

DUINGAVEL

~~Context~~

SA. Bywater

No Rob will staff
Mary Susan Gen mill

Novelty of home leave has
taken over - attention to
the privilege preempts their
attention

Primarily, Family ^{rehabilitation}

Prepar for handling conflicts
or other so interpersonal problems
possible w. Concerns about how
living problems in the institution

Rehearsal

No problems - Partners know it's
not true

Peer group pressure Macho image
compromised by admitting

problems at home & the fact that
wvs have gained strength

Survey results suggest interest in
J.B. Enrich.

Don't want to be a social
worker

In fact, more varied
Most officers, can be both,
varying with situation &
prisoner

"Not a big issue here"

Except, how is info being used?

Confidentiality

Suspicion, about info being used
against me

Survival issues

Also, not wanting to be seen

as close to mgt.
Hierarchical structural

} Hoosier is
seen in
dealing w/
subordinates

Positive : Someone is interested
in what I think.

Not toying
creeping
retaining integrity
Respectful, but not
too ingratiating
Do not groan

Don't reveal
informal norms

Don't ever commit yourself in
writing

Gov. took staff in groups of 8
to lunch & talk over coffee
Hotel room out of jail setting

Become different people away
from institution humanized
We are now human beings
Promotes honesty
Jail Suspensibility Role Relaxed
Gov. as group facilitator
& leader

Threat of having to change
Fear of change Feel inadequate
Inordinate concern
with getting paper
qualification

Demand operational rule
like Structure, guidelines

Avoid risk of reprimand

Structure = safety

Don't take risk

"Staff training" Communication

Transfer

Even if staff are
drawing you
anywhere

Divesting oneself of formal
attributes

Revert back to role, but mutual
respect Different relationships

eg. Staff helping prisoner
by a patio

Staff taking prisoner home reveals

himself ~~violates~~ norms,
but other staff don't
object

Official reason makes it respectable

Both staff & prisoner accept it
(Must be popular?)

(Historical origin?)

Prisoner

Have made it. Now, why
do I have to get involved
in anything rehabilitative

Pre leave talk Remember, 'I've
treat you like animals, act like
animal'

Responsibility to future generations

Take to that concept

Appeal to such sentiments
improve system.

Perception of need for program

Learn life & survival skills

(You can watch as many documentaries
as you like)

Experiential

Ex. Groups of
Family Members

Reintegration

At juncture of open
prison

No
follow through

Survival

Need to address issues
of relationships, how should
one conduct themselves

Involve community

Levels - "coming up here seven
days a week pattern
put us under
terrible prison

Prisoners "Why weren't you here
on Wednesday?"

Norms & expectations

Reinforced by system
(bust about visit)

Preparation - rehearsal
Not enough

- Restone

Peer group macho
image

Admission of not being
able to handle

Reflected on parole chances
(Parole review)

Those who would be granted
parole would be more amenable

Don't have to say "I'm not
ready for release"

Check:
Parole Auth.

→ Brand impressed with
prisoner returned

but not with the prisoner's
adjustment (other than
offense-related)

Wife is in the same boat
with regard to producing
ammunition for parole
denial

If confidentiality assured,
not a problem

Preparing for husbands coming
back

strategies for reintegrating
into the family

Short term and/or long term

Family reunion Pre leave talk

Pre leave session - Induction

(eg come come back early

I will walk street)

Fear of admitting failure

It's been a continuous party. I had a good time (Obviously not)

Post-leave stage counselling

(PO) Personal Officers

Resistance

Business Security

Nx 2
9W

Counter, Working through = control

Understand better than anyone

Feel would need training Confidentiality

Oct

Working groups led by Principal
Groups

Ea w. subject matter

Help shape
Changes

3 POS }

C6 of 8 or 10
members
e

Varied in amt of participation
Informal (?)

Some of

Maintain momentum

Self governance in B Hall

90 members

5 staff (incl.
sr officer)

1) How is the law of conservation of mass demonstrated in the reaction of hydrogen and oxygen to form water?

~~Ans~~ The law of conservation of mass states that the total mass of the reactants is equal to the total mass of the products. In the reaction of hydrogen and oxygen to form water, the mass of the reactants (hydrogen and oxygen) is equal to the mass of the product (water). This is demonstrated by the fact that the mass of the water formed is equal to the sum of the masses of the hydrogen and oxygen gases that reacted.

Example: $2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$

1) Why does the mass of the products in a chemical reaction always equal the mass of the reactants?

Ans: Conservation of mass

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Average for today



heraldscotland

The Herald | **sundayherald**

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Dungavel Prison opens its gates to new regime

JAMES FREEMAN, HOME AFFAIRS REPORTER

THE main gates of Dungavel Prison six miles from Strathaven, Lanarkshire, will be opened this morning and left open to mark the jail's transition to an open prison

perimeter fence, which will continue to function, but in reverse. The

fence will really in future be needed to keep people out, said

governor John Bywalec.

More than half of the former staff quarters have been bought by

local people and there are children around the prison now, he added.

In recent months, Mr Bywalec and his deputy, Ms Susan Gemmill, have

mounted an offensive to reassure the local community that the change

will not create danger.

Dungavel, a former home of the Dukes of Hamilton, is already a

semi-open prison housing 106 men, most of them approaching the end of

long sentences.

Two nights ago, Mr Bywalec addressed the prisoners, about a third of

them serving life sentences, and told them that the eyes of the

community will be on you from April 1.

Both he and his deputy have addressed meetings in local towns and

villages in recent weeks, explaining the purpose of the change in status

and allaying fears. We have had a very positive response, he said.

People were naturally apprehensive but I feel we have gone a long

way towards allaying their concerns. The prisoners from now on will be

D-category, men who are adjudged to present no risk to the public.

These are prisoners who have worked hard to achieve this status

displaying mature and stable behaviour, who have accepted responsibility

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ve addressed their offending behaviour.'' he said.

The transition at Dungavel completes a policy change in the Scottish prisons.

In the east, one hall in Saughton, Edinburgh, with an enhanced regime will be semi-open, while Noranside Prison in Angus is open. The west will have a similar enhanced regime, semi-open hall at Greenock and open at Dungavel. Penninghame in Dumfries-shire will continue to be an open prison.

The broad purpose is to re-socialise prisoners who have often spent

in preparation for eventual release. In the past year, Mr Bywater has granted 350 unescorted home leaves from which only three prisoners have failed to return, a failure rate of 0.8%.

One of those telephoned the jail to say he was sorting out a serious domestic problem and apologised, hoping his absence would not land the governor in trouble. The jail also housed 7000 family visits without incident.

Many of the prisoners are already involved in work in the community. In 2950 community placements in the past year, no prisoner absconded.

The prison receives requests almost daily from organisations or individuals seeking prisoner help.

