

Synopsis for Rehabilitation by Design



Introduction

The Prison and Courts Reform Bill

The Bill sets out the Government's commitment to reform the prison system and the courts. It includes provisions for the establishment of six 'Reform Prisons', one of which is HMP Wandsworth, built in 1851.

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:

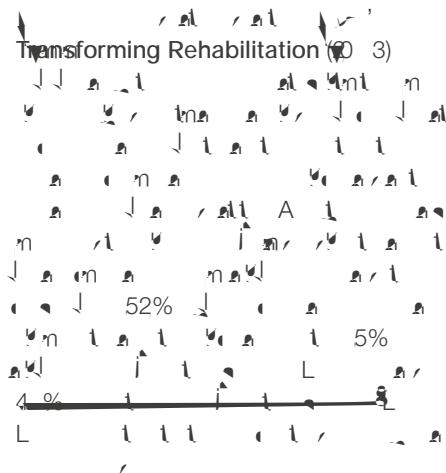
Problem: Anger/frustration that occurs due to inherent unfairness in current system.

Recommendations to include:

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

2.1 Introduction

Transforming Rehabilitation (TR) is a programme that aims to improve the lives of prisoners through education, work, and training. It is based on the principle that education is the key to rehabilitation and that prisoners should be given the opportunity to learn and develop their skills while in prison. The programme is designed to be consistent across all prisons and to provide a high quality of education and training. It is a multi-agency programme involving the Ministry of Justice, the Prison Service, and various educational and training providers. The programme is currently being rolled out across all prisons in England and Wales.



Unlocking Potential is a programme that aims to improve the lives of prisoners through education, work, and training. It is based on the principle that education is the key to rehabilitation and that prisoners should be given the opportunity to learn and develop their skills while in prison. The programme is designed to be consistent across all prisons and to provide a high quality of education and training. It is a multi-agency programme involving the Ministry of Justice, the Prison Service, and various educational and training providers. The programme is currently being rolled out across all prisons in England and Wales.

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

Unlocking Potential is a programme that aims to improve the lives of prisoners through education, work, and training. It is based on the principle that education is the key to rehabilitation and that prisoners should be given the opportunity to learn and develop their skills while in prison. The programme is designed to be consistent across all prisons and to provide a high quality of education and training. It is a multi-agency programme involving the Ministry of Justice, the Prison Service, and various educational and training providers. The programme is currently being rolled out across all prisons in England and Wales.

Programme consistency: The programme is designed to be consistent across all prisons and to provide a high quality of education and training. It is a multi-agency programme involving the Ministry of Justice, the Prison Service, and various educational and training providers. The programme is currently being rolled out across all prisons in England and Wales.

Learning support: The programme provides learning support to prisoners who need it. This includes one-to-one support, group support, and self-paced learning. The programme is designed to be flexible and to meet the needs of individual prisoners.

⁴ Ministry of Justice (2015) Unlocking Potential: A review of education in prison.



3.5 Designing for desistance: encouraging third sector involvement

Emma Little, Director of the National Probation Service, discusses the importance of involving the third sector in the design of probation services. She highlights the need for a holistic approach that considers the individual needs of offenders and the wider community. The text emphasizes the role of probation in supporting desistance and the value of partnerships with voluntary organizations.

The Community Hub: A model of integrated care for offenders, developed by the Probation Service in partnership with the third sector. This hub provides a range of services including mental health support, substance misuse treatment, and employment assistance. The text describes how this integrated approach helps address the complex needs of offenders and supports their successful reintegration into the community.

Example of good practice: The Community Hub, which provides a range of services including mental health support, substance misuse treatment, and employment assistance. This integrated approach helps address the complex needs of offenders and supports their successful reintegration into the community.

Designing for desistance: The text discusses the importance of designing probation services to support desistance. It highlights the need for a holistic approach that considers the individual needs of offenders and the wider community. The text emphasizes the role of probation in supporting desistance and the value of partnerships with voluntary organizations.

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

Alexandra, Director of the National Probation Service, discusses the importance of designing probation services to limit contraband. She highlights the need for a holistic approach that considers the individual needs of offenders and the wider community. The text emphasizes the role of probation in supporting desistance and the value of partnerships with voluntary organizations.

Using technology to give the appearance of freedom: The text discusses the use of technology in probation services to support desistance. It highlights the need for a holistic approach that considers the individual needs of offenders and the wider community. The text emphasizes the role of probation in supporting desistance and the value of partnerships with voluntary organizations.

