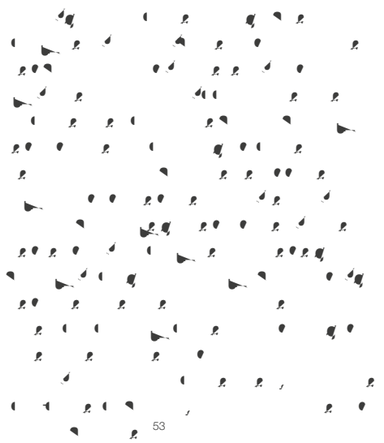
2.1 Introduction



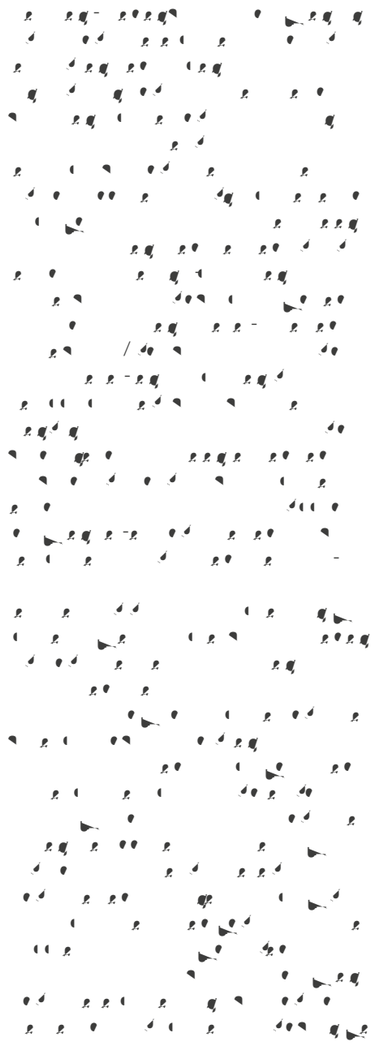
2.2 Rehabilitation through education



"If education is the engine of social mobility, it is also the engine of prisoner rehabilitation."[52]



2.2.1 Barriers to delivering high quality education in effective learning environments



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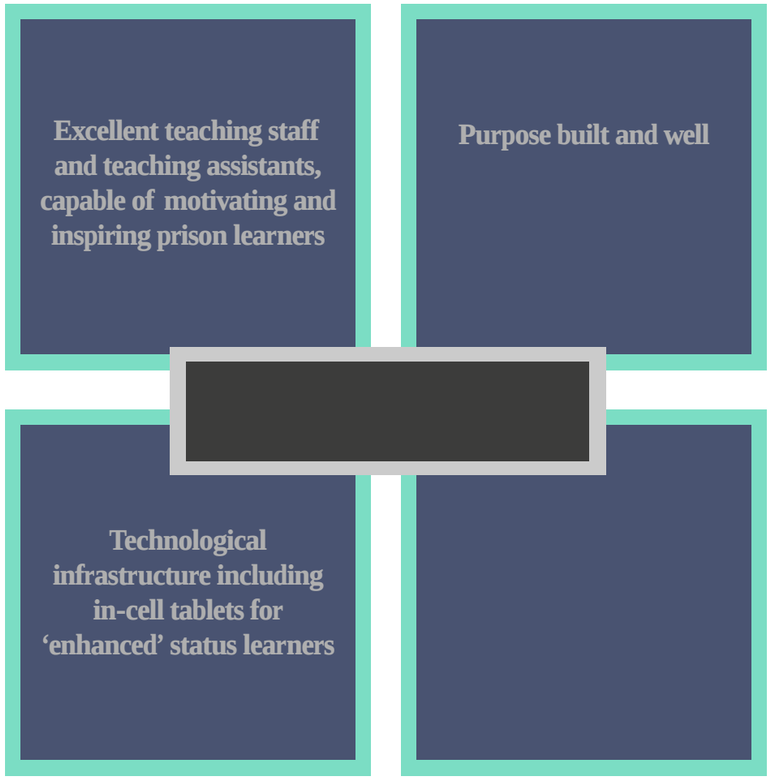
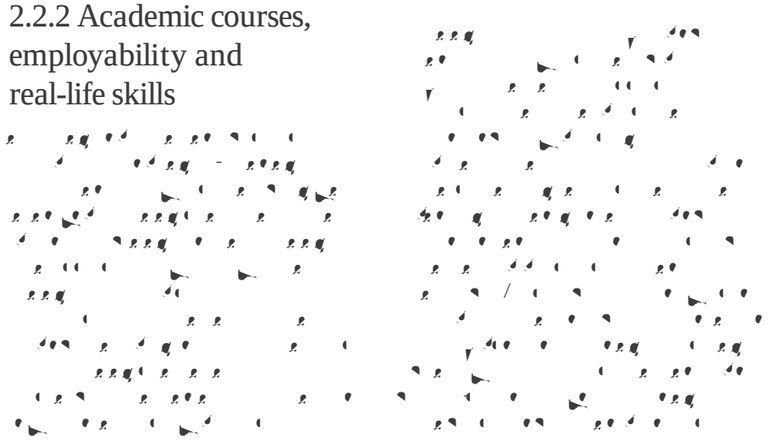
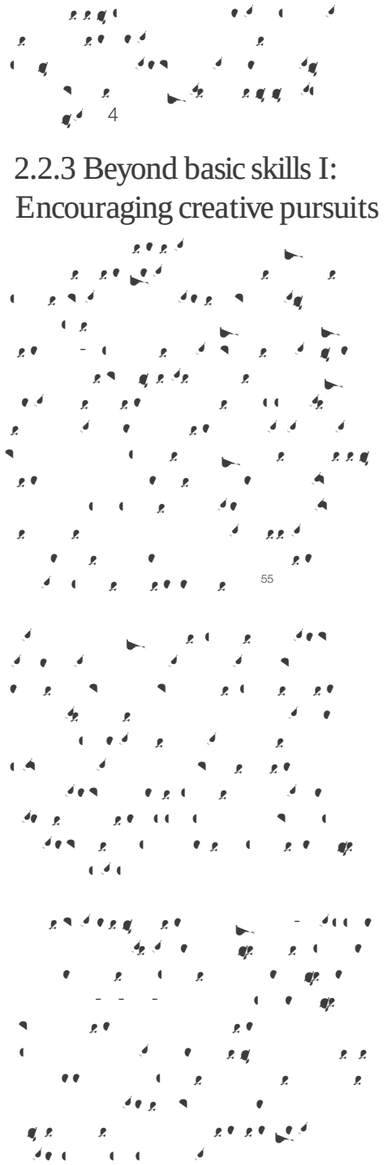
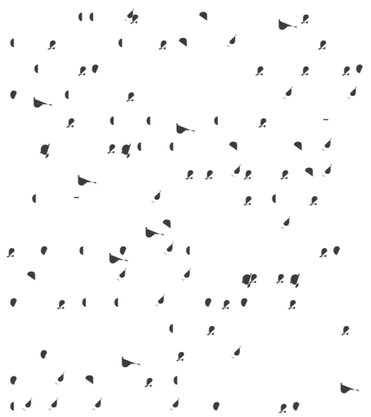


