

Synopsis for Rehabilitation by Design





Further information

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Contributor biographies

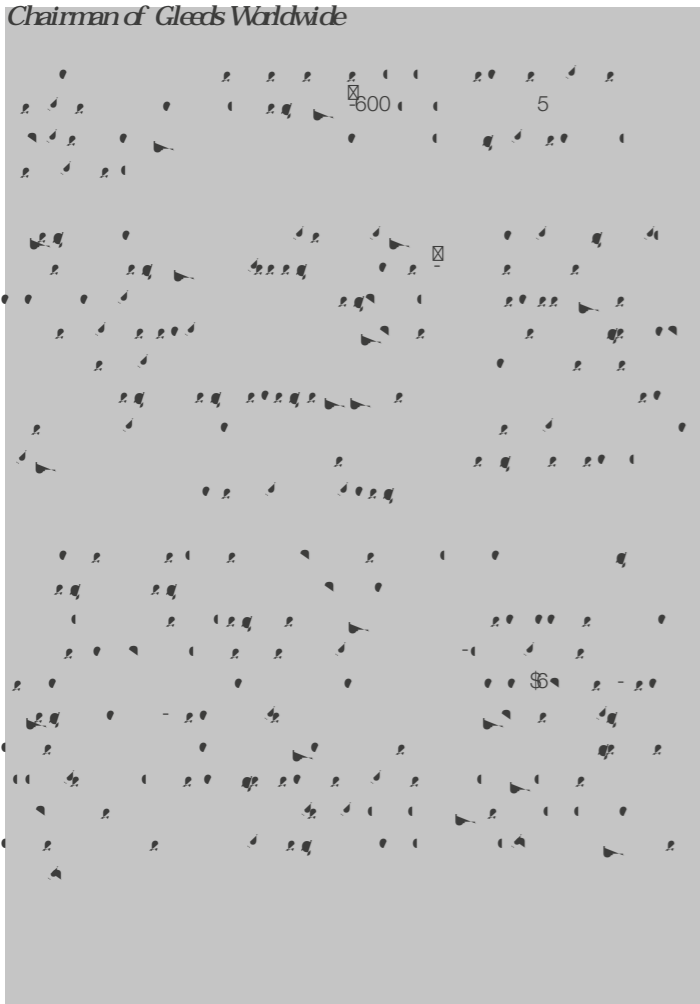


Richard Steer

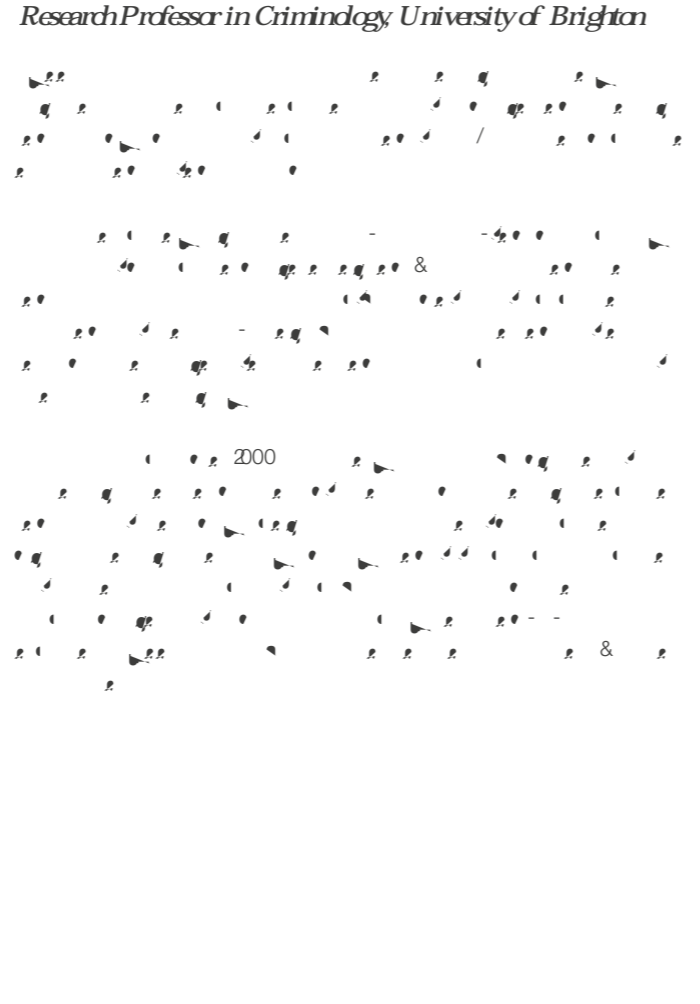


Yvonne Jewkes

Chairman of Gleeds Worldwide



Research Professor in Criminology University of Brighton



*Professor of Psychiatry, Stanford University
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Contributor biographies



Senior Lecturer in Criminology, University of Brighton

2013
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Chairman of The Nehemiah Project

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Further contributors

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)

Chapter 2

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

Recommendations to include:

“...the current system is designed to be punitive, not rehabilitative. It is a system that is based on fear and control, not on respect and dignity. We need to change the culture of the prison system, so that it is based on respect and dignity, and that it is designed to help people to change their lives and to become responsible citizens.”

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

Recommendations to include:

“...the current system is designed to be punitive, not rehabilitative. It is a system that is based on fear and control, not on respect and dignity. We need to change the culture of the prison system, so that it is based on respect and dignity, and that it is designed to help people to change their lives and to become responsible citizens.”

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

2.1 Introduction

“...the current system is designed to be punitive, not rehabilitative. It is a system that is based on fear and control, not on respect and dignity. We need to change the culture of the prison system, so that it is based on respect and dignity, and that it is designed to help people to change their lives and to become responsible citizens.”



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

“...the current system is designed to be punitive, not rehabilitative. It is a system that is based on fear and control, not on respect and dignity. We need to change the culture of the prison system, so that it is based on respect and dignity, and that it is designed to help people to change their lives and to become responsible citizens.”

Programme consistency: ...

Learning support: 20, 30 %

⁴ Unlocking Potential A review of education in prison-

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'***

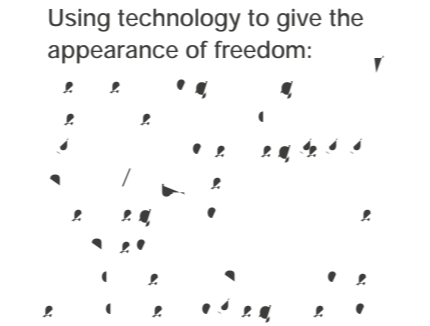
3.1 Introduction



**3.5 Designing for desistance:
encouraging third sector
involvement**



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



The Rehabilitative Prison: What Does 'Good'
Look Like?
/2014/

33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33

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

The many functions

Recommendations to include:



The 'modernisation' programme:



4.5 The prison as an accident and emergency department

Designing for the elderly:



⁸⁷ ... 2005 ...
Howard Journal of Criminal Justice 44 4 (35)

4.8 Conclusion



Summary of key recommendations

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

Recommendations to include:



The most cost effective alternatives to incarceration:

²⁷ (Please see figure 2).

Expert opinion:

USA examples:

2002

2%

7%

40%

\$-4

30

²⁷ ...