Example of good practice: The use of technology to give the appearance of freedom, which supports desistance and reintegration into the community.

Little (2014) *The Rehabilitative Prison: What Does 'Good' Look Like?* p. 10

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

Recommendations to include: R / V
r / a r / d a n e m e n t y
e e t h a t u n d e r m a y a r
y a l t a t u l a r a r
y y a t a t r i t
y m y a r a r m
t r a r r / t y a r d n m
t a r a t t / e d d
t t t r i a

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

4.1 Introduction

A 2015 report by the Prison Reform Trust (2015) states that the prison population in the UK has increased by 45% since 2005, with a further 26% increase in the number of prisoners aged 65 and over. The report also notes that the number of prisoners with mental health problems has increased from 10,000 in 2005 to 32,000 in 2015. The report highlights the need for prisons to provide a range of services to support prisoners with complex health needs, including mental health services, substance misuse services, and physical health services. The report also notes that the current prison system is not designed to meet these needs, and that there is a need for a new approach to prison design and management. The report suggests that a new approach to prison design and management should focus on providing a range of services to support prisoners with complex health needs, including mental health services, substance misuse services, and physical health services. The report also notes that the current prison system is not designed to meet these needs, and that there is a need for a new approach to prison design and management.

The most cost effective alternatives to incarceration: R

27 (Please see figure 2).

Expert opinion: ...

USA examples: ...

27 ...
28 ...
29 ...
30 ...

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35	aa / la E y a J aa al la l l	4
352	aa / la E y a J aa al la l l	4
3	aa / la E y a J aa al la l l	5
3	aa / la E y a J aa al la l l	5
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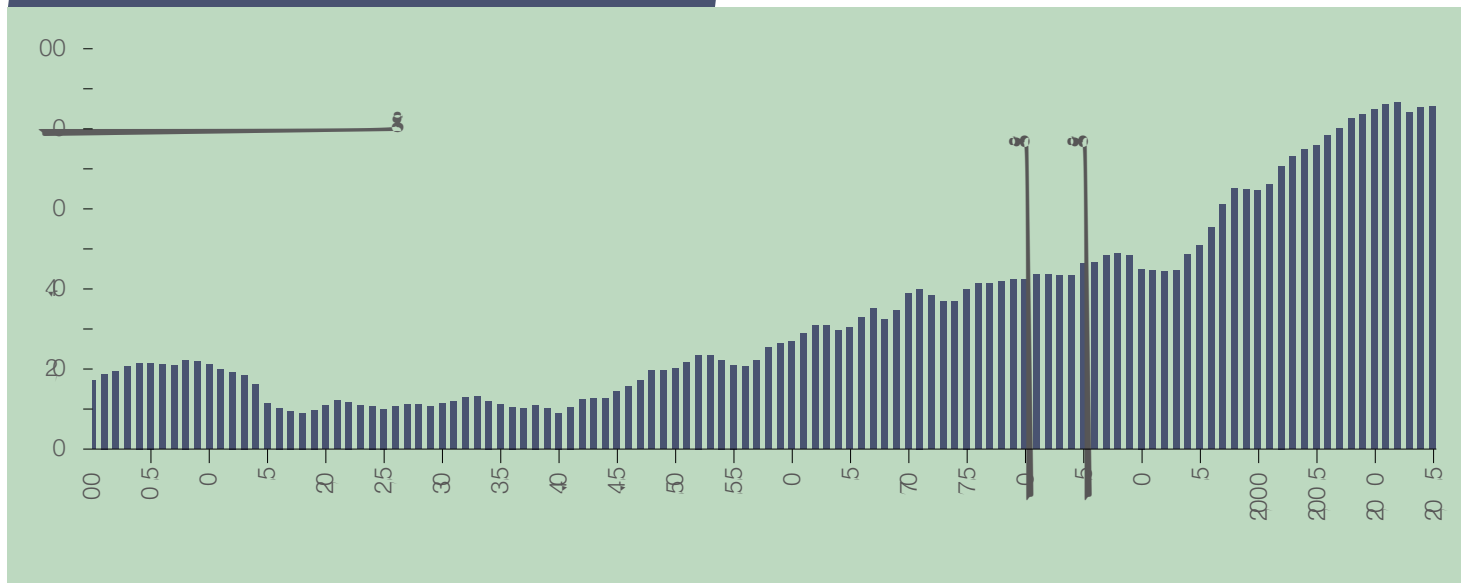
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Why is prison reform needed?