In future, Dungavel prisoners will go home for 48 hours once every six weeks and will qualify for one week's home leave in summer and a week at Christmas.

Councillor Pat Watters, who represents the area on Strathclyde

Regional Council, said: ''We have had Dungavel as a semi-open prison on our doorstep for some years now and there have been no problems.

'' I do not know of any adverse comment from the community and as long as the prison service continue to be rigorous in their selection of men to send to Dungavel, I see no problems ''

Mr Ken Snowdon, vice-chairman of Avondale Community Council, said the meeting with the governor and his deputy had succeeded in allaying community fears.

''People were naturally worried at the outset but no-one has come forward since to express any misgivings. It is another step forward for the prison '' he said.

What do you think?

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MEMORANDUM

TO John Pearce
FROM Hans Toch
RE: VISIT TO DUNGAVEL, 12 AUGUST 1994

Briefly, I record my recollections. In doing so, I violate one of the staff resistance discussed at the meeting at Dungavel (never go on record or put anything on paper). The point is not to memorialise the occasion but to supplement what others may recall. This gets a bit complicated because at different junctures different ones of us (John, Susan, Mary and myself) participated in the conversation. Moreover, there was a concurrent meeting taking place at the establishment. While we were talking about participatory involvement, so were fifty six prisoners and the governor, ably goaded by Ed Wozniak and the survey data. Two different (and mutually supplementary) prescriptive options emerged from the two meetings.

In the sessions I attended, we discussed participatory involvement as a means of furthering family and community re-integration and to maximise the benefits of the home leave experience. One reason for centering on this issue is that it heavily pre-empts the prisoners' attention. Conflicts and other interpersonal problems that manifest themselves during home leave are glossed over, both to project an image of impervious manliness and to preclude the possibility of an adverse parole decision. The latter consideration also enters into the re-calcitrance of family members who might have useful information to share. With confidentiality assured, one can envisage a number of vehicles for getting the information on the table, working through problems, and thereby making the leave a true rehearsal and test situation for re-integration, as well as a constructive prelude to it.

Three possibilities were briefly discussed:

- (1) A support group for wives (such as those previously video-taped), possibly followed by sessions involving the prisoner-spouse,
- (2) A pre-leave or 'induction' program (a sample subject to discuss with a prisoner would be the possibility of a precipitous return to jail if the family situation proves temporarily uncongenial);
- (3) A post leave counselling or debriefing arrangement involving prisoners and personal officers. The latter has the virtue of assured confidentiality. It

might encounter resistance from custody-oriented officers, but they might be attracted by the presumption that they understand the prisoner better than anyone else. Staff could obviously feel that they are ill-equipped for this type of enterprise and they would make a plausible case that they would need training (so would the governor on their behalf). If a program such as this were to be implemented, training would have to be provided.

It is my understanding that the prisoners in the survey feedback session advocated staff-prisoner participatory arrangements, or vehicles in which staff and prisoners could discuss local policies of more than passing significance. There are obviously a number of different ways of doing this and of seeing to it that conclaves don't degenerate into gripe sessions or litanies of minutiae. Such options should be pursued.

Since prisoners are enthusiastic about getting involved in constructive encounters with staff, the issue of possible staff resistance (or lack of counterpart enthusiasm) becomes critical. Some time was spent on this subject in our meeting.

It was noted that though staff responses to Ed's survey shows them thirsting for job enrichment, many staff have not firmly defined the line between the 'social work' and custody connotations of their jobs. Such role issues would obviously have to be discussed if an opportunity affords. There are also a variety of sub-cultural staff norms about how to deal with reform ideas and people who peddle them, and how to deal with superiors and subordinates. John has interestingly experimented with removing groups of staff from the prison environment for coffee-clutch encounter sessions, and has experienced notable reductions in game-playing.

Several considerations would have to be kept in mind in implementing an intervention at Dungavel.

One can expect staff to experience feelings of ^{in/}adequacy, fear of change, concern with getting paper qualifications and for structure and detailed guidelines. Rationales offered for programs will have to be sub-culturally respectable. Altruism is respectable, as long as it is pragmatically framed.

At Dungavel, individual relationships between officers and prisoners are often close, supportive and intimate. The trick is to overcome resistance to the reduction of social distance between prisoners and staff as groups.

Prisoners in turn must face the fact that though they have arrived at the last lap, they have a long way to go. The issue is not getting out of prison but making it. One can't do this by pretending that one is swimming while one is drowning. One must also see prison staff as a resource that can improve one's chances of success if one recognises that one can use help and accepts it.

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4 DARROCH HALL

Background

4.1 Darroch Hall is located in HMP Greenock. It opened as a young offender hall in 2007, and was set up to be a community facing "closer to home" unit taking young offenders from HMYOI Polmont who live in the local Community Justice Areas. A Unit Manager has responsibility for the hall, supported by three first line managers. Since September 2007, 272 young offenders have been transferred from Polmont to Darroch.

Population

4.2 The hall has 54 cells and can accommodate 84 prisoners. On the day of inspection it held 68 prisoners, 45 of whom were convicted young offenders; the rest were young people on remand. Twenty seven were serving up to two years, 17 were serving sentences from two to four years and one was serving a sentence of four years and over.

4.3 These prisoners come from three Community Justice Authority Areas: Glasgow, North Strathclyde, and Southwest Scotland.

Accommodation

4.4 Darroch Hall is accommodation on two levels. Each room has integral sanitation. None of the toilets is enclosed although most have small modesty screens.

4.5 Most of the rooms have bunk beds which, along with property and other clutter, makes the rooms feel cramped. The windows are old and cause draughts.

4.6 Young offenders occasionally mix with adult prisoners in reception, the health centre, at induction, and during programmes.

Catering

4.7 Meals are served in a 'cafeteria' which provides a welcoming environment. There is plenty of food and extra portions are available. Bread is readily available and there is a drinking water dispenser. Fruit is available daily. The timing of the meals is also good. Dining is a positive experience in Darroch Hall.

Induction

4.8 The reception area has communal rooms and individual cubicles. The cubicles are very unpleasant and are small with only a fixed seat. They are used only in extreme circumstances. There is a good range of notices within the waiting rooms. Admission interviews and risk assessments take place in private and new admissions see a member of the healthcare staff in the health centre.

4.9 When YO's arrive in the hall they are given an in-depth induction. There is a lot of information given out at this point which could lead to information overload.

4.10 Newly admitted YO's receive enhanced support from the night shift staff to help them through the potentially risky first night.

4.11 The National Induction programme is delivered by one of five dedicated Links Centre officers. The room provides a welcoming environment. Convicted, remand and adult prisoners and the young offenders jointly receive induction on a Tuesday or Thursday morning. All prisoners receive all modules, despite the fact that some of the information is relevant only to those who are convicted. Addictions staff have a direct input to induction as do education staff who administer and analyse the 'alerting tool'.