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Chapter 5

5 1

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Appendices

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1.1

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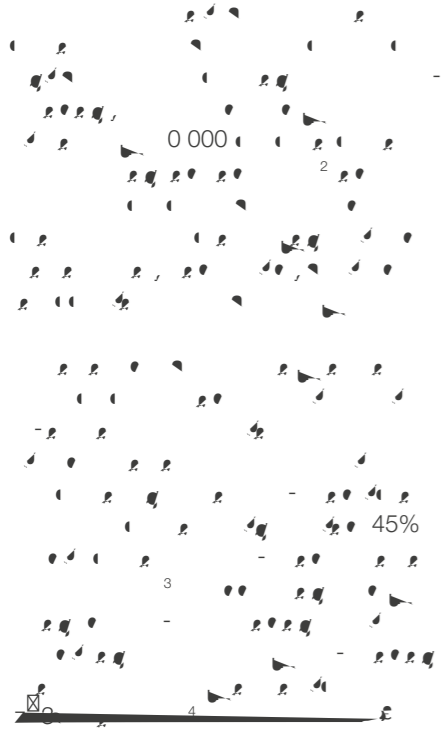
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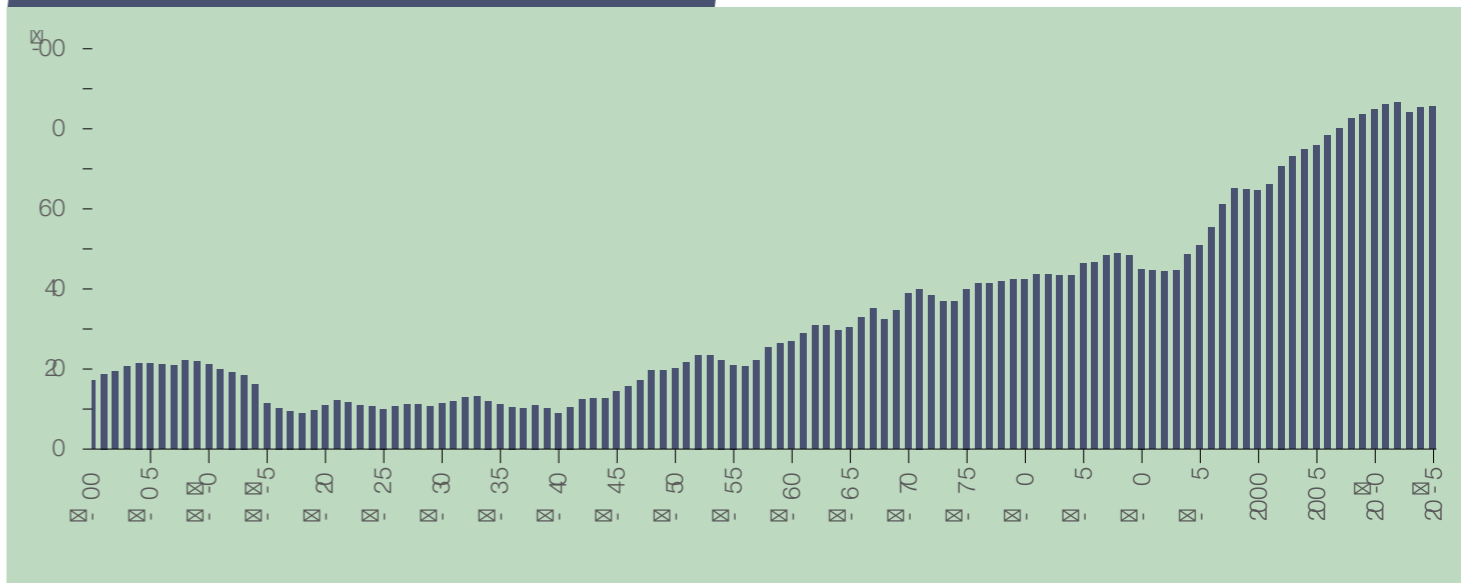
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Why is prison reform needed?



2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100

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



Chapter 1

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



1.2.2 Opportunities for agency in prison

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1.2.3 The normalisation model: Design implications

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1.3 Using design to reduce anger, frustration and violence

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1.3.1 Designing passive and active spaces

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1.3.2 Basic design principles which promote positive behaviour

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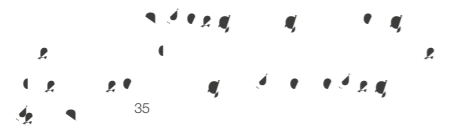
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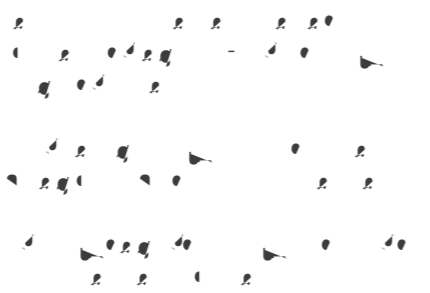
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1.3.3 Managing temperature



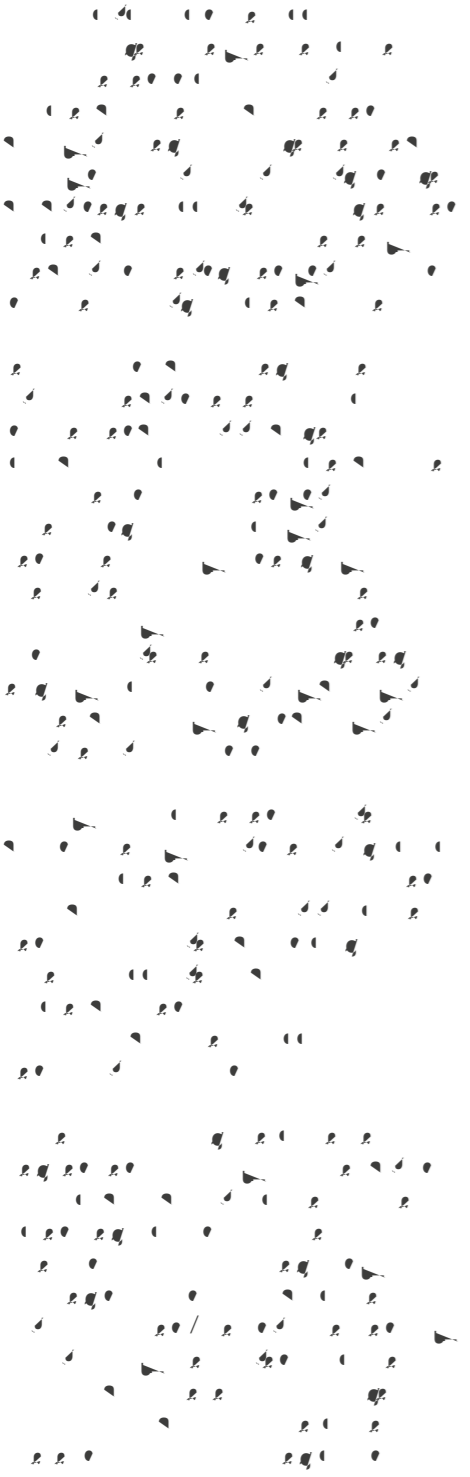
1.3.4 Managing acoustics



1.3.5 Managing light



1.5 Making offenders responsible for rehabilitation





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



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

“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

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1.7 Conclusion

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“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

exceeded number of incidents



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

2.1 Introduction

Introduction text covering the first part of the chapter, including a small chart with data points like 4%, 52%, and 65%.



2.2 Rehabilitation through education

Text block for the 2.2 section, including a quote: "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

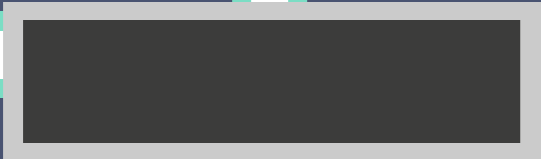
Text block for the 2.2.1 section, including a small chart with data points like 54% and 200.



Excellent teaching staff and teaching assistants, capable of motivating and inspiring prison learners

Purpose built and well

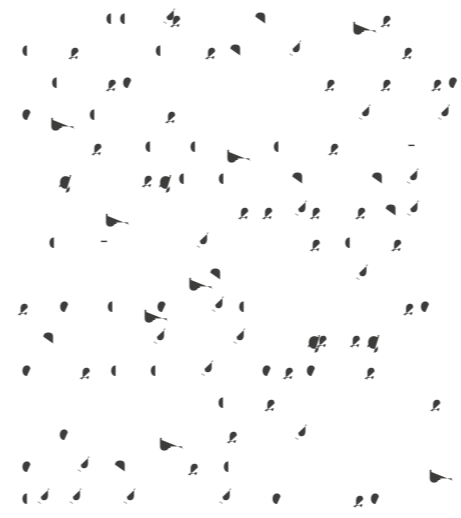
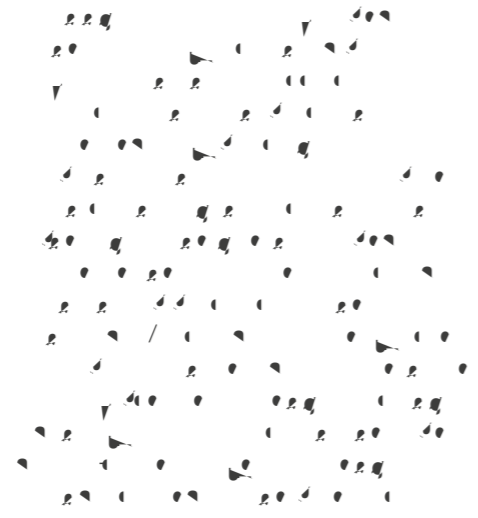
Technological infrastructure including in-cell tablets for 'enhanced' status learners