2.2.2 Academic courses, employability and real-life skills

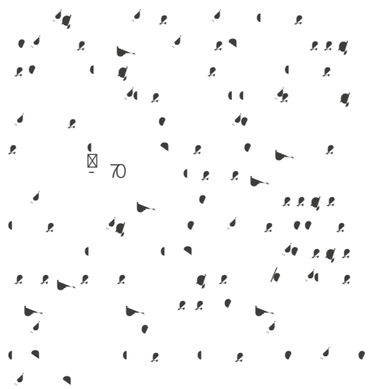




2.2.3 Beyond basic skills I: Encouraging creative pursuits



2.2.4 Beyond basic skills II: Encouraging higher education



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2.3.1 Recent developments in e-learning

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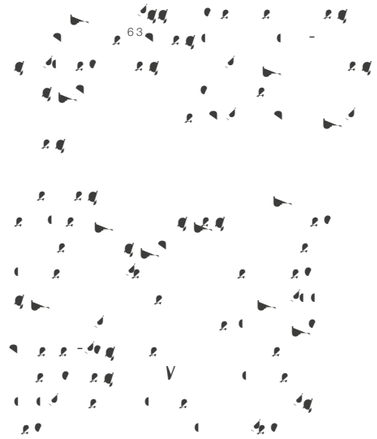
2.4.2 Prison mentoring schemes and employability

"Being in that long, I was given a role in the centre as a mentor to some of the younger kids inside, giving them my life story, hoping they'd take advantage when they got out I suppose [...] I didn't really like the idea of working for nothing, but once I got involved with the kids and the people doing the work, I really enjoyed it."[62]



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2.5 Maintaining employment upon release