Prison reform is needed because the current system is broken. It is too expensive, too overcrowded, and does not rehabilitate prisoners. The current system costs the state billions of dollars each year. It is also overcrowded, with many prisoners living in squalor. Most importantly, the current system does not rehabilitate prisoners, so they are likely to re-offend after release. Prison reform is needed to create a more effective and humane system that focuses on rehabilitation and reducing recidivism.

2014-2015 Prison Reform Report

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



Chapter 1

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

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

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1.7 Conclusion

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exceeded number of shots; notified oomst-1.3ist



Fig. 3



2.2.2 Academic courses, employability and real-life skills

Academic courses, employability and real-life skills are essential for prisoners to gain the skills and knowledge needed to succeed in the workforce upon release. These courses should be designed to be engaging and relevant to the needs of the prison population, and should be delivered in a way that is accessible to all prisoners, including those with learning difficulties. The courses should also be designed to be flexible, so that prisoners can progress at their own pace and receive support where needed.

Prisoners should have access to a range of academic courses, including English, maths, and science. These courses should be delivered in a way that is engaging and relevant to the needs of the prison population, and should be designed to be flexible, so that prisoners can progress at their own pace and receive support where needed. The courses should also be designed to be accessible to all prisoners, including those with learning difficulties.

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2.2.3 Beyond basic skills I: Encouraging creative pursuits

Beyond basic skills, prisoners should have access to a range of creative pursuits, including art, music, and drama. These activities should be designed to be engaging and relevant to the needs of the prison population, and should be delivered in a way that is accessible to all prisoners, including those with learning difficulties. The activities should also be designed to be flexible, so that prisoners can progress at their own pace and receive support where needed.

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55 // [link](#)

Fig 4 Prisons should continue to prioritise specific programmes dedicated to 'life skills' such as:

One aim of education in prison should be to prepare offenders for release, and this involves making them take responsibility for themselves and their lives. By not giving prisoners the opportunity to acquire skills such as those suggested above, we will infantilize them, and fail to

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2.2.4 Beyond basic skills II: Encouraging higher education

Beyond basic skills, prisoners should have access to a range of higher education courses, including degrees and diplomas. These courses should be designed to be engaging and relevant to the needs of the prison population, and should be delivered in a way that is accessible to all prisoners, including those with learning difficulties. The courses should also be designed to be flexible, so that prisoners can progress at their own pace and receive support where needed.

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Final Evaluation
The evaluation was
conducted by the
Department of
Education and
Skills Development
in partnership with
the Department of
Prisons and Correctional
Services.

Final Report
The report is available
at: www.desa.gov.za
Reference: DESA/2015/0333
Date: 2015

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at: www.desa.gov.za
Reference: DESA/2015/0333
Date: 2015

2.3.1 Recent developments in e-learning

The report is available
at: www.desa.gov.za
Reference: DESA/2015/0333
Date: 2015

Recommendations

Motivating prisoners to engage in work and education

Recommendations
The first recommendation is to ensure that all prisoners have access to work and education opportunities. This can be achieved by providing a range of activities and courses that are relevant to the prisoners' interests and needs. The second recommendation is to provide support and encouragement to prisoners who are struggling to engage in work and education. This can be done through one-to-one support, group work, and peer support. The third recommendation is to ensure that work and education opportunities are available to all prisoners, regardless of their background or abilities. This can be achieved by providing training and support to help prisoners develop the skills and confidence needed to engage in work and education.

Creating effective environments for learning

Recommendations
The first recommendation is to create a safe and supportive learning environment. This can be achieved by providing a range of activities and courses that are relevant to the prisoners' interests and needs. The second recommendation is to provide support and encouragement to prisoners who are struggling to engage in work and education. This can be done through one-to-one support, group work, and peer support. The third recommendation is to ensure that work and education opportunities are available to all prisoners, regardless of their background or abilities. This can be achieved by providing training and support to help prisoners develop the skills and confidence needed to engage in work and education.

Embracing the digital prison

Recommendations
The first recommendation is to ensure that all prisoners have access to digital resources and services. This can be achieved by providing a range of activities and courses that are relevant to the prisoners' interests and needs. The second recommendation is to provide support and encouragement to prisoners who are struggling to engage in work and education. This can be done through one-to-one support, group work, and peer support. The third recommendation is to ensure that work and education opportunities are available to all prisoners, regardless of their background or abilities. This can be achieved by providing training and support to help prisoners develop the skills and confidence needed to engage in work and education.