4.12 If a YO returns to Darroch within six months after liberation he will not be required to undertake the full induction programme.

Suicide Risk Management

4.13 Since Darroch started taking young offenders there have been no suicides. Instances of self harm or attempted suicide are very rare.

4.14 There is a Listener scheme in place for adult prisoners in Greenock. Inspectors met with two of the Listeners who reported that they were generally well supported by staff but that they were not allowed to see YO's while they were located in Darroch.

4.15 The Suicide Risk Management Group meets regularly and minutes show broad attendance including Listeners and Samaritans. There is no record of chaplaincy involvement in the ACT2Care Policy. Staff competency levels in ACT2Care is 83%. All new admissions to Darroch Hall receive additional support from night shift staff.

4.16 There is an appropriate focus on all aspects of care for YO's in Darroch.

Relationships

4.17 Relationships between staff and young offenders are very good. However, the training available to staff working with the YOs is not consistent and not accredited.

Family Contact

4.18 A major advantage of Darroch Hall is that the young offenders being held there are now closer to their homes. There are five visit sessions allocated to YOs each week. During these sessions they do not mix with adult prisoners. The visit facility is bright and spacious; hot and cold refreshments are available; and there is a children's play area. Information for families is readily available in the waiting area.

4.19 There are six identified Family Contact Development Officers (for the whole of Greenock prison), and this is in addition to other duties. None of these officers has had any specific training in family related issues. There is no family induction session for young offenders and no proactive family work is being undertaken.

4.20 Visitors spoken to were positive about the visit experience and the individual information and support available.

Education

4.21 Young offenders have the opportunity for 4 x 1.5 hour sessions of formal education each week, and access their learning as an exclusive group. Formal opportunities include courses in communication and numeracy.

4.22 There is a variety of informal learning opportunities available including guitar, art and broadcasting. Staff expressed a desire to have more time with those who were engaging but this was not possible given the restrictions in staffing, timetable and accommodation that exist.

4.23 Evening classes take place in art, IT and craft generally one evening each week and YOs can also access their tutors at this time.

4.24 All YOs, along with adult prisoners, undertake the alerting tool to identify their level of ability and needs in respect of education and learning as part of the induction. This helps to ensure that programmes are suited to their needs.

4.25 All YOs who engage in learning have a learning log and plan which is regularly reviewed by staff and updated as necessary. Due to the small group set up, those YOs who have specific difficulties are well supported in overcoming their barriers to learning.

4.26 The shorter sessions of 1.5 hours duration work well for YOs and lead to a greater level of concentration and a better quality of work overall. Young offenders are catered for as a discrete group, and there is a greater chance of one-to-one sessions given the smaller numbers of YOs who engage in learning. Learning experiences for YOs are highly individualised and offender centred.

4.27 Certification is possible in the core skills of literacy, numeracy and ICT and other Scottish Qualification Authority units. Staff have generally found that the levels of literacy among YOs are higher than what they had predicted initially. Young offenders are given financial incentives for attending each education session and for successfully completing modules. Most of the YOs are successful in achieving units from Access 2 level through to Higher National Diploma. There have been several successes recently where at least two YOs have obtained employment and places at a Further Education College following their release.

4.28 There are very good relationships between YOs and education staff. Generally YOs were positive about their learning opportunities and would do more if it was available. Staff have a prime focus on increasing offenders' social skills as an integral part of their learning experience.

4.29 Accommodation within the learning centre is tight and although fairly limited is in good condition. Relationships between staff and YOs are very good and help create a very positive learning environment. Overall, YOs are positive about their learning opportunities.

4.30 There is a very good level of staffing and they are in the process of appointing another part-time ICT lecturer. There are three full-time and four part-time staff. All are degree qualified.

4.31 There is no library facility although plans are in place to provide a lending service. Currently there is no opportunity or facility for YOs to access reading material outwith the small informal lending section. This facility can only be accessed by those attending classes in the learning centre. Young offenders can request access to legal texts, and books in other languages had been acquired from other prisons for those who asked for them.

Work Opportunities

4.32 The majority of young offenders go to work every day. They do not mix with adult prisoners whilst at work. Only six YOs did not have a job: of these two had recently lost their jobs due to an incident in the work party and the others were new prisoners who had not yet been allocated work.

4.33 Work opportunities include VT painting and decorating; work in the kitchen; hairdressing; hall pass jobs; and the assembly joiners work party. Work related qualifications are available for the pass men, and in Painting and Decorating and Bricklaying. In the last year YOs have completed 73 modules in construction, 54 modules in painting and decorating and 140 British Institute of Cleaning Science modules.

Other Out of Cell Activities

4.34 Young offenders spend a lot of time out of their cells and have access to a range of activities throughout the day and evening. Their day is well structured and the YOs spoke of the "day going quickly".

4.35 Activities include football in the open air; access to pool tables; a weekly media studies group; Alcohol Anonymous; Drugs Anonymous; Routes Out of Prison; Caledonia Youth sessions on sexual health awareness; yoga; healthy eating; a drama workshop; and access to the gymnasium.

4.36 A recent initiative involved young offenders learning to play brass instruments and participating in a brass band concert. A recent award of lottery funding has enabled the teaching department, in conjunction with Govan Radio, to introduce a local young offender DJ radio class. Here young offenders are able to choose and mix music, develop and pre-record a radio show that is played to other young offenders at lunch or in the evening.

4.37 The physical education facility is well used. Young offenders have access to 13 sessions each week. The majority of sessions are full.

4.38 The area has a gym hall where YOs participate in tennis, badminton and circuit training. There is also a small weights room and a cardiovascular area. There are two astro-turf football pitches.

4.39 The Physical Education Team has 2.8 staff. When one officer is on duty 16 prisoners can access this facility. This increases to 32 when two officers are present. The team recently delivered a Fit for Life Course for YOs in conjunction with the Education Department.

Health Services

4.40 Young offenders have access to the same level of healthcare provision as adults in the prison. They have regular access to the doctor, nurse led services, addictions nurse, optician, dentist and psychiatrist. Waiting lists are minimal, with the exception of dental treatment where a prisoner can wait up to seven weeks. Prisoners have access to a nurse every day and can see the doctor within 72 hours or on the same day if urgent. Young offenders spoke positively of interactions with the healthcare team. The healthcare area is one of the few areas in the prison where YOs might mix with adult prisoners.

4.41 An officer from Darroch attends the multidisciplinary mental health team meeting. When "stepped up care" is required for YOs, the care plans are written in conjunction with the YO, the healthcare team and Darroch Hall staff to ensure that needs are fully met.

4.42 Young offenders attend the health centre for all healthcare appointments. The health centre is clean, but there are only two small consultation rooms to accommodate all of the visiting specialists and consequently it is cramped.