2.5.1 Preparing prisoners' families

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Recommendations

Motivating prisoners to engage in work and education

Recommendations

Creating effective environments for learning

Recommendations

Embracing the digital prison

Recommendations

Equipping prisoners with transferable skills through work

Recommendations

Chapter 3

Balancing security needs with spatial aesthetics: *Allowing the 'outside in'*

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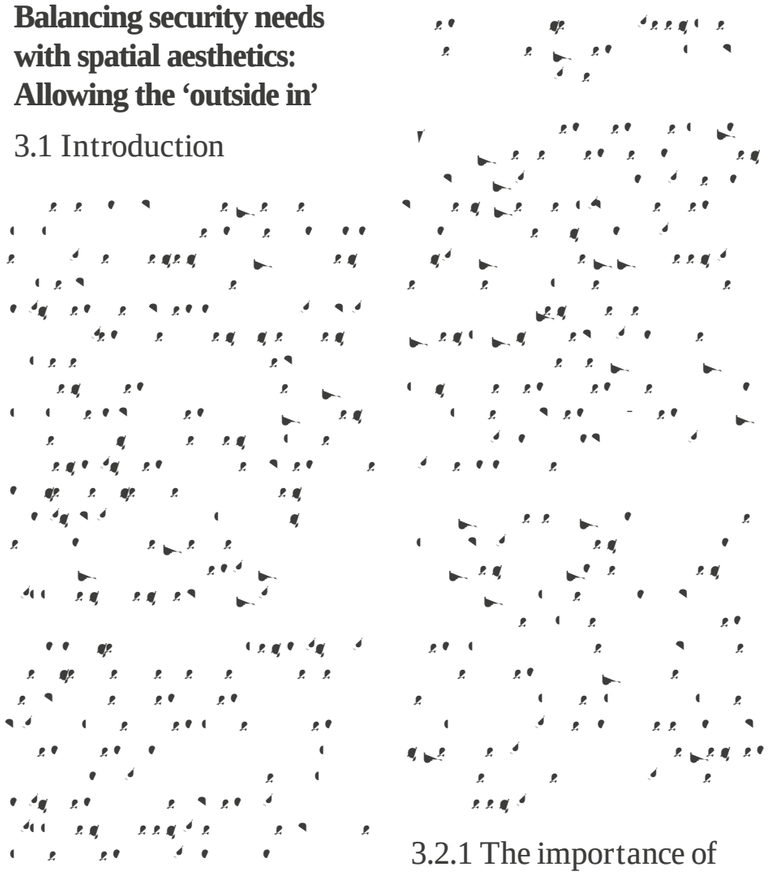
Chapter 3

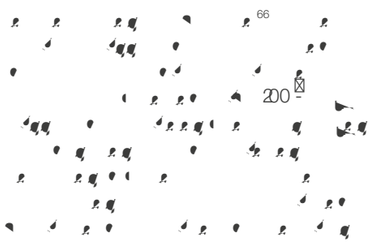
Balancing security needs with spatial aesthetics: Allowing the 'outside in'

3.1 Introduction



3.2 Designing for desistance: Encouraging meaningful interaction with friends and family

3.2.1 The importance of prisoners' families



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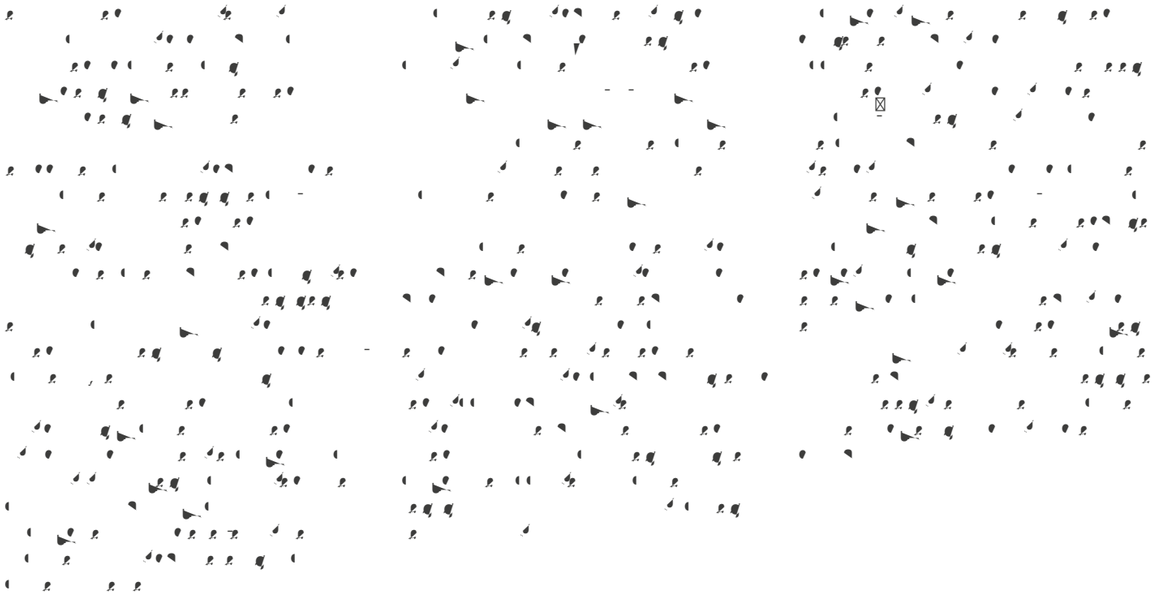
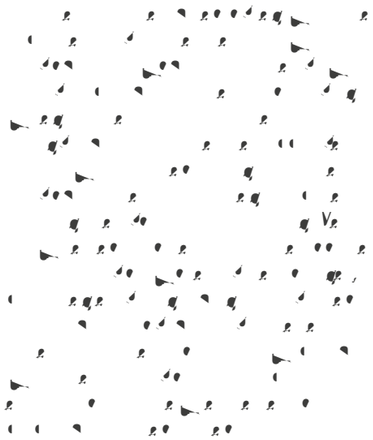
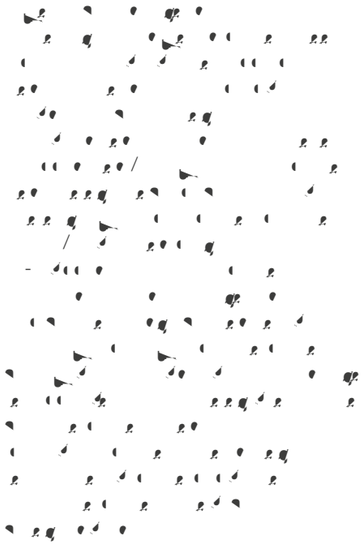