Equipping prisoners with transferable skills through work

Recommendations
The first recommendation is to ensure that all prisoners have access to work opportunities that provide them with transferable skills. This can be achieved by providing a range of activities and courses that are relevant to the prisoners' interests and needs. The second recommendation is to provide support and encouragement to prisoners who are struggling to engage in work and education. This can be done through one-to-one support, group work, and peer support. The third recommendation is to ensure that work and education opportunities are available to all prisoners, regardless of their background or abilities. This can be achieved by providing training and support to help prisoners develop the skills and confidence needed to engage in work and education.

Chapter 3

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

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

3.1 Introduction

Prisoners' families are often the only people who can help them to cope with the stresses and strains of life in prison. They can provide emotional support, help with practical matters and ensure that the prisoner is able to maintain contact with the outside world. However, the design of prison accommodation can often make it difficult for families to visit and for prisoners to maintain contact with their families. This chapter explores the importance of designing prison accommodation to allow for meaningful interaction between prisoners and their families.

The design of prison accommodation should take into account the needs of both prisoners and their families. This includes providing comfortable and secure accommodation for families, as well as providing opportunities for prisoners to interact with their families. The design should also take into account the need for security and the need to maintain order in the prison.

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

Prisoners who are able to maintain contact with their families are more likely to desist from crime. This is because they are able to receive support and encouragement from their families, which helps them to cope with the stresses and strains of life in prison. Designing prison accommodation to encourage meaningful interaction between prisoners and their families is therefore an important part of designing for desistance.

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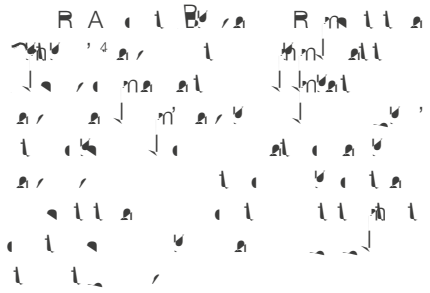
3.5 Designing for desistance: Encouraging third sector involvement

Emphasizing the role of the third sector in supporting desistance from crime. This involves creating a supportive environment for individuals, including providing access to education, employment, and housing. The third sector can play a crucial role in providing these services and supporting individuals as they transition back into the community.

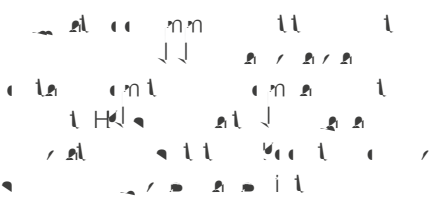
3.5.1 The Community Hub

The Community Hub is a central point of contact for individuals seeking support and services. It provides a range of services, including advice, counseling, and referrals to other organizations. The Hub is staffed by trained professionals and volunteers, and it operates in a welcoming and supportive environment. The Hub is a key component of the desistance program, providing individuals with the support and resources they need to succeed in their new lives.