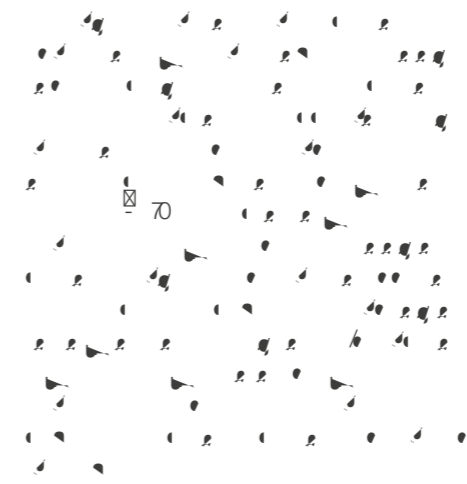
2.2.3 Beyond basic skills I: Encouraging creative pursuits

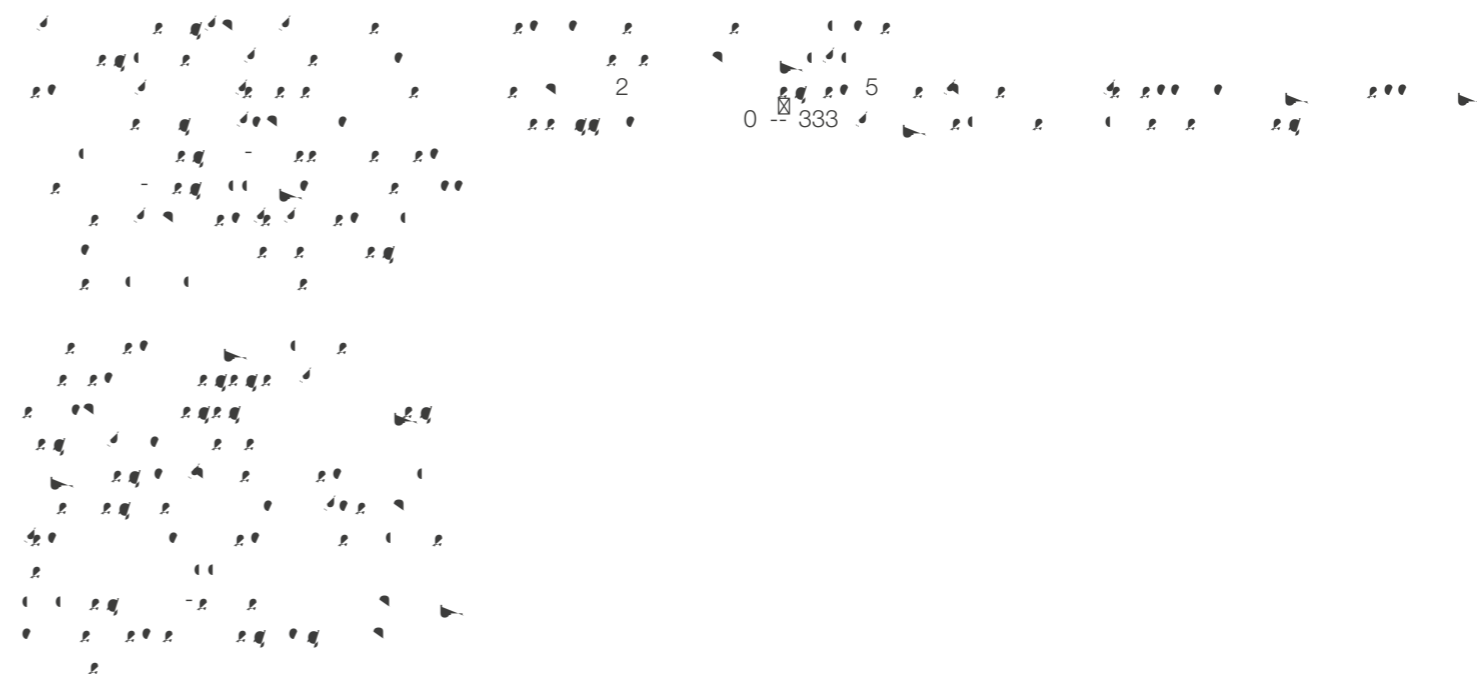


2.2.2 Academic courses, employability and real-life skills



2.2.4 Beyond basic skills II: Encouraging higher education

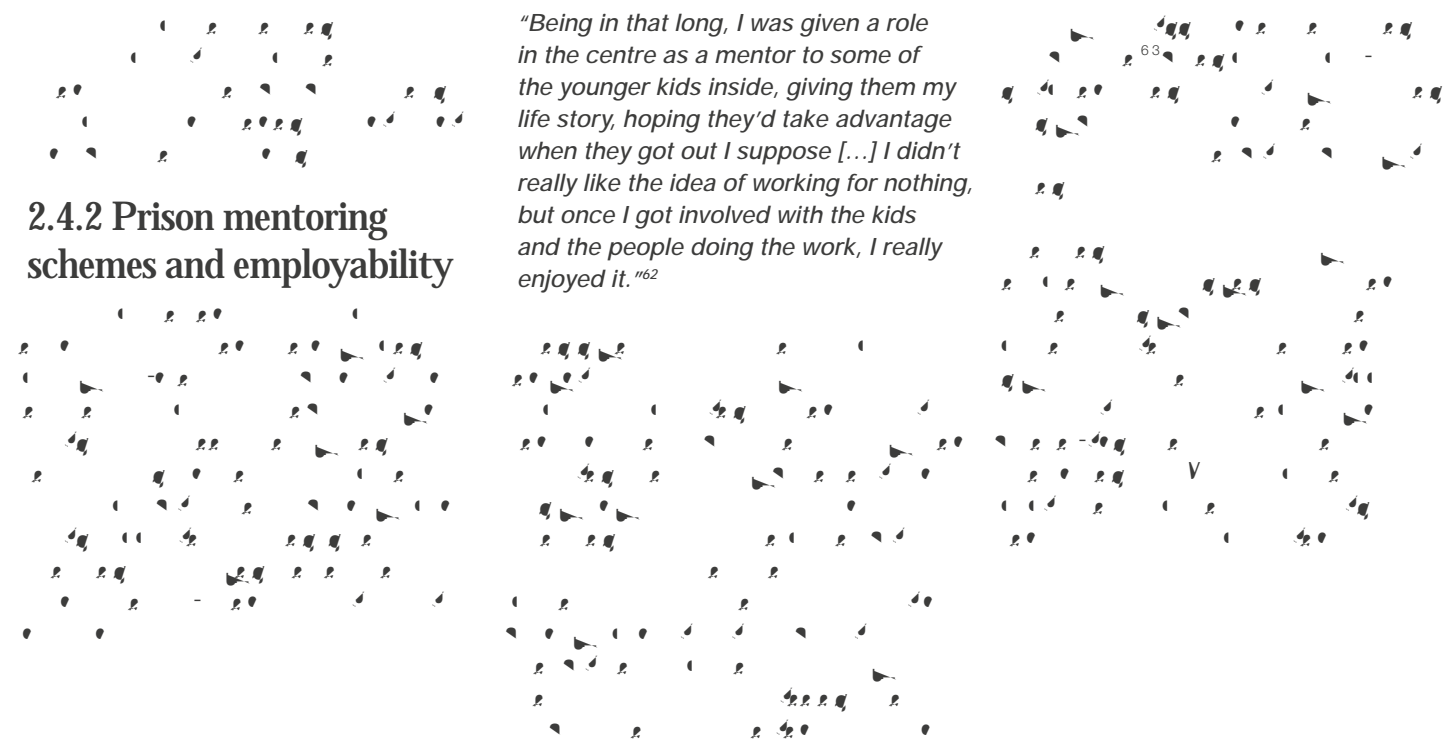




2.3.1 Recent developments in e-learning

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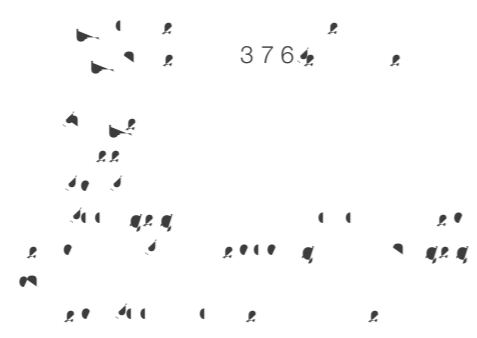
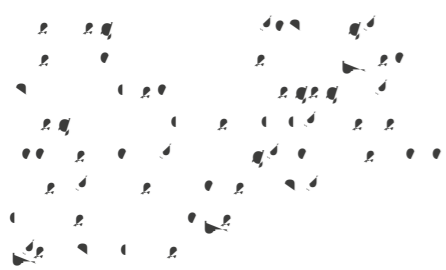
The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a list of bullet points or a short paragraph, but the content cannot be discerned.