3.2.5 Balancing security measures and family-friendly design



3.3 Designing for desistance: Retaining staff to ensure consistency



3.3.1 Reversing the decline in numbers of prison staff

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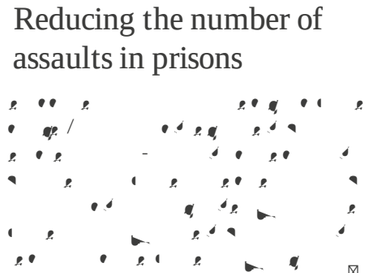
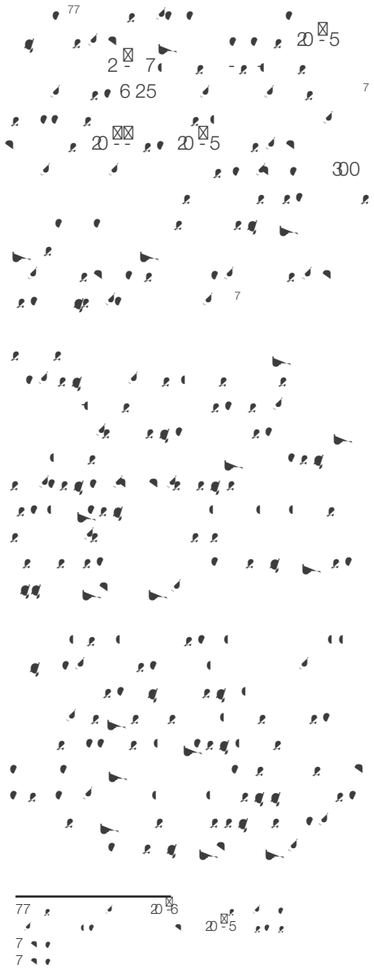
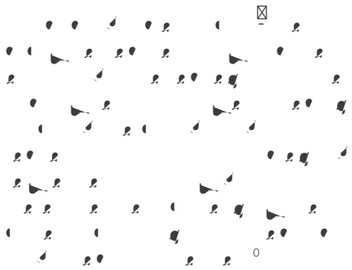
Prison design and staff facilities



Reducing the number of assaults in prisons



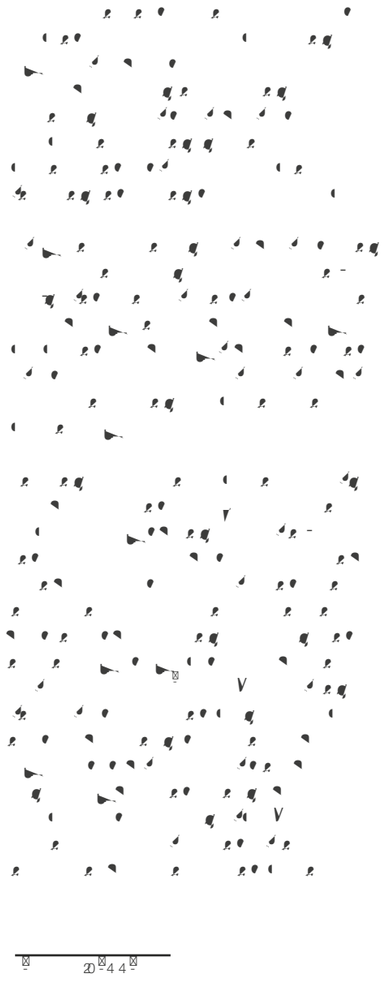


Job satisfaction

3.4 Designing for desistance: Encouraging meaningful interactions with staff

3.4.1 Improving staff effectiveness

3.4.2 Using technology to assist Pro-Social Modelling and ‘Every Contact Matters’



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3.5 Designing for desistance: Encouraging third sector involvement

3.5.1 The Community Hub

3.5.2 Preparing for release

"[It] is not a linear process that 'happens' to an individual. Rather it requires a set of behaviours, attributes and values within individuals, institutions and the broader community that support and sustain desistance from crime and enable people to live productive lives".