4.43 Some YOs are able to keep their medication in their possession. Others attend the health centre where they are given supervised medication. This ensures that they have access to the full range of clinical interventions where appropriate.

4.44 There is no healthcare induction programme. However there is a healthcare notice board in Darroch with ample healthcare information. Referral forms and healthcare complaint forms are readily accessible in the hall. Each cell has an appointment box which is emptied each morning by an officer.

Addictions

4.45 Young offenders self refer to the addictions nurse. One-to-one work is undertaken with YOs receiving clinical treatment, and substance misuse throughcare is arranged. Although the addictions nurse is able to communicate the harm reduction policy there is no written procedure. Alcoholics Anonymous deliver a weekly session specifically for YOs.

4.46 Almost two thirds of YOs are currently working with the Enhanced Addictions Casework Service (EACS). This is split evenly between alcohol and drugs support. The Caseworkers and Addictions Nurse have also delivered smoking cessation groups in the prison and these have included young offenders. The team actively promotes addictions throughcare, with referrals being made to the National Throughcare Addictions Service. Three YOs are working with these external teams.

4.47 Self referral forms are readily available as well as information on how to access the addictions team. The EACS provider delivers harm reduction awareness to all YOs on admission and prior to release. There has recently been agreement that this team will discuss sexual health with all young offenders prior to release. Literature is young offender specific. There are no EACS family awareness sessions for young offenders.

Partner Organisations

4.48 An impressive range of partner organisations support YOs pre and post release. Three partners provide support for housing issues. Jobcentre Plus has an onsite presence two days each week. The 'Routes out of Prison' (ROOP) project is now available to YOs from the Inverclyde area.

Preparation for Release

4.49 Offending behaviour programmes for YOs are undertaken jointly with adults. The accredited programme 'Constructs', is supplemented by two approved programmes: 'Drug Action for Change' and 'Alcohol Awareness'. There are no offending behaviour programmes exclusively for YOs. Phoenix Futures staff deliver a pre-release harm reduction programme. A very good money and debt management advice programme called Financial Fitness is delivered prior to liberation.

4.50 Six weeks prior to liberation the Community Integration Plan is reviewed. A pre-release checklist is used to ensure all potential needs are highlighted. There are no specific pre-release programmes. There is however a structured approach to reviewing and addressing pre-release needs.

Conclusions

Young offenders are treated very well and no one expressed a desire to return to Polmont.

Young offenders occasionally mix with adult prisoners.

The catering arrangements are excellent.

A good induction programme is in place and good support is available to the young offenders during their first night.

Young offenders are well supported and feel safe.

Arrangements to maintain family contact are very good and this is enhanced by young offenders being located closer to their families.

More than half of the young offenders are engaged in formal learning opportunities.

The majority of prisoners go to work every day and very little time is spent in cell during the day and in the evening.

Young offenders have access to the same level of healthcare provision as adults in the prison.

Addiction support is readily available.

A wide range of community based partners support prisoners during custody and in transition back to the community.

There is a structured approach to addressing pre-release needs.

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HM Prison Greenock

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

HMP Greenock is a prison located in Greenock, Scotland, and serving designated courts in western Scotland by holding male prisoners (both adult and under 21s) on remand, and short-term convicted prisoners. It provides a national facility for selected prisoners serving 12 years or over, affording them the opportunity for progression towards release. It also accommodates a small number of prisoners for a range of management and operational reasons. Although officially labelled as *HMP Greenock* it continues to be known by its original name *Gateside Prison*.

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Senior Management

HMP Greenock's Governor is Mr Jim Kerr and the Deputy Governor is Miss Morag Stirling.

Residential areas

HMP Greenock is divided into three separate residential areas, known as *halls*.

HMP Greenock



Location	Greenock, Inverclyde
Status	Operational
Opened	1910
Managed by	Scottish Prison Service
Governor	James Kerr

Ailsa Hall

Ailsa Hall is the Prison's largest hall with a design capacity of 131, although this is usually exceeded.[1] (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/hmip/docs/gre2001-05.asp>) It holds all of Greenock's remand prisoners, short term prisoners (STPs) and a small selection of long term prisoners (LTPs). This hall consists of mainly shared accommodation with electric power in cells and integral sanitation facilities.

Darroch Hall

Darroch Hall has recently changed to accommodate female offenders. This hall consists of mainly single accommodation with electric power in cells and integral sanitation facilities. Darroch Hall is designed to accommodate 56 prisoners.

Chrisswell House

The role of Chrisswell House is to prepare LTPs for progression to open conditions at HMP Castle Huntly. The most recent of builds on the site, it has electric power in cells with shared sanitation facilities. Chrisswell House is designed to hold 64 prisoners.

Visits

Visits are run 7 days a week, with four sessions run Monday - Friday and three sessions at the weekend. The times below apply to both remand and convicted prisoners.

Ailsa Hall prisoners may receive visitors on any day of the week.

Darroch Hall prisoners may receive visitors every day of the week, except on a Friday and a Sunday. Each prisoner's visiting allowance is dependent upon their status, which can be Basic, Standard or Enhanced.

Chrisswell House prisoners may receive visitors generally on any day of the week.

Further details of local rules may be obtained at HMP Greenock visiting page (<http://www.sps.gov.uk/default.aspx?documentid=F9DC2357-363F-40E7-8909-F8DC1B8E5E7C>) or by telephoning the vestibule officer on 01475 88 33 00.

Monday to Friday

Sessions last a maximum of 50 minutes during the week, but can be cut to 30 minutes should any operational need arise, for example, an incident occurring between sessions.

Session 1: 14:00 - 14:50

Session 2: 15:10 - 16:00

Session 3: 18:50 - 19:40

Session 4: 20:00 - 20:50

Saturday & Sunday

Coordinates: 55.9424°N 4.78214°W﻿ / ﻿

Sessions last a maximum of 40 minutes at the weekend, but again may be cut to 30 minutes for operational reasons. Rule 63 of The Prisons and Young Offenders Institutions (Scotland) Rules 2006 for convicted prisoners (<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2006/20060094.htm#63>) and Rule 64 of The Prisons and Young Offenders Institutions (Scotland) Rules 2006 for untried and civil prisoners (<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2006/20060094.htm#64>)

Session 1: 19:45 - 1:00 Session 2: 14:45 - 15:25

Session 3: 15:45 - 16:25

Notable prisoners

- Abdelbaset al-Megrahi^[1]

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Categories: Prisons in Scotland ‡ Buildings and structures in Inverclyde

1910 establishments in Scotland ‡ Government agencies established in 1910

Young Offender Institutions in Scotland

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SENTENCE PLANNING AT H M PRISON DUNGAVEL

The Second Prison Survey (issued in July 1994) states:

"Prisoners in three of the four open establishments, Noranside, Dungavel, Penninghame and those in Shotts were significantly more likely to disagree that sentence planning had been successful."