3.5.2 Preparing for release

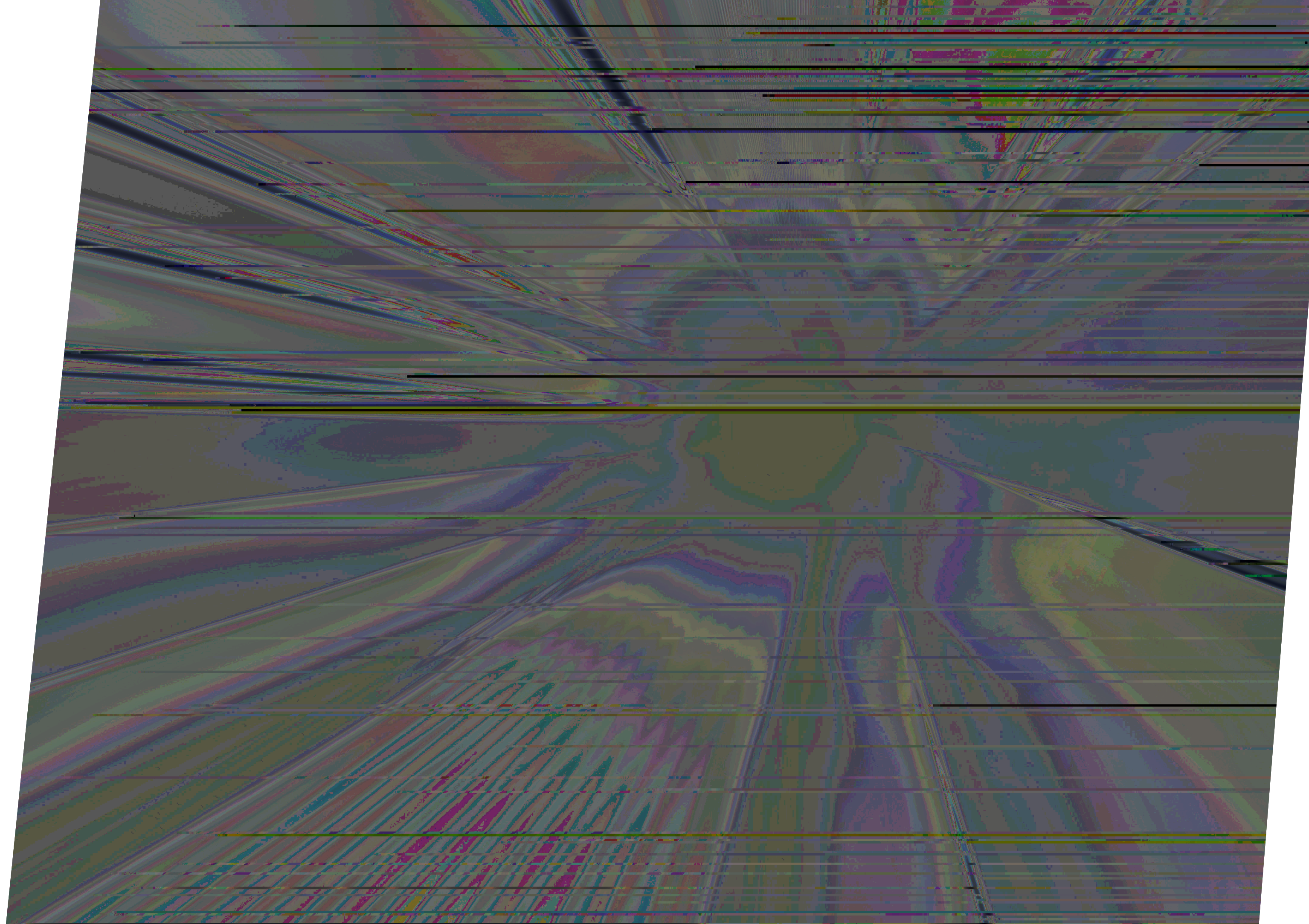


"[It] is not a linear process that 'happens' to an individual. Rather it requires a set of behaviours, attributes and values within individuals, institutions and the broader community that support and sustain desistance from crime and enable people to live productive lives".



3.6.3 Reducing the demand for contraband

Anti-social behaviour is a major problem in prisons. It is caused by a number of factors, including the high density of inmates, the lack of natural light and fresh air, and the lack of recreational facilities. One of the most effective ways of reducing anti-social behaviour is to reduce the demand for contraband. This can be done by providing inmates with more opportunities to earn money, by providing them with more recreational facilities, and by providing them with more information about the risks of using contraband.



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

4.1 Introduction

... 2015 ... 45 ... 26% ... 32000 ...
... (No) ... 2018 ... 2014

... 2015 ... 45 ... 26% ... 32000 ...

... 2015 ... 45 ... 26% ... 32000 ...

4.2 The prison as a detox facility

... always ... the pt minorats ... prinse morx no ...

... 2015 ... 45 ... 26% ... 32000 ...

4.3.6 Devising a holistic, comprehensive strategy

At least 10% of the population of the United Kingdom are in contact with the criminal justice system. This includes 2% of the population who are in custody, 7% of the population who are on probation, and 1% of the population who are on parole. The total cost of the criminal justice system is estimated to be £10 billion per year. The majority of this cost is spent on the police, the courts, and the prison service. The prison service is the most expensive part of the criminal justice system, with a cost of £4.5 billion per year. The majority of this cost is spent on the running of the prisons, with a cost of £3.5 billion per year. The remaining £1 billion is spent on the provision of services to prisoners, such as education, health care, and employment training. The prison service is a complex organization, with a wide range of responsibilities. It is responsible for the custody, care, and rehabilitation of prisoners. It is also responsible for the provision of services to prisoners, such as education, health care, and employment training. The prison service is a key part of the criminal justice system, and it plays a vital role in the rehabilitation of prisoners. The prison service is a complex organization, with a wide range of responsibilities. It is responsible for the custody, care, and rehabilitation of prisoners. It is also responsible for the provision of services to prisoners, such as education, health care, and employment training. The prison service is a key part of the criminal justice system, and it plays a vital role in the rehabilitation of prisoners.