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3.6.3 Reducing the demand for contraband

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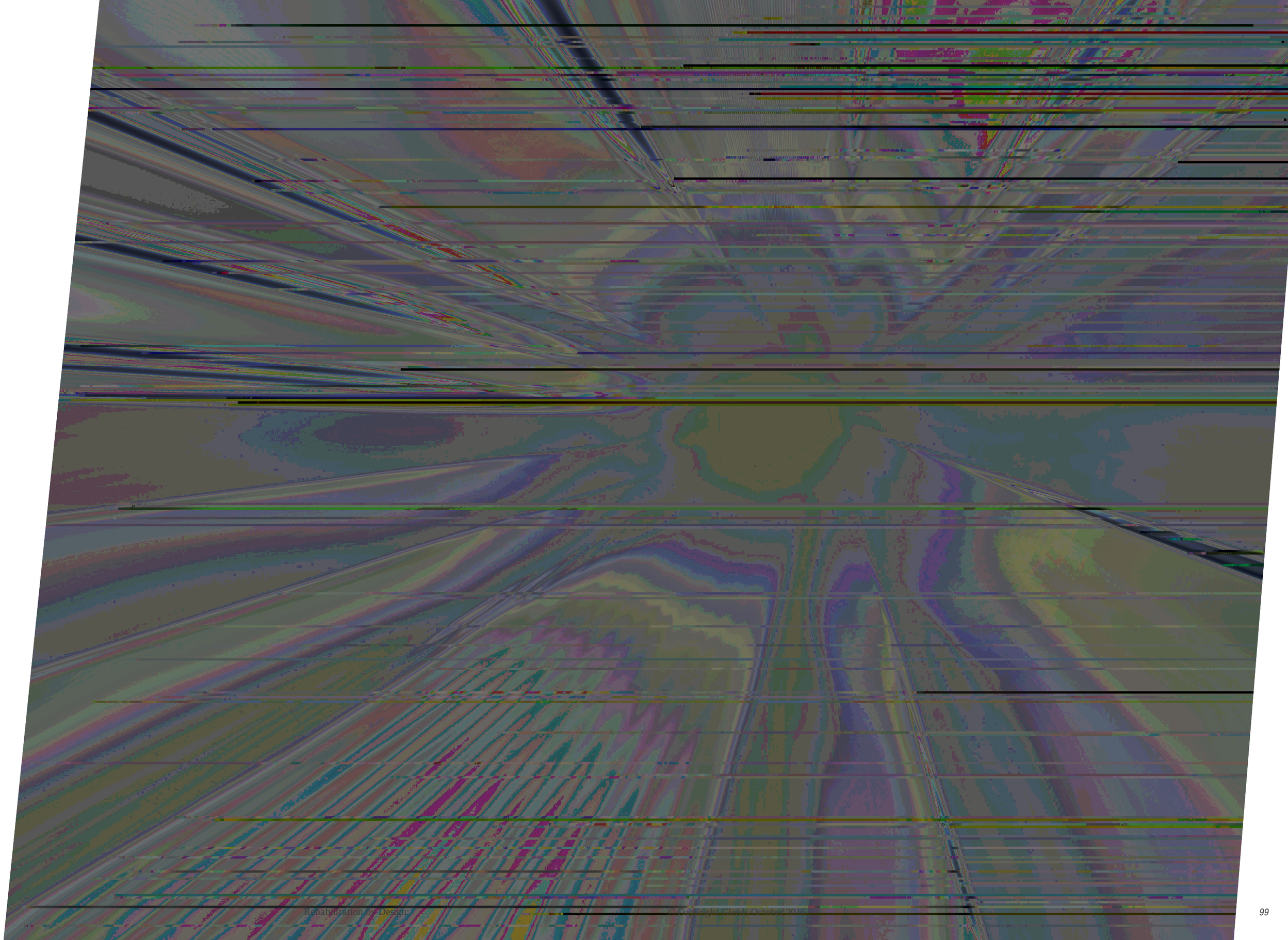
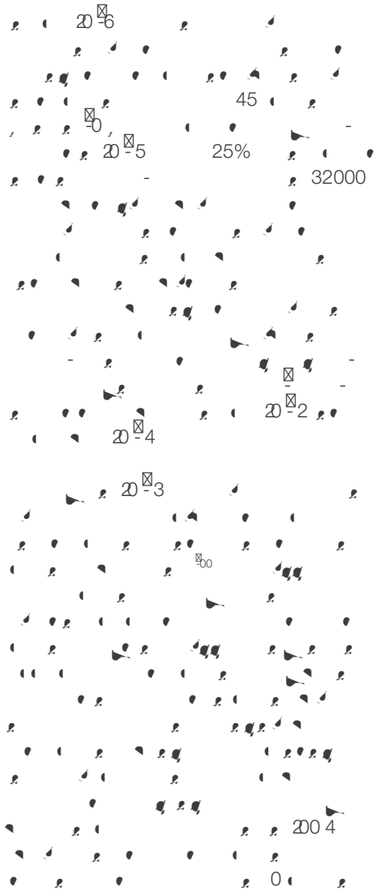


The many functions of a prison: *Supporting prisoners with complex health needs*

4.1 Introduction



4.2 The prison as a detox facility

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4.2.3 Learning from past challenges associated with drug use in prisons