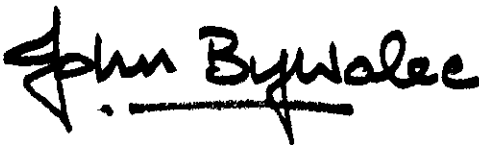
"The Sentence Planning initiative had a total overall positive rating of 44. Staff at Dungavel, Perth and Peterhead had the most positive ratings (57, 56 and 56 respectively)."

We can clearly see from the above statements that while staff perceive Sentence Planning fairly positively, the prisoners on the other hand are extremely negative in their views of this important initiative.

It is intended that both staff and prisoners should address this issue and I therefore want each personal officer to discuss this matter with their group of prisoners. The discussion should be frank, open and constructive with the aim of identifying why two separate views exist between staff and prisoners on Sentence Planning and what suggestions can be made to close the gulf that appears to relate to this initiative.

Each personal officer should meet and discuss this issue with their groups and complete the attached proform which will be useful in deciding how we take this matter forward.

I have set a deadline of Friday 12 August 1994 by which time all proforms must be returned. Residential Senior Officers will be responsible for the issue, monitoring and return of all proforms.



JOHN BYWALEC
Governor

19 July 1994

THE FOUNDATION



*Building Relationships in
Public and Private Life*

Relational Seminars

at

Darroch Hall

Conclusions and Suggestions

Cambridge April 1995

THE RELATIONSHIPS FOUNDATION
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Sir Frederick Catherwood, Dr. Nick Isbister.
Registered Charity No. 527610

Relational Seminars - Conclusions

On April 4th and 5th, the Relationships Foundation conducted three 'relational seminars' at Darroch Hall. These seminars were designed to explain the results of the Relational Audit carried out in November/December 1994. They were also intended to provide a forum for discussion of the issues raised by the audit, for the staff and prisoners who had taken part in it. It was hoped that the exercise itself would work towards an increased sense of parity and common purpose between staff and prisoners in the Hall. Several issues came out of the seminars which the Audit team felt had direct relational implications. This report sets them out, first by issue, and then by dimension of relational proximity.

Issues

1. The problem of significant prisoner mobility. There appears to have been an extremely high turnover among prisoners recently, with 25% of the prisoner population changing in the 6 months since the audit was carried out in November/December 1994. This will clearly affect the success of building relationships in the Hall, both in terms of the effort required by staff to "start again" when prisoners change, and the differences of perception between in-coming prisoners and established prison officers.
2. Purpose and goals of Darroch Hall. There seemed to be some ambiguity over the distinguishing feature of the Hall. A mission statement would aid the perceptions of what exactly the aim of the Hall is, for both staff and prisoners. The statement could emphasise the open regime and the need to build relational proximity, as well as to tackle offending behaviour.
3. Pre-acceptance interviews provide an important opportunity to state Darroch Hall's specific purpose and goals, and to give new prisoners more of a chance to buy into the regime and its objectives. Issues that could usefully be raised at the interviews could include: co-existence with sex offenders, the goals of the Hall (such as addressing offending behaviour etc.), and other features, such as the need for commitment to participation in the prisoner/staff committee or other committees.
4. There seems to be a problem of information transfer, particularly about the reasoning behind previous decisions which affect Darroch Hall life, the history/structure of Darroch Hall and why the regime is like it is. A structured induction process would

provide the opportunity to cover this ground so that prisoners and prison officers share the same information base when subjects come up for discussion.

5. The problem of the lack of interest in the prisoner committee is likely to recur if the current rapid rate of prisoner turnover persists. It is difficult for prisoners to develop and sustain interest in the quality of life in Darroch Hall when they believe they are unlikely to stay in the Hall for more than a few months. Also, there is an understandable reluctance to seek to influence decisions which a prisoner knows he will not have to live with. If the high turnover in numbers is set to persist, alternative ways to organise committees will need to be considered. One option would be to have a number of short-term committees, each of which tackles a single issue and meets only 3 or 4 times, rather than an overarching committee tackling all subjects.

Issues by dimension

1. Directness

(In Cafeteria)

- i. Attention should be paid to maintaining a good quality of food.
- ii. Providing tea and coffee in the dining area would encourage people to stay longer.
- iii. Providing a section for smokers might also encourage conversation.

Ideas which encourage prisoners and prison officers to linger in the cafeteria, in informal conversation, will help to build up mutual trust and deepen relationships as well as helping prisoners be better prepared to cope with life in the future outside prison.

(In Hall)

- iv. Encourage officers to get out and about in the hall, not to stay in and around their office.
- v. Expand the range of games/activities available in the Hall, (i.e. not simply pool).

2. Continuity

- i. Investigate ways to minimise or slow down the high prisoner turnover. This will help limit the largely negative expectancy relating to the prisoner committee, which is linked to attitudes left-over from previous institutions, or the lack of a sense of ownership perpetuated by a high turnover of prisoners .
- ii. Pay greater attention to the recruitment interview, using it to explain to candidates the particular features of Darroch Hall that may be new to them, such as the co-existence with sex offenders, or involvement in a prisoner/staff committee.
- iii. The induction process provides a suitable opportunity to state clearly the aims and purpose of the Hall, and elaborate on some of the issues raised at the interviews.

3. Multiplexity

- i. Personal officers should aim to expand contact with families, especially during visit periods and in the context of sentence planning, providing that the prisoner gives his consent.
- ii. More frequent open days could be used to give prison officers and prisoners an opportunity to meet both sets of families (where willing).

4. Parity

- i. The Prisoner/Staff Committee is important for creating and maintaining a sense of parity in the Hall between prisoners and officers, and involvement by both in the decision making process. Urgent attention should be given as to how to re-instate it.
- ii. Resentment has been engendered in the Hall when management takes tough decisions on individual prisoners and is not able to give reasons to prisoners. The management needs to consider possible strategies to overcome the suspicion and resentment this causes.

5. Commonality

- i. Attention to the Prisoner/Staff committee will do much for the Hall's Commonality as well as Parity.
- ii. A 'mission statement' for Darroch Hall to specify the purpose and aims of the regime would help to give officers and prisoners a greater sense of common purpose.

Appendix

Notes from seminars

The Seminars provided an opportunity for a discussion of issues arising from the original audit. Below is a summary of the discussion, set out by issue rather than the order in which they were discussed. The summary covers the points raised by participants and the solutions that were suggested to the problems. Of a possible nine separate subjects, the seminars covered six.