... the ...
 ... the ...
 ... the ...

“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

Annex 10: Health and Social Care Needs of Older Prisoners

“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.”

Annex 11: Health and Social Care Needs of Older Prisoners

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.

Annex 12: Health and Social Care Needs of Older Prisoners

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 offered¹³⁵.

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Recommendations

Reducing high levels of addiction/substance use in prisons

Recommendations to limit the risk of relapse and maintain
the recovery of prisoners (372) N/A
The following recommendations are based on the findings of the
research and are intended to be implemented in the
prison system.

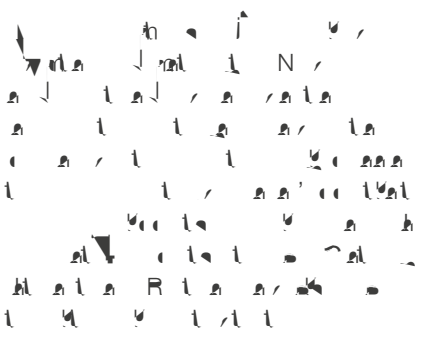
Reducing high levels of depression, self-harm and suicide in prisons



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

5.1 Introduction

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



“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

with the
recovery
of the
prison

5.7.2 Cost savings and

5.8 Optimising staffing costs

Prisons never close for 24 hours a day. Staff are needed for every round the clock position. There is a wide array of different roles needed.

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Prisons never close for 24 hours a day. Staff are needed for every round the clock position.

5.8.1 Cost savings through staff-efficient operations

A strategic review of the prison estate:

A strategic review of the prison estate:

Incarcerating fewer people: A

Increasing staff retention: R

Minimising staff overtime: H

Prisons never close for 24 hours a day. Staff are needed for every round the clock position.