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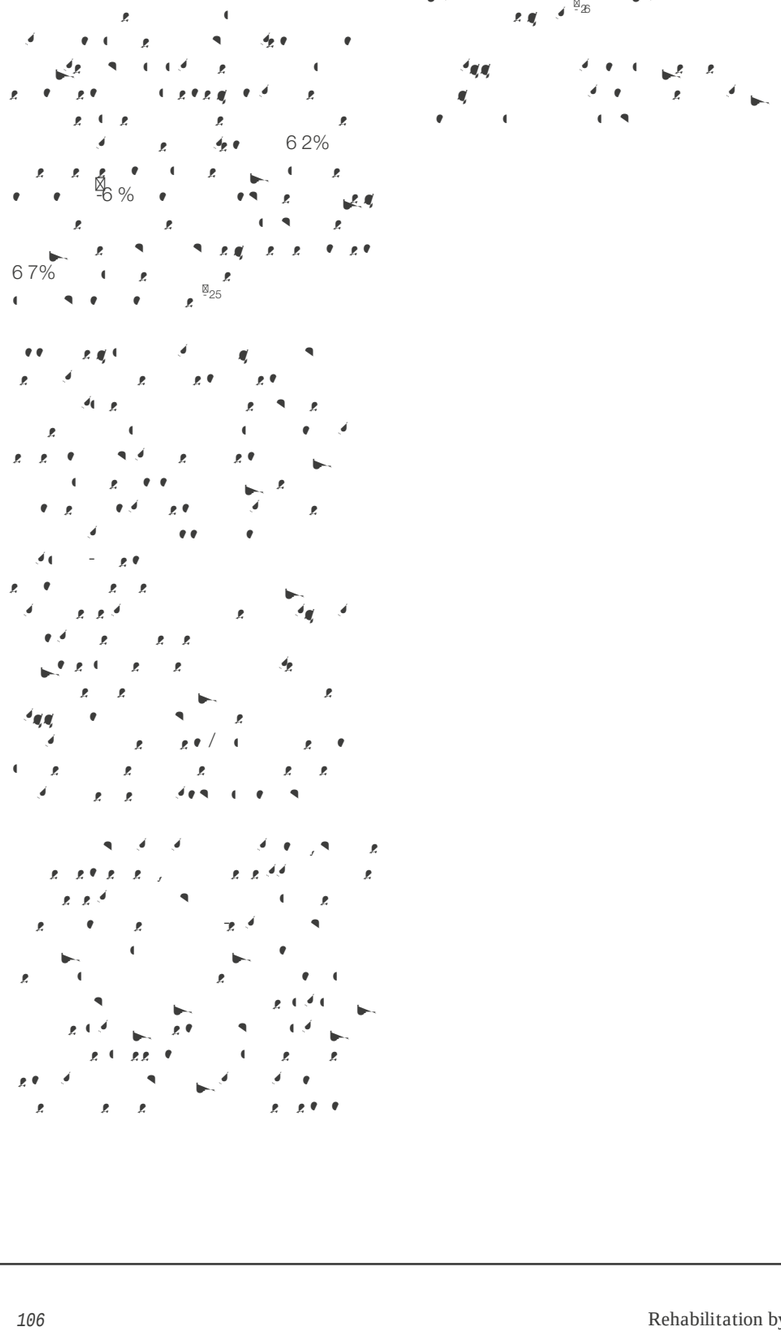
4.3.6 Devising a holistic, comprehensive strategy



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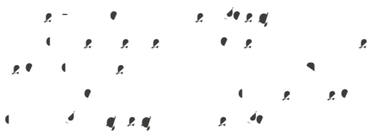
"Work is at an early stage to consider how a strategic approach to the use of the prison estate can best ensure that older offenders are accommodated where their needs can best be met, and where the built environment can facilitate this."[130]

Seventy per cent of older prisoners reported receiving treatment or counselling for a health problem in the year before prison entry. Cooney et al reported that prison staff perceived older prisoners to have a physical health status 10 years older than people of the same biological age living in the community, acquiring age-related health problems 10 to 15 times faster than their peers in the general population.



"The high prevalence of depression among older prisoners, now confirmed across a number of studies, supports the need for routine, effective and early depression screening to be established. The systematic use of health and social care assessments and subsequent care planning, alongside screening for depression, should provide a two-pronged approach to better addressing the high levels of depression among older prisoners with unmet health and social care needs."

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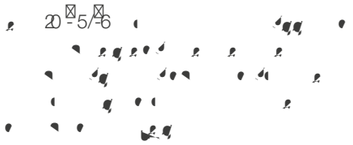
4.5.2 Adopting a ‘triage centre’ approach



“A range of staff including chaplains, drugs workers, resettlement officers and prisoner and peer workers. The centre was bright, welcoming, well decorated and …prisoners were more likely to feel at ease and access the range of help that was offered”[135].