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

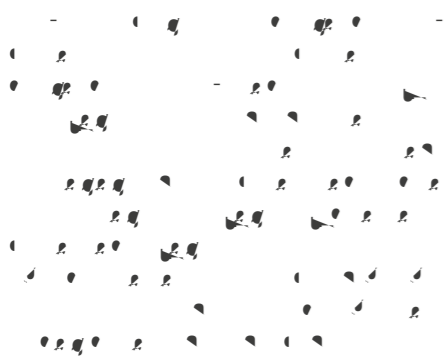
⁶³



2.5 Maintaining employment upon release



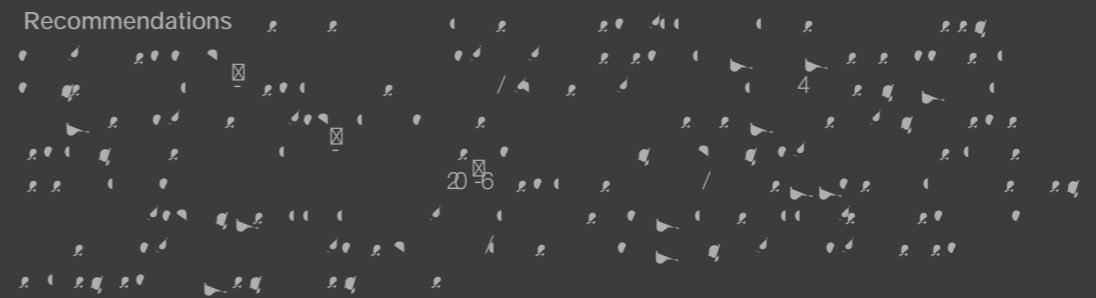
2.5.1 Preparing prisoners' families



Recommendations

Motivating prisoners to engage in work and education

Recommendations



4

Creating effective environments for learning

Recommendations



20-6

Embracing the digital prison

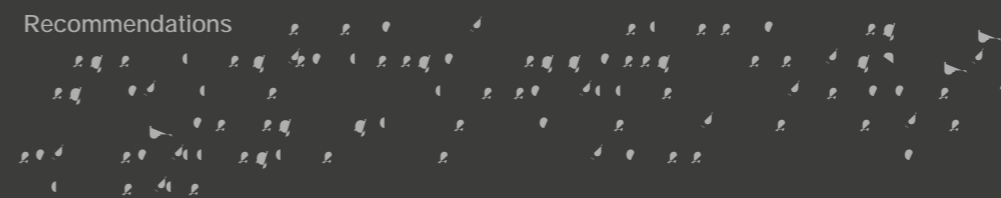
Recommendations



3

Equipping prisoners with transferable skills through work

Recommendations



Chapter 3

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

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

3.1 Introduction

Text content for 3.1 Introduction, consisting of several paragraphs of text.

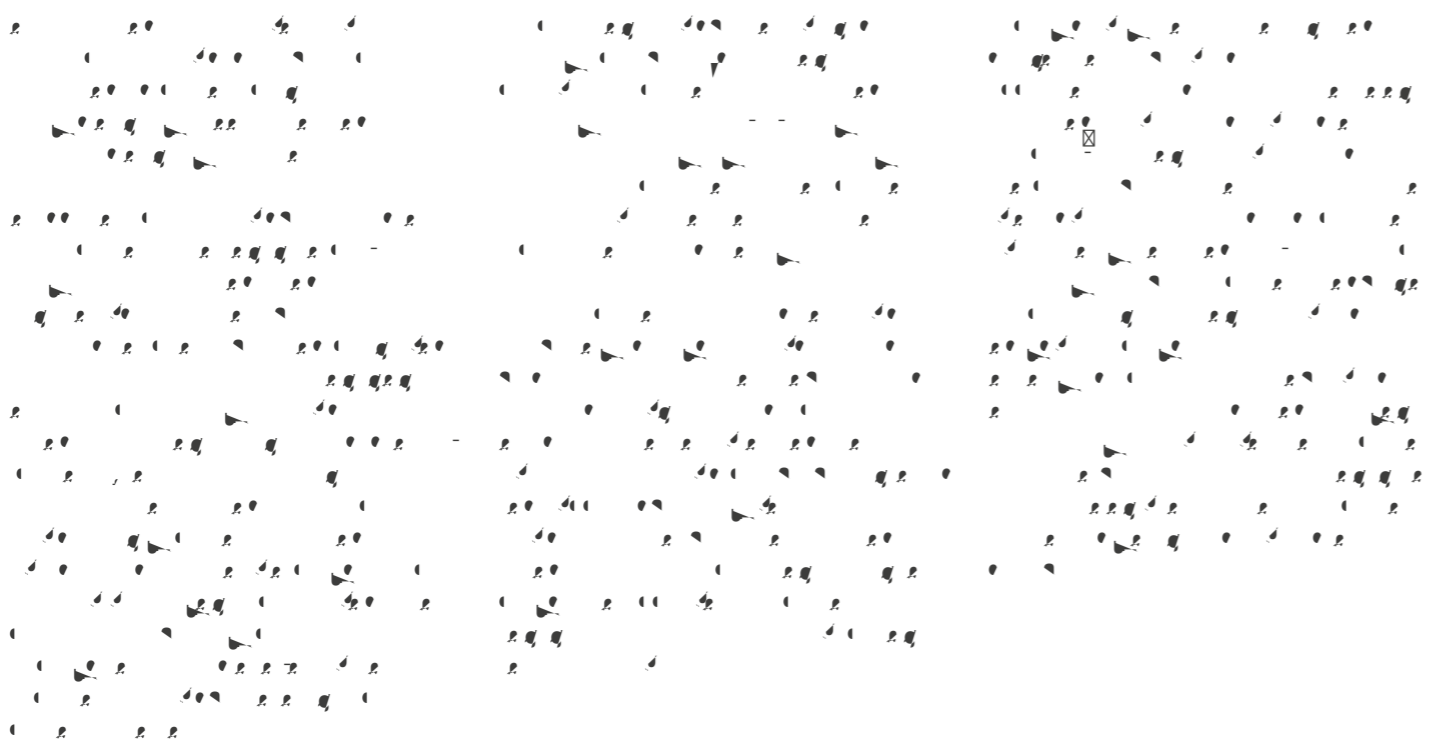
3.2 Designing for desistance: Encouraging meaningful interaction with friends and family

Text content for 3.2 Designing for desistance, consisting of several paragraphs of text.

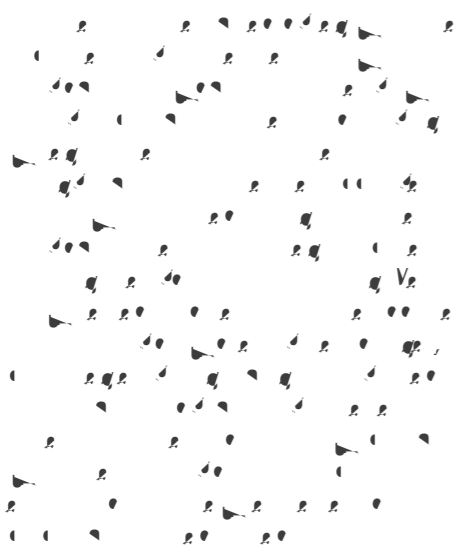
Text content for 3.2.1 The importance of prisoners' families, consisting of several paragraphs of text.

3.2.1 The importance of prisoners' families

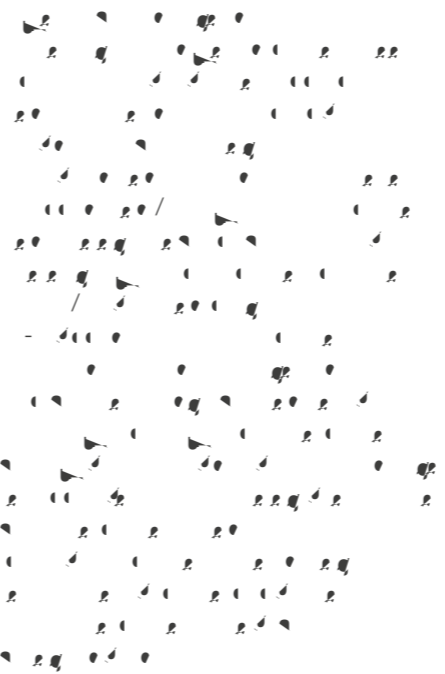
Text content for 3.2.1 The importance of prisoners' families, consisting of several paragraphs of text.