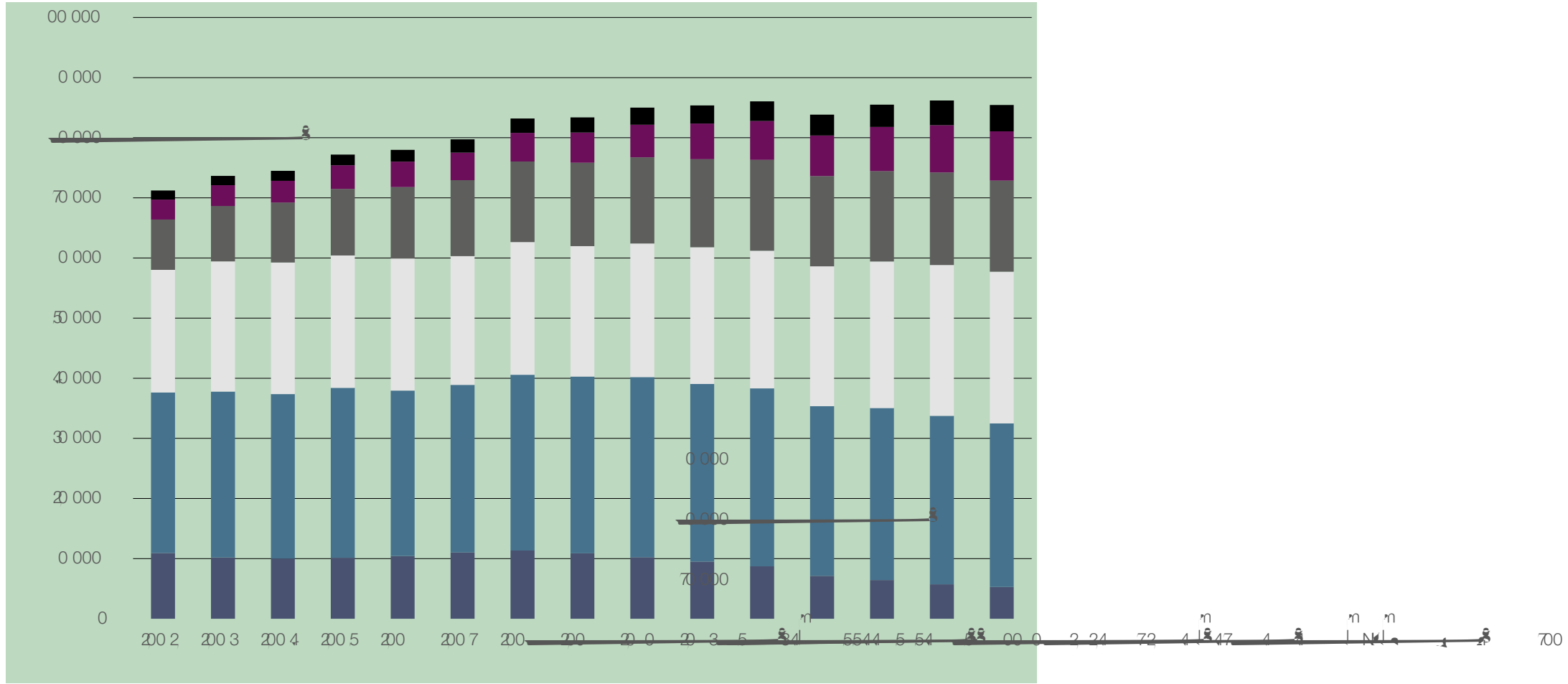


Fig. 21: Graph detailing the 2016 prison population according to offence type

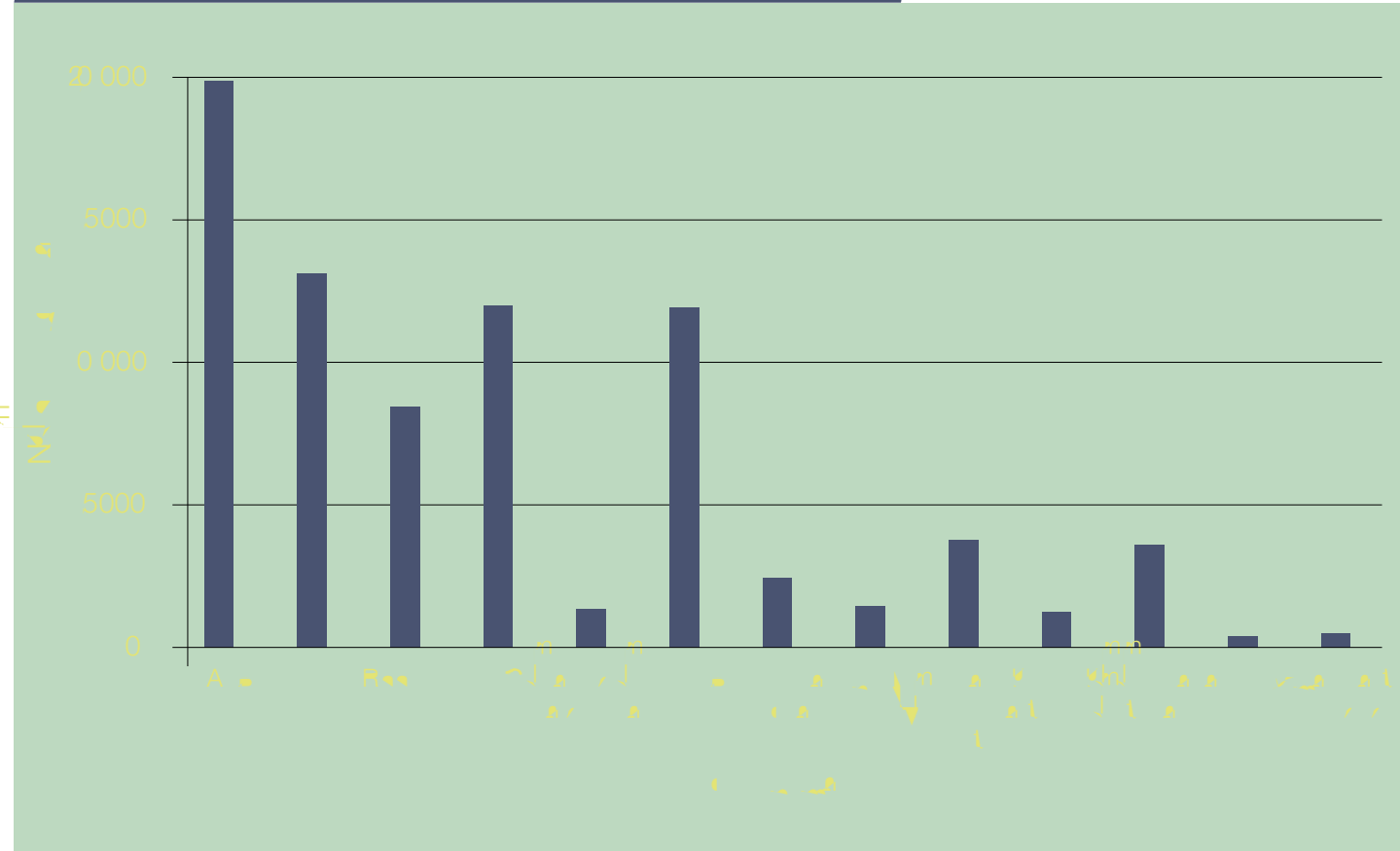