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Recommendations

Reducing high levels of addiction/substance use in prisons

Recommendations

Reducing high levels of depression, self-harm and suicide in prisons

Balancing the books: *Reducing operational and construction costs while supporting rehabilitation*

5.1 Introduction

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"Scandinavian countries are often considered models of successful incarceration practices, particularly Norway which, at 20%, has one of the lowest recidivism rates in the world … While Americans may scoff at the treatment of prisoners in other countries … the low incarceration and recidivism rates suggest that the "normalization" approach works."[145]

5.3.1 Cost per prisoner in England and Wales

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5.5.5 Safety and security

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5.7.2 Cost savings and

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5.8 Optimising staffng costs

Prisons never close, 24 7

Staff are needed for every round the clock position, 6

There is a wide array of different roles needed,

5.8.1 Cost savings through staff-effcient operations

A strategic review of the prison estate:

Incarcerating fewer people:

Increasing staff retention:

£ 000

3

Minimising staff overtime:

54 063 000

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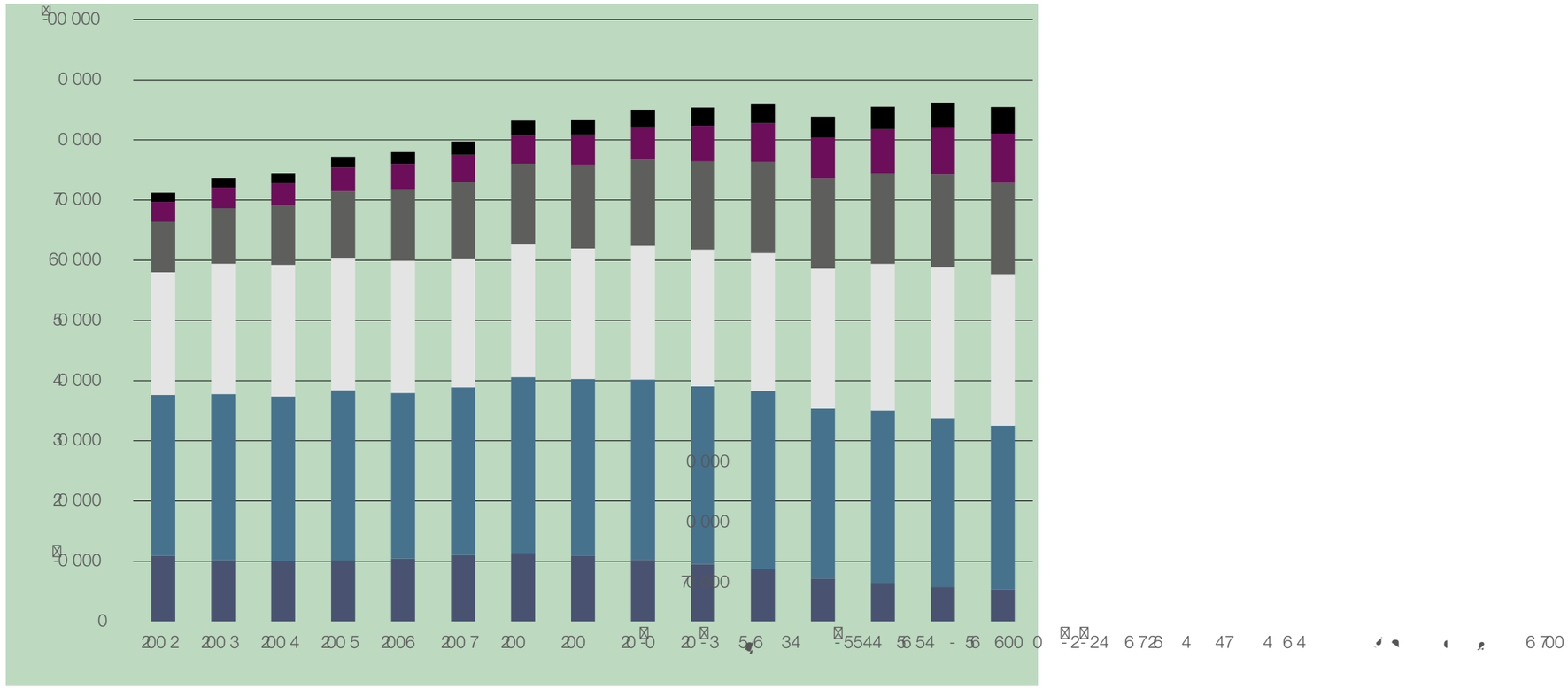

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Fig. 21: Graph detailing the 2016 prison population according to offence type