1. (Issue 9). Prisoners felt they had to bottle up their emotions

Issues raised in Discussion

- i. It was pointed out that this trait was specifically a Scottish cultural problem. We *all* need to talk- some prisoners can discuss amongst core friends, but are less happy to talk to some officers. Some personal officers are just not suited and have poor interpersonal skills. Some personal officers are better at personal communication and therefore tend to be approached more frequently.
- ii. The problem is that prison officers have been trained to *dampen down* emotions- sometimes it is better to let them out. Training is needed to assist them in distinguishing which approach is preferable in different situations.
- iii. Both sides need to learn to communicate better. Even something as simple as this will help move the 'dividing lines' that separate staff and prisoners. This can be achieved partly through training, but also partly through self-conscious practice.
- iv. Prison officers do not always evaluate themselves or colleagues from a critical perspective. They should admit mistakes and encourage each other to improve the interaction between themselves and with prisoners.

Possible Solutions or Areas to Consider

1. 'Time out' period for an individual would help him to get on top of his emotions without prejudice, e.g. two weeks in Perth.

2. An area of hall could be set aside for social work or other discussions, i.e. a space which is uninterrupted and quiet.
3. Explore other outlets for stress, such as access to the Samaritans, as in the Edinburgh prison.
4. Possibility of input from prisoners in the selection of their personal officers.

2. (Issue 10.) Prisoners felt that they were not sufficiently included in decisions about matters affecting hall life.

Issues raised in Discussion

- i. The influence of Prisoner's Committee has waned for several reasons. One criticism was that there was not enough feedback, including the lack of reasons given for decisions made. One factor leading to prisoner apathy towards the committee was that newcomers often did not know that the committee existed. Part of this problem has been linked to the lack of continuity in the Hall, with important implications for 'ownership' of any of the projects. The history of decisions needs to be made clear to newcomers, or misunderstandings are likely. Could the minutes of the committee be made accessible? The history of Darroch Hall and the committee could be given in an induction period, and the information flow maintained by newsletters and/or a bulletin board.
- ii. A common purpose had existed at the start. Eighteen months later there has been a significant turnover, the remaining occupants have settled down and the common agenda has become fragmented by personal interests. The lack of a clear sense of purpose often leads to potential for problems and fragmentation when expectations are not realised. Part of the problem is that new prisoners do not buy into Darroch Hall at the interview stage.
- iii. Prisoners tend to find identifying their own problems difficult.
- iv. A suggested better use of the committee would be to have a joint staff and prisoner committee, which would then meet management. This has the advantage of seeing whether arguments are realistic. Darroch Hall could also have mixed prisoner/prison officer subcommittees to look at particular issues, possibly with a limited duration. An issue was raised concerning the accountability and power of the committee - can they deliver? The role and powers of such a committee would need to be spelt out.

Generally, there was felt to be an urgent need to re-establish the Prisoner/Staff committee forum.

- v. Other meetings related suggestions included the option for 'special meetings' as a way of diffusing problems rather than saving all the problems for regular meetings. These could be called at short notice.
- vi. Since there is a high degree of suspicion about meetings there is a need for better feedback; what decision was made and why. It was suggested that the Hall could regularly have an all inclusive open meeting to report on decisions made by the committee(s) and could explore more successful methods for telling people the outcome of issues discussed at meetings, such as a regular newsletter for circulation within the prison.
- vii. One suggestion was that Darroch Hall might benefit from less formal Hall meetings for any issues, so that issues don't have to fester until the next committee meeting. However, specific ideas on how this might work were not volunteered.
- viii. It was noted that prisoners and prison officers tend not to feed back positive feelings, which means that communication focuses on negative issues.

Possible Solutions or Areas to Consider

1. Specific committees and working parties could be a substitute for the main committee.
2. Contact with personal officers should be improved. The Hall could explore the possibility of regular sessions with each personal officer and his or her group, to discuss issues.
3. Clarify purpose and aims of the Hall.
4. Committee issues forwarded to staff/management meetings.
5. Timed prisoner committees before staff meetings.
6. Framework for Prisoner Committee (initiated by management), properly reorganised.

3. (Issue 12.) There is a need to define the limits of confidentiality clearly

Issues raised in Discussion

- i. Areas where a prison officer **must** disclose information, are those where there is a threat to security (i.e. anyone who is going to escape or abscond), life (including suicide), drugs and weapons. Apart from these four areas, a prison officer is not bound to disclose information. This needs to be clear to both prisoners and prison officers.
- ii. Confidentiality is also kept, at the moment, in areas of health, i.e. HIV+ or AIDS, personal relationships and sexuality.
- iii. The Samaritans' approach requires them to operate quite differently from prison staff. They do not disclose anything at all told to them by prisoners.
- iv. Staff and prisoners seemed unclear about the role of the prison chaplain- should she/he maintain 100% confidentiality? Should she/he operate on the same basis as the prison officer or on the basis of the Samaritans? There is a need to clarify the role and confidentiality limits of the chaplains, both for the sake of the prisoners and for the prison management.
- v. The priority is safety for staff and prisoners. Confidentiality must always be seen as a goal which is secondary to the overriding concerns of safety and security.

Possible Solutions or Areas to Consider

1. To set down explicit guidelines about issues relating to confidentiality for prison officers, chaplains and other categories of staff.
2. To make these guidelines clear to prisoners, possibly in the information pack they receive on arrival at Darroch Hall

4. (Issue 14.) Prisoners expressed concern over the difficulties of going on home leave into a situation where their roles within the family have changed.

Issues raised in Discussion

- i. Prisoners stated that going back to their families for an extended period, having been used to only seeing them for hours at a time, is extremely difficult. The problem often centres on the changed roles of the prisoner and his wife or partner, who may have had to be father and mother to the family in the prisoner's absence. It was noted that this could be eased by graduated visits, or by inviting the families into Greenock for longer periods of time. However, such moves could be perceived as being too close to conjugal visits, which are politically unpalatable. The most obvious way in which this could be resolved is by allowing more contact at the beginning of the sentence, so that family relationships are less likely to deteriorate. The issue of home visits serves to highlight the whole problem of the reintegration of the prisoner into society. The family is only one of several issues.
- ii. Prisoners and officers felt that the security of home life should be cherished and nurtured.
- iii. However, dealing with families coming to prison was not always easy. Not all families are helpful. The idea of family involvement in the sentence planning scheme is also potentially problematic, since it raises issues such as the correct forum for discussion, or the extent of the family's knowledge about the crimes committed.
- iv. It was stated that the structures of prisoners' families or homes are not necessarily the traditional nuclear units. The closest family member could be a brother or an aunt. It is not always a prisoner's wife or partner who gives him the most support.
- v. It was noted that the work of the Relational Justice project was to promote the importance of the family's role in the rehabilitation of the prisoner.