3.2.5 Balancing security measures and family-friendly design

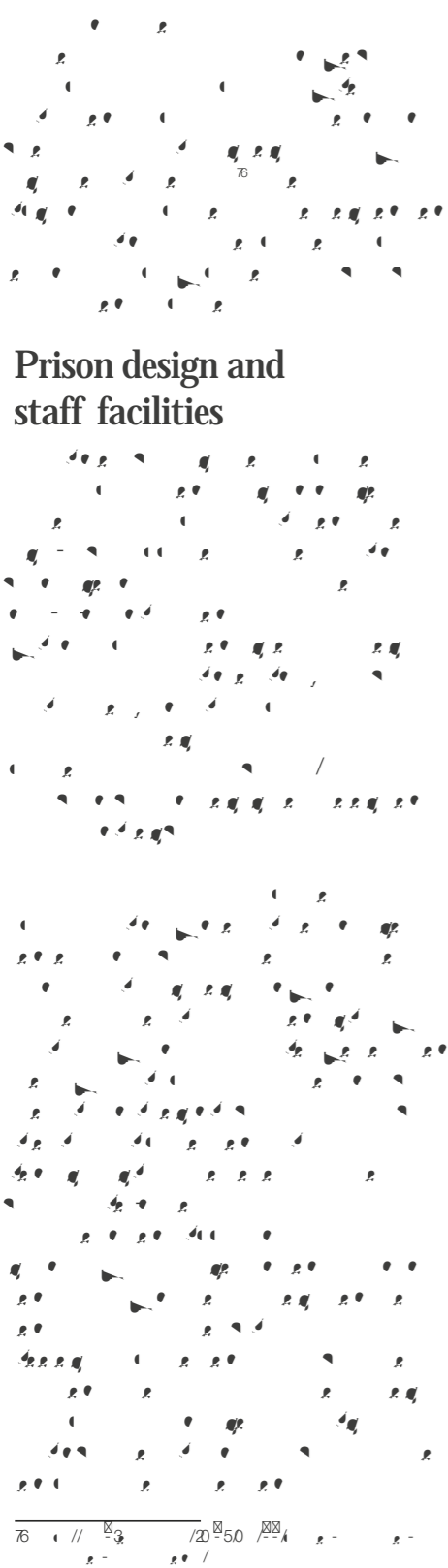


3.3 Designing for desistance: Retaining staff to ensure consistency



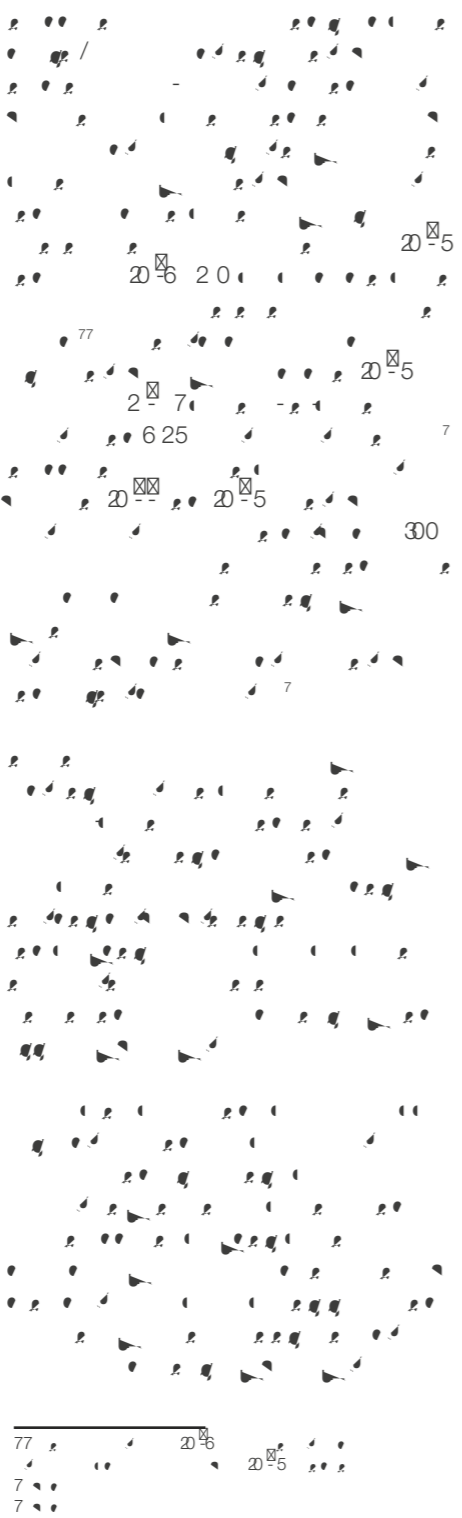
3.3.1 Reversing the decline in numbers of prison staff





Prison design and staff facilities

Reducing the number of assaults in prisons



Job satisfaction



3.4 Designing for desistance: Encouraging meaningful interactions with staff

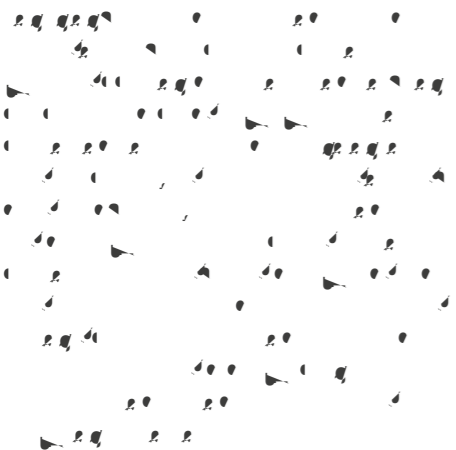


3.4.1 Improving staff effectiveness



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

**3.5 Designing for desistance:
Encouraging third sector
involvement**



3.5.2 Preparing for release



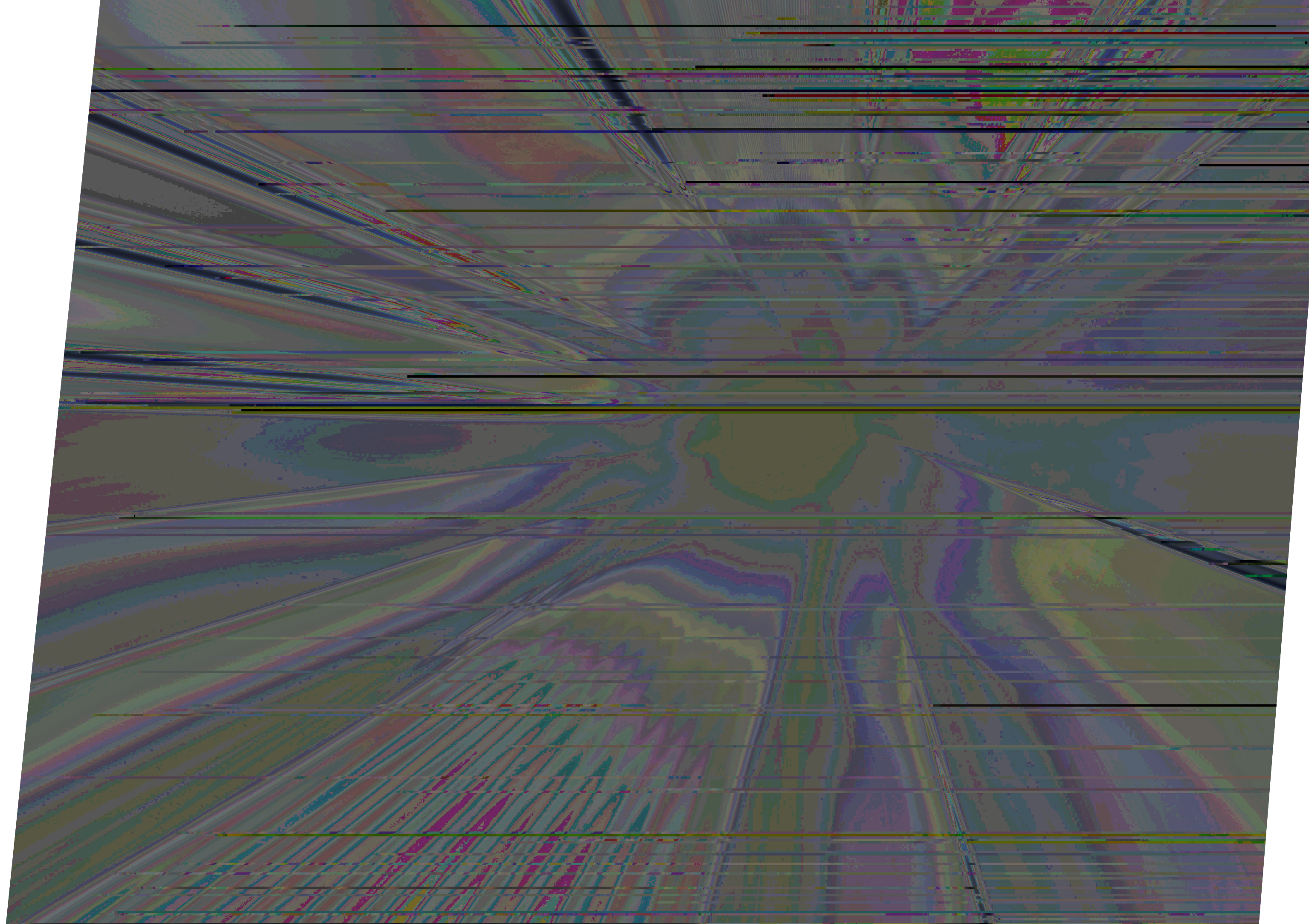
"[It] is not a linear process that 'happens' to an individual. Rather it requires a set of behaviours, attributes and values within individuals, institutions and the broader community that support and sustain desistance from crime and enable people to live productive lives".