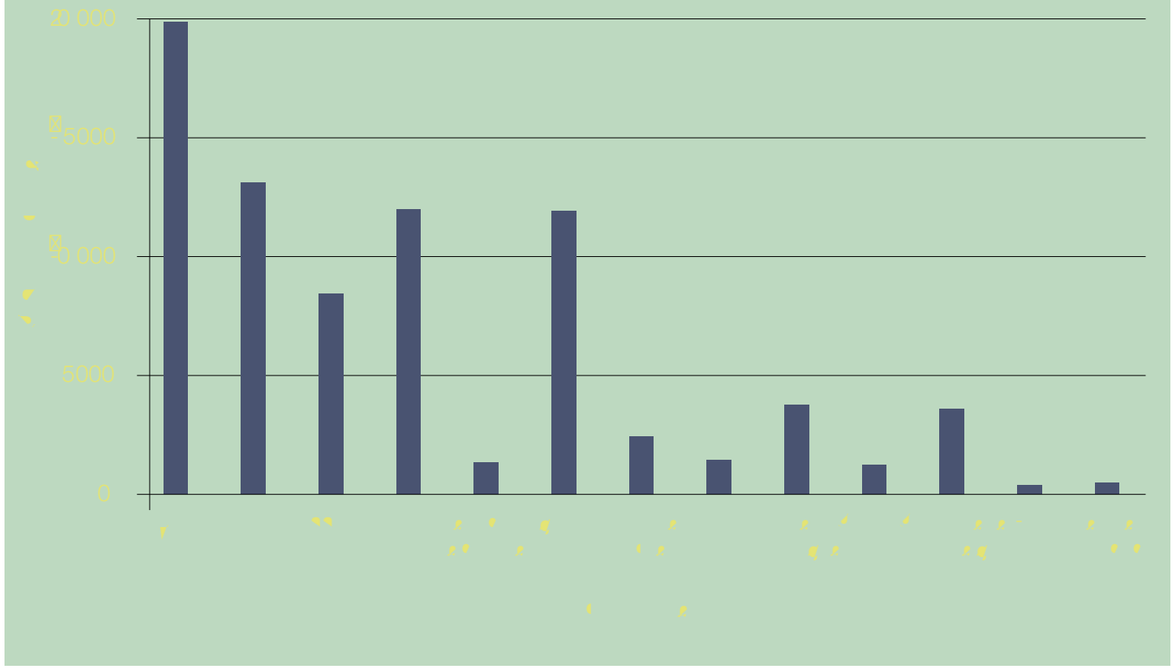
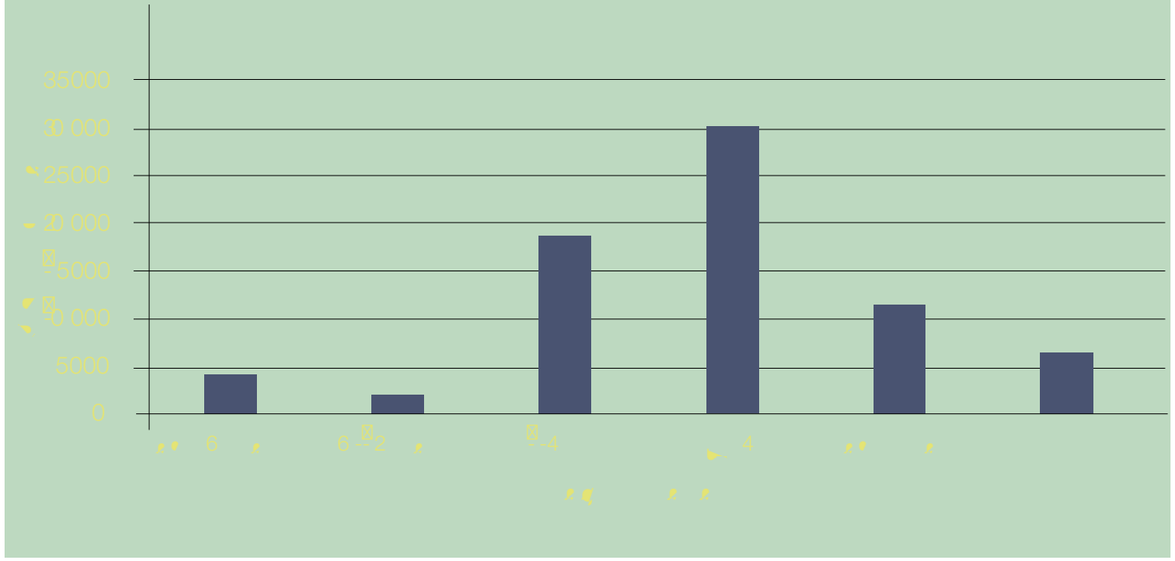
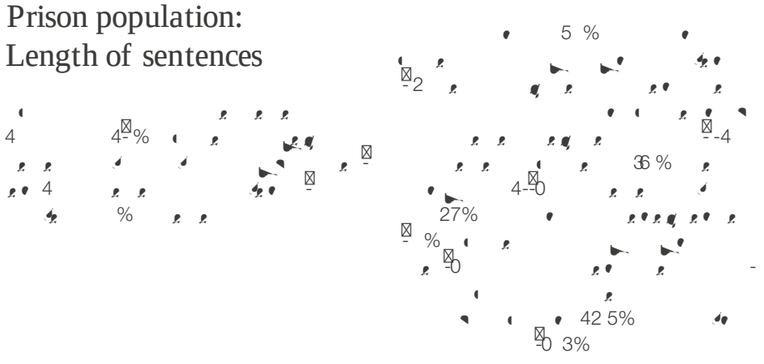


Fig. 22: Graph detailing the number of prisoners serving particular lengths of sentence in 2016



Prison population: Length of sentences



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