Possible Solutions or Areas to Consider

- 1) One suggestion was for the prison to have more open days. Here, families can come and meet the staff and experience the wider environment of the prison. (It was suggested that open days could happen quarterly).
- 2) The SPS PR department should make greater efforts to inform the media of the reality of prison conditions. However, as the management noted, the problem is that this is

not seen by the media as "news". The idea of prisoners having an easy time is newsworthy, and the media is fixated by the idea of prison luxury. They will only state both sides of a story if it is a big debatable issue. Sometimes it is best not to respond.

- 3) Prisoners should be allowed visits by those **regarded** as family. Prison guidelines on these matters are not rules, so there is flexibility for response to a prisoner's wishes.
- 4) Darroch Hall requires clearer guidelines for how to handle family involvement in prison life. Further thought needs to be given to ways in which family involvement and understanding can be increased in the life of the prison and prisoner.

5. (Issue 15.) Communication with officers was noted to be difficult at times. It was felt that if a prisoner talked too much, other prisoners may see you as a grass. If you talk too little, however, you were viewed by officers as anti-social.

Issues raised in Discussion

- i. One group disagreed with the ideas expressed in Issue 15. They said that this used to be the case in other prison establishments, but that Darroch Hall was different.
- ii. Communication between officers and prisoners has improved over the last few years, especially getting over the idea of 'them and us', and this must continue to evolve.
- iii. The spill over from other establishments in terms of behaviour and expectations, complicates the development of relationships in Darroch Hall. It was noted that the jump to be made, from the previously more rigid style of running a prison, is quite difficult for prisoners as well as for staff.
- iv. Fear is recognised to be the key problem in hindering positive relationships. It was stated that there was a need for individuals to set good examples for all.

Possible Solutions or Areas to Consider

1. Prisoners stated that they felt that management should show their faces more on the Hall. This would show that they were available. The emphasis should be on them being available and visible, rather than taking the responsibility for decisions away from staff.

6. (Issue 17.) Both officers and prisoners highlighted the lack of activities at weekends - but both officers and prisoners want the other to initiate change.

Issues raised in Discussion

- i. It was felt that one reason for the lack of activities was due to the uncertainty staff faced over the changes in the SPS system, and therefore the Hall had been holding back until the staff change was finalised.
- ii. Another problem was the lack of advertising of the existing activities such as music, art etc. It was felt that this has led to prisoners not taking up activities.
- iii. The lack of activities at weekends was stated to be an issue of concern to both prisoners and prison officers.
- iv. It was generally agreed that prisoners could take more initiative, however, it was also noted that many activities need officers for supervision, which can be a problem especially at weekends.
- v. However, it was pointed out that lack of activities at weekends was a problem for people outside the prison as much as inside it. Youth, the elderly and other sections of society also found difficulty in using and organising time creatively.
- v. The prisoners/staff committee should facilitate some activities, but this is made difficult by the high prisoner turnover which undermines continuity and commitment to the committee.

Possible Solutions or Areas to Consider

1. One suggestion was that snooker and ping-pong should be made available in the Hall to increase the number of games available in the Hall.
2. Magazines and quality newspapers should be made available at weekends.
3. There is a need for a regular review of weekend activities by the Committee.
4. There is a serious need for all activities that do exist to be regularly and fully advertised.
5. There appears to be potential to draw in more voluntary groups from outside the prison to provide weekend activities.

Change in Dungavel

The Establishment

5.36 Dungavel, originally a country house, was built in 1911 with accommodation for the prisoner population added on in 1974, is a semi-open prison catering for adult males from all over Scotland with a security category of C or D. All accommodation is in the form of dormitories which can cater for almost 150 prisoners who are likely to be in the middle or late stage of their sentence. All prisoners have been assessed as suitable for Dungavel prior to their admission and will either be undertaking a pre-liberation programme or are under consideration for one. A small proportion will be released directly from Dungavel but the majority will move on to an open prison.

5.37 At the time of the survey Dungavel had 78 staff and held 78 prisoners.

i. The Dungavel Prisoners' Perspective

5.38 Table 5.13 below shows the prisoners' ratings for the various items in Dungavel. The frequency of laundry changes (37 to 75) and access to family (57 to 70, especially facilities for children at visits and access to payphones) showed a marked improvement. Slight improvements were recorded in food (from 45 to 50, although more noticeably in relation to the quality of the food and the way it is served); access to official channels of complaint (from 43 to 47); atmosphere (75 to 84, particularly in the dormitories). On the other hand some items dropped; but again only marginally: cleanliness (82 to 77, particularly in reported views on the cleanliness of the toilets and showers - views shared by staff); prison fabric (60 to 58, with particular concern being expressed about the level of heating); general standards of care (65 to 60, particular concern was expressed about medical and dental care, although social work care showed a vast improvement); relationships with staff (93 to 85, with a strong deterioration in the number of prisoners reporting positive views on relationships with uniformed officers); and relationships with specialists (90 to 78, particularly with medical personnel).

ii. The Dungavel Staff Perspective

5.39 Table 5.14 shows the results from staff in Dungavel. There were improvements in eight of the 14 overall ratings: views on staff cooperation (from 56 to 66, especially staff views on cooperation among the various division in the prison); staff training (from 28 to 48); food (from 94 to 99); the prison fabric (from 84 to 88, particularly the level of heating - a view shared with prisoners); muster room facilities (from 29 to 50, especially facilities for relaxation, washing and physical recreation); relationships amongst staff (from 92 to 100, relationships with governor grades in particular were seen to have improved); and in relationships with specialists (particularly notable was relationships with social workers). There was a deterioration in the following areas: staff views on management capability (from 70 to 60); staff morale (from 79 to 61, although still high when compared to others); cleanliness (from 80 to 66, and, as with the prisoners, the cleanliness of the toilets and showers was particularly criticised).