3.5.1 The Community Hub



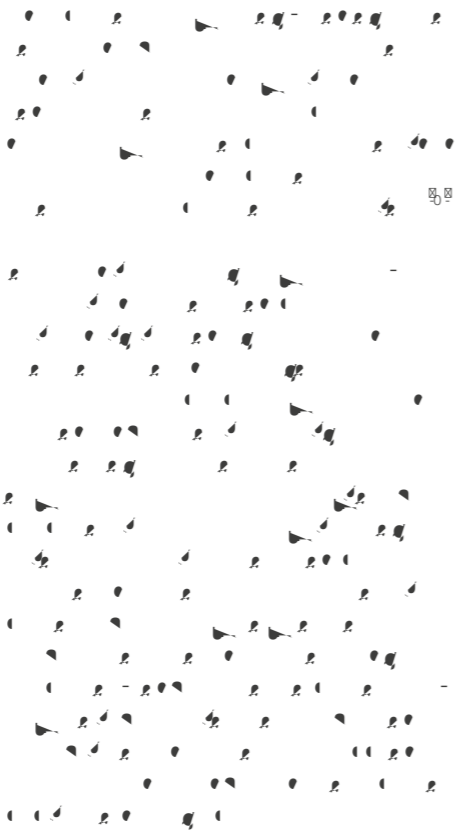
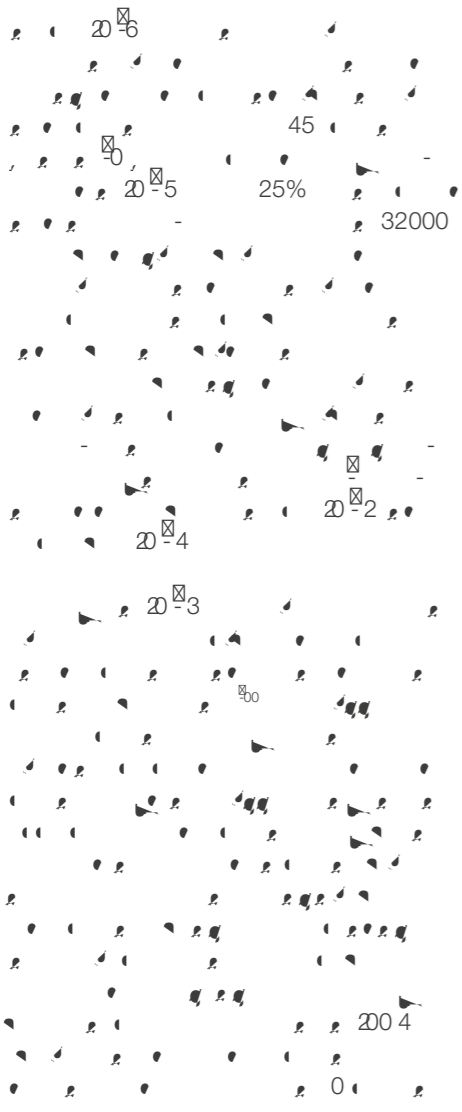
3.6.3 Reducing the demand for contraband

...



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

4.1 Introduction

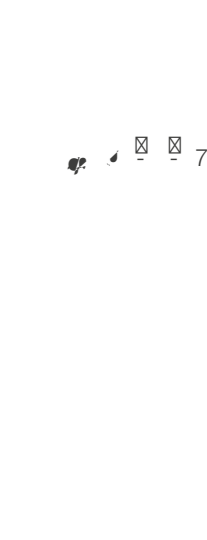
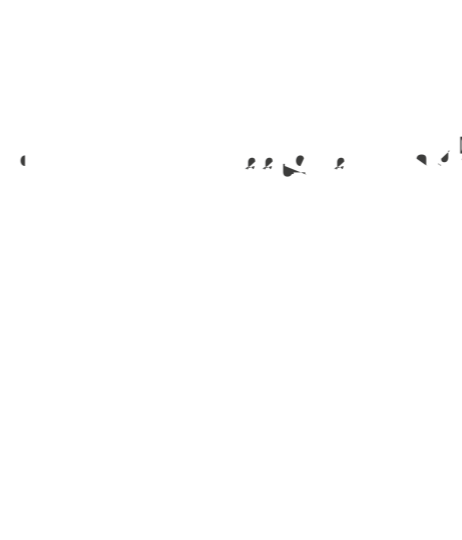
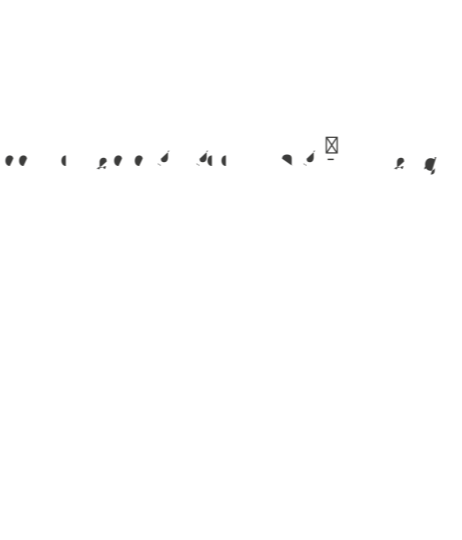
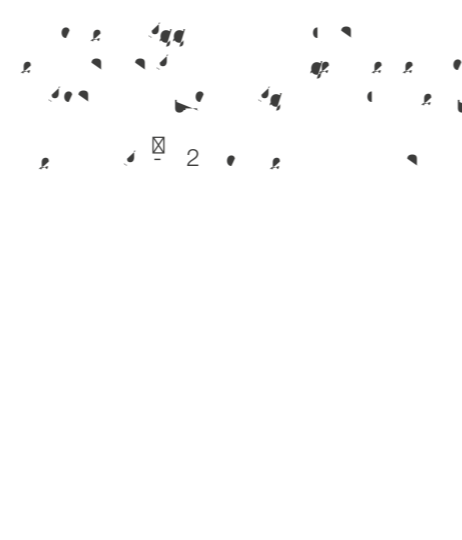