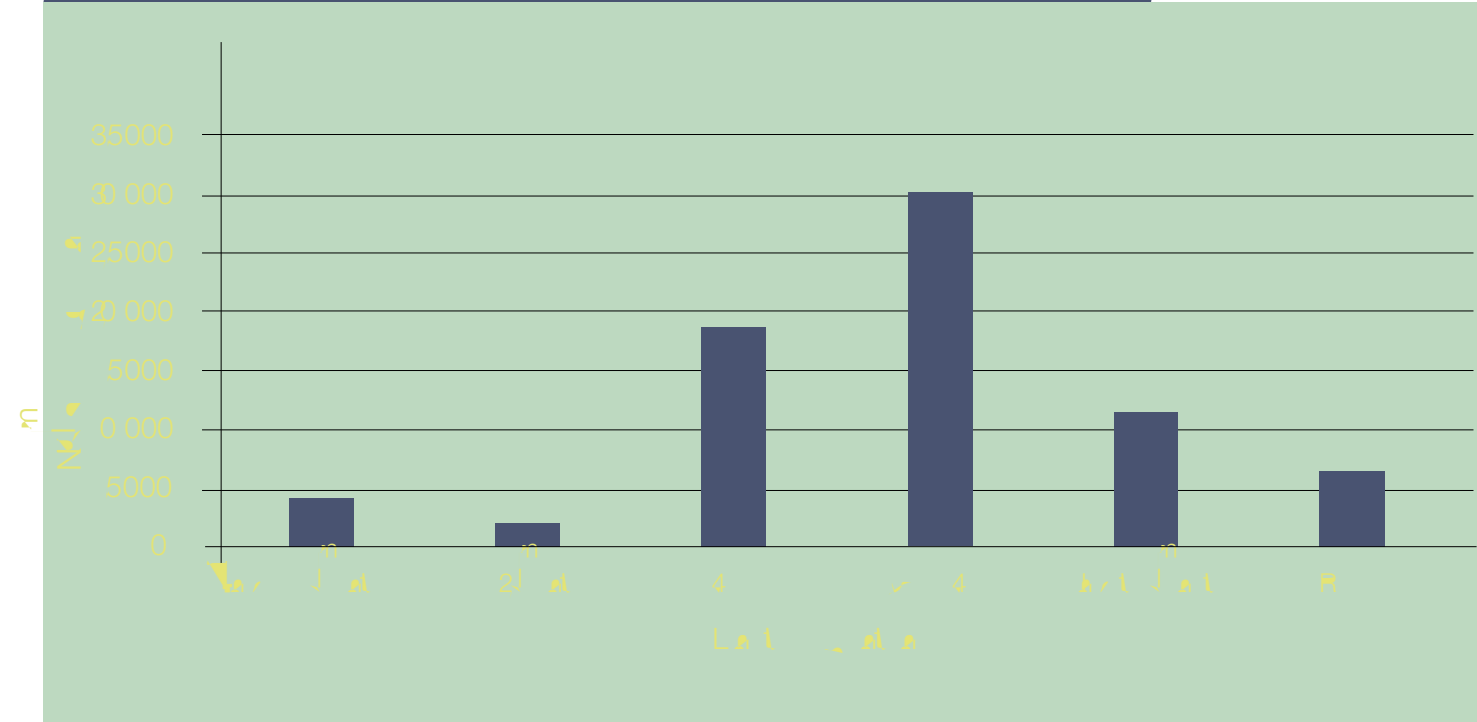


Fig. 22: Graph detailing the number of prisoners serving particular lengths of sentence in 2016



**Prison population:
Length of sentences**