**4.2 The prison as a
detox facility**

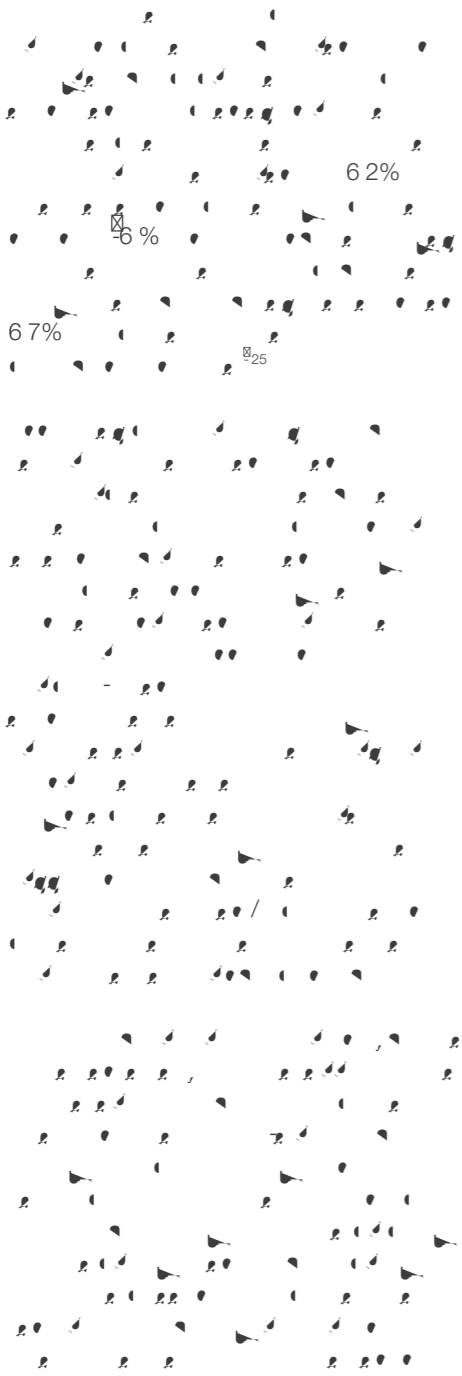
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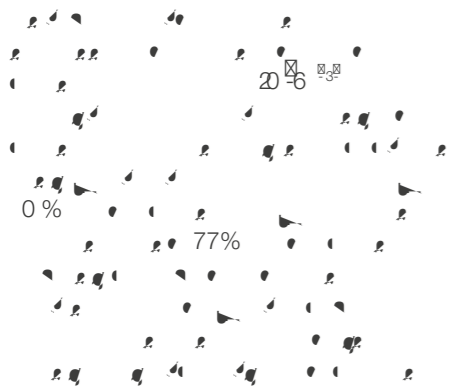
4.2.3 Learning from past challenges associated with drug use in prisons



4.3.6 Devising a holistic, comprehensive strategy



“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



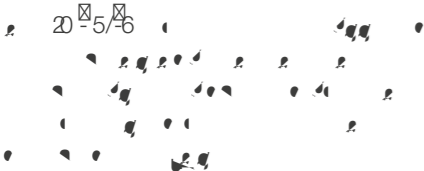
Seventy per cent of older prisoners reported receiving treatment or counselling for a health problem in the year before prison entry. Cooney et al reported that prison staff perceived older prisoners to have a physical health status 10 years older than people of the same biological age living in the 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.”



4.5.2 Adopting a 'triage centre' approach

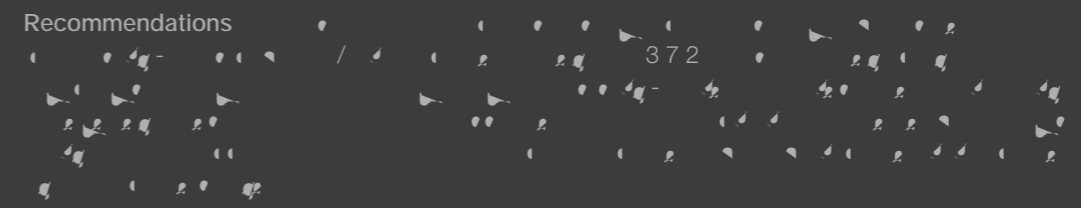


"A range of staff including chaplains, drugs workers, resettlement officers and prisoner and peer workers. The centre was bright, welcoming, well decorated and ...prisoners were more likely to feel at ease and access the range of help that was offered"¹³⁵.



Recommendations

Reducing high levels of addiction/substance use in prisons



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



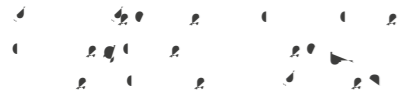


"Scandinavian countries are often considered models of successful incarceration practices, particularly Norway which, at 20%, has one of the lowest recidivism rates in the world ... While Americans may scoff at the treatment of prisoners in other countries ... the low incarceration and recidivism rates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

5.3.1 Cost per prisoner in England and Wales

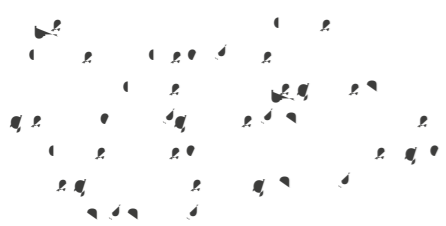


5.5.5 Safety and security



5.7.2 Cost savings and

5.8 Optimising staffing costs



Prisons never close,
24 7

Staff are needed for every round the
clock position,

There is a wide array of different
roles needed,

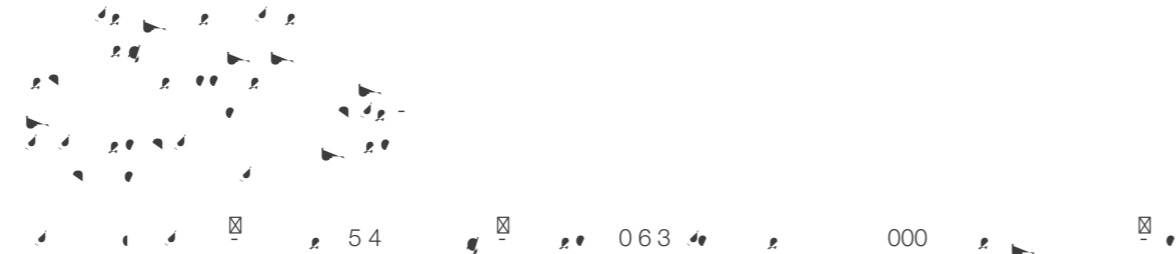
Incarcerating fewer people:



Increasing staff retention:



Minimising staff overtime:

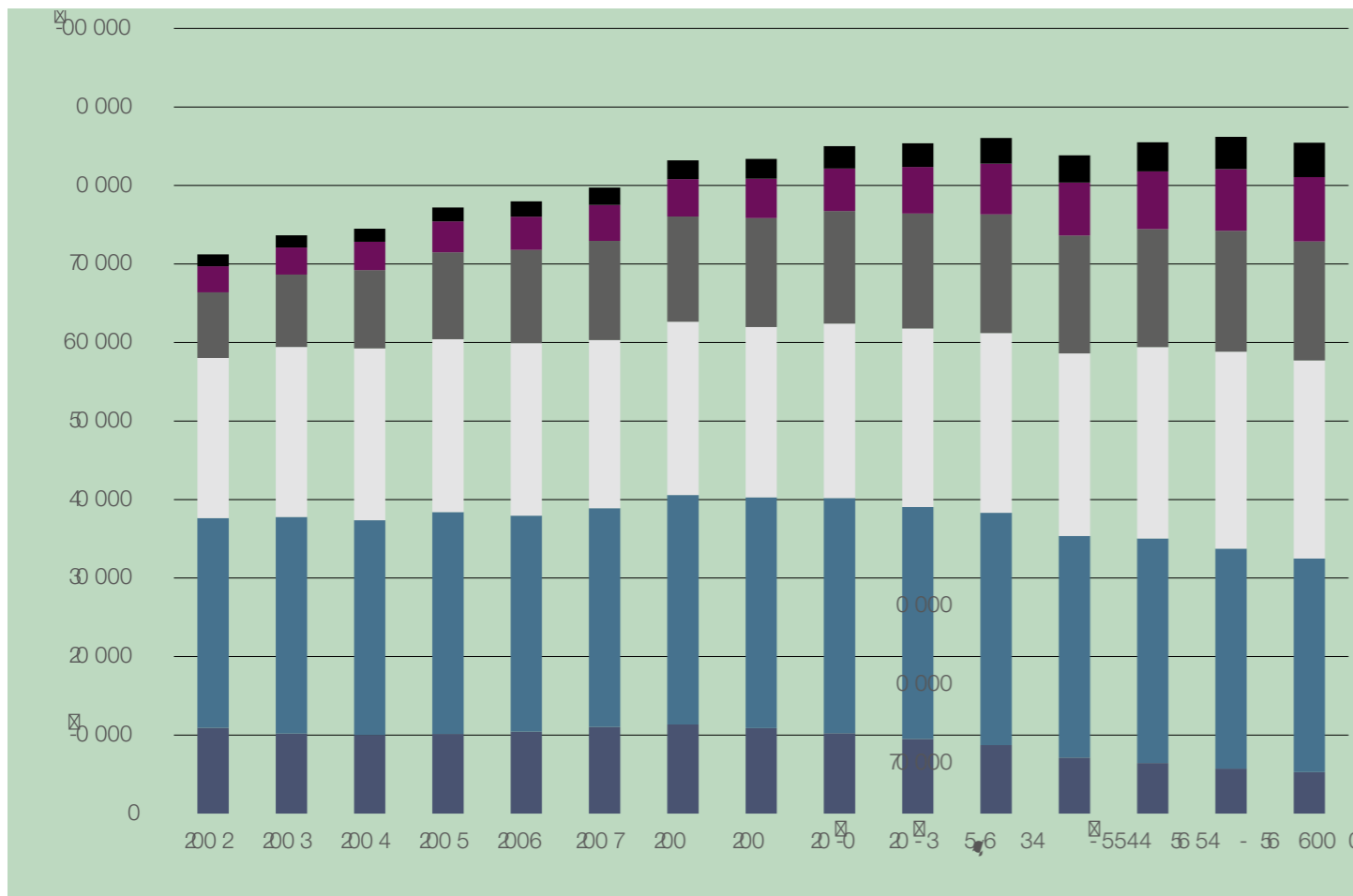


5.8.1 Cost savings through staff-efficient operations



A strategic review of the prison
estate:





2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

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

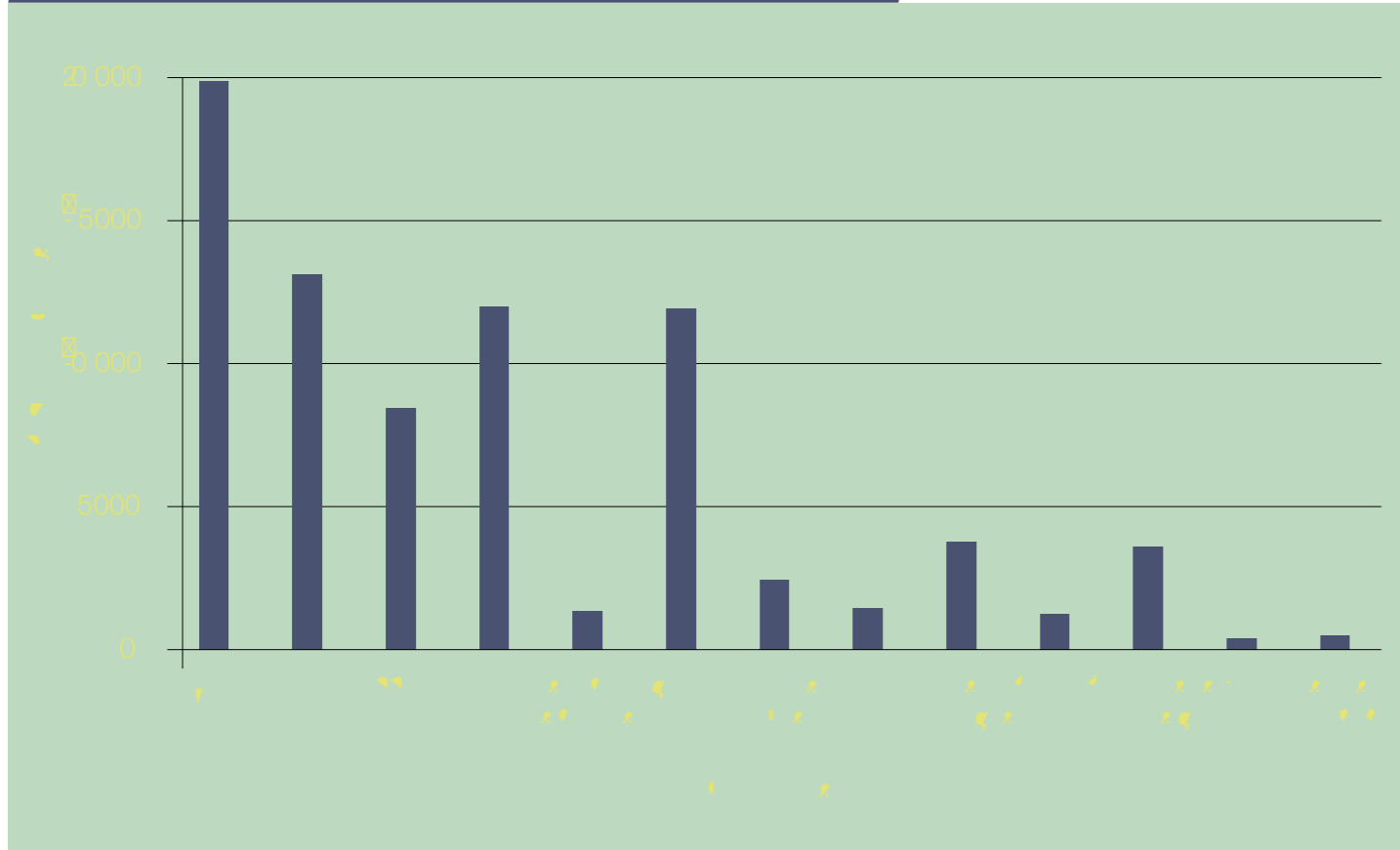
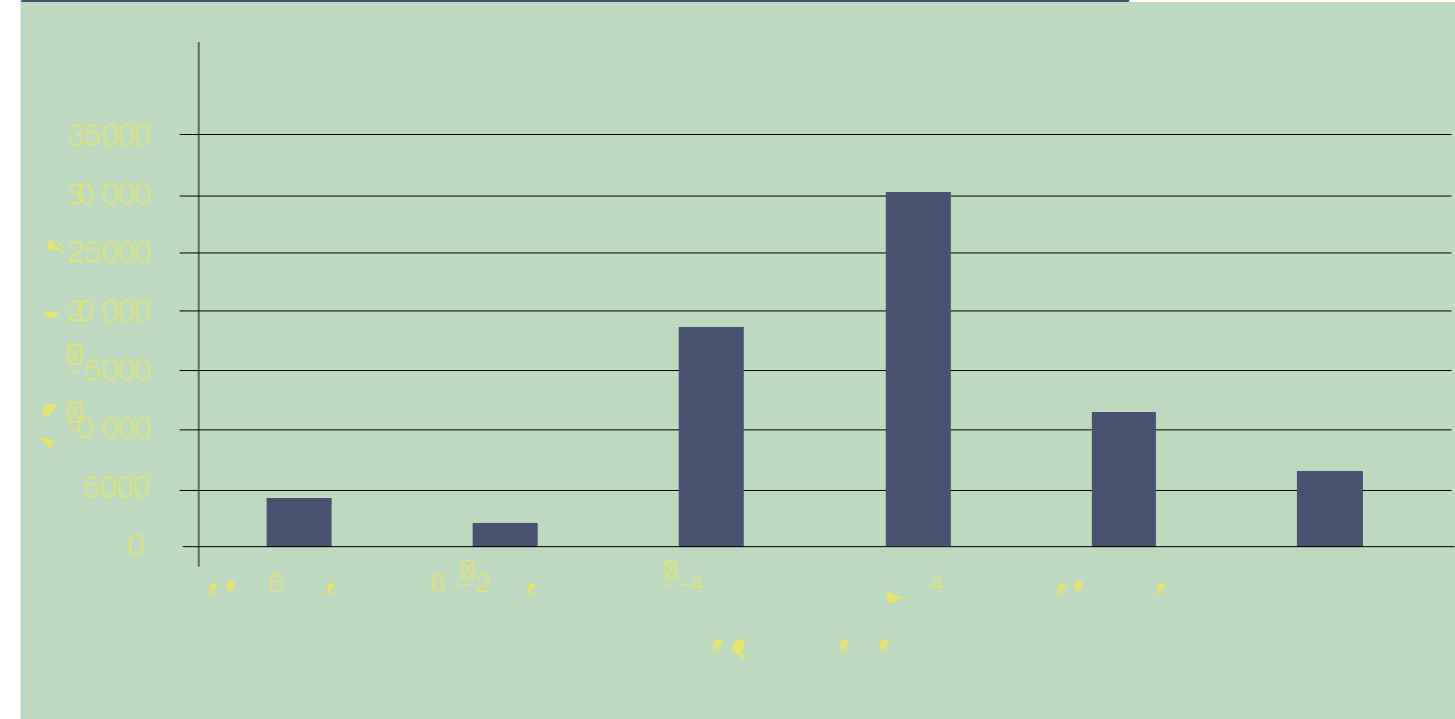


Fig. 22: Graph detailing the number of prisoners serving particular lengths of sentence in 2016



Prison population:
Length of sentences