TABLE 5.14 DUNGAVEL PRISONER PERCEPTION RATINGS

	'94	'91		'94	'91
CAPABILITY OF SENIOR STAFF			STAFF TRAINING		
Senior staff in the prison know what goes on	60	84	Training	48	28
Senior staff would listen to any suggestion about the running of the prison	61	56	STAFF TRAINING RATING	48	28
CAPABILITY OF SENIOR STAFF RATING	60	70	CLEANLINESS		
			The halls	71	71
			The toilets	56	78
COOPERATION			The showers	59	78
Relationships are good in the SPS	61	71	The dining ares	80	94
Co-operation is high among the various divisions in the prison	70	53	CLEANLINESS RATING	66	80
Rivalry is not a common feature of staff relations in this prison	67	44	FOOD		
COOPERATION RATING	66	56	The choice of menu	100	94
			The quality of food	98	94
PERFORMANCE			FOOD RATING	99	94
Staff in the SPS take a strong pride in the quality of their work	98	94	MUSTER ROOM		
The SPS places a great deal of emphasis on staff development and training	59	56	Relaxation	54	16
As an organisation, the SPS is often taken by surprise by events	80	89	Privacy	40	21
The SPS is committed to improving its performance	96	83	Eating (the canteen)	39	21
The work done by the SPS is valued by the public	65	50	Showering	35	42
As an organisation, the SPS is good at communicating its new ideas to staff	46	61	Washing	50	26
			Physical recreation	67	26
			Cooking food	67	47
PERFORMANCE RATING	74	72	MUSTER ROOM RATING	50	29
MANAGEMENT			ATMOSPHERE		
Management in the SPS have a high confidence in the capabilities of the staff	80	67	In the prison generally	100	100
The style of management in the SPS is to reward/punish good/bad performance	51	50	In the halls	100	100
SPS management are always ready to make changes to the system when the situation demands	65	61	In the workparties/workshops	95	100
The SPS places a high value on staff participation in the running of the system	89	83	ATMOSPHERE RATING	98	100
There is no criticism by staff of the way the SPS is run	24	16	RELATIONSHIP WITH STAFF		
Conflict between staff and management is low in the SPS	57	41	Governor grades in the prison	100	89
Staff can be trusted to do a good job without excessive supervision	98	89	Officers of the same sex	100	94
Management in this prison places a high value on staff participation	89	89	STAFF RATING	100	92
MANAGEMENT RATING	69	62	RELATIONSHIP WITH PRISONERS		
PRISON FABRIC			Prisoners in the prison generally	100	100
The overall state of repair of the prison	98	90	PRISONER RATING	100	100
The level of heating in the prison generally	74	95	RELATIONSHIP WITH SPECIALISTS		
The level of noise in the prison generally	96	95	Social work staff	96	80
The level of ventilation in the prison	84	72	Psychologists	100	100
The level of attention paid to Health and Safety	89	68	Nursing officers	100	100
			Doctors	94	100
			Chaplains	100	100
PRISON FABRIC RATING	88	84	SPECIALIST RATING	98	96
			MORALE RATING	61	79

TABLE 5.13 DUNGAVEL PRISONER PERCEPTION RATINGS

	'94	'91		'94	'91
CLEANLINESS			RELATIONSHIP WITH STAFF		
Your hall	85	86	Governor grades in the prison	89	86
Your cell	91	100	Male staff in your hall	84	100
The toilets	59	79	Officers in the prison generally	83	94
The showers	55	79			
The dining area	66	74	RELATIONSHIP WITH STAFF RATING	85	93
Your clothes	86	84			
The visits area	97	74	RELATIONSHIP WITH PRISONERS		
CLEANLINESS RATING	77	82	Prisoners in your hall	97	95
			Prisoners in the prison generally	97	95
FOOD			RELATIONSHIP WITH PRISONERS RATING	97	95
The choice of menu	60	53			
The quality of the food	52	37	RELATIONSHIP WITH SPECIALISTS		
The way in which food is served	57	42	Education staff	96	100
The range of items available from the canteen	33	47	Social work staff	90	83
FOOD RATING	50	45	Psychologist	73	91
			Doctors	54	88
PRISON FABRIC			RELATIONSHIP WITH SPECIALISTS RATING	78	90
The overall state of repair of the prison	57	74			
The level of heating in the prison generally	17	47	ATMOSPHERE		
The level of noise in the hall	87	63	The prison generally	85	67
The level of noise in the prison generally	90	68	Your hall or dormitory	91	71
The level of ventilation in the prison	58	32	Your workshop/work party	76	88
The level of attention paid to Health and Safety matters	37	74	ATMOSPHERE RATING	84	75
PRISON FABRIC RATING	58	60			
			ACCESS TO FAMILY		
FACILITIES			Access to family and friends	80	63
Recreation	50	37	The length of visits	88	84
Indoor exercise	49	75	The ability to switch visits around	68	58
Outdoor exercise	58	79	Facilities for children at visits	57	47
FACILITIES RATING	52	64	The level of privacy at visits	38	26
			Access to pay phones in prison	92	63
STANDARD OF CARE			ACCESS TO FAMILY RATING	70	57
Education	77	67			
Medical care	41	63	PERCENTAGE OF PRISONERS WITH ACCESS TO SHOWERS MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK	100	100
Dental care	64	90			
Psychological care/advice	33	69	PERCENTAGE OF PRISONERS WHOSE UNDEWEAR IS CHANGED MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK	75	37
Social work care/advice	66	17			
Religious care /advice	80	87			
STANDARD OF CARE RATING	60	65			
ACCESS					
The visiting committee	41	31			
Legal advice/lawyers	59	75			
Governors	44	39			
The police	44	29			
ACCESS RATING	47	43			

MEMORANDUM

TO John Pearce
FROM Hans Toch
RE: VISIT TO DUNGAVEL, 12 AUGUST 1994

Briefly, I record my recollections. In doing so, I violate one of the staff resistance discussed at the meeting at Dungavel (never go on record or put anything on paper). The point is not to memorialise the occasion but to supplement what others may recall. This gets a bit complicated because at different junctures different ones of us (John, Susan, Mary and myself) participated in the conversation. Moreover, there was a concurrent meeting taking place at the establishment. While we were talking about participatory involvement, so were fifty six prisoners and the governor, ably goaded by Ed Wozniak and the survey data. Two different (and mutually supplementary) prescriptive options emerged from the two meetings.

In the sessions I attended, we discussed participatory involvement as a means of furthering family and community re-integration and to maximise the benefits of the home leave experience. One reason for centering on this issue is that it heavily pre-empts the prisoners' attention. Conflicts and other interpersonal problems that manifest themselves during home leave are glossed over, both to project an image of impervious manliness and to preclude the possibility of an adverse parole decision. The latter consideration also enters into the re-calcitrance of family members who might have useful information to share. With confidentiality assured, one can envisage a number of vehicles for getting the information on the table, working through problems, and thereby making the leave a true rehearsal and test situation for re-integration, as well as a constructive prelude to it.

Three possibilities were briefly discussed:

- (1) A support group for wives (such as those previously video-taped), possibly followed by sessions involving the prisoner-spouse,
- (2) A pre-leave or 'induction' program (a sample subject to discuss with a prisoner would be the possibility of a precipitous return to jail if the family situation proves temporarily uncongenial);
- (3) A post leave counselling or debriefing arrangement involving prisoners and personal officers. The latter has the virtue of assured confidentiality. It

might encounter resistance from custody-oriented officers, but they might be attracted by the presumption that they understand the prisoner better than anyone else. Staff could obviously feel that they are ill-equipped for this type of enterprise and they would make a plausible case that they would need training (so would the governor on their behalf). If a program such as this were to be implemented, training would have to be provided.

It is my understanding that the prisoners in the survey feedback session advocated staff-prisoner participatory arrangements, or vehicles in which staff and prisoners could discuss local policies of more than passing significance. There are obviously a number of different ways of doing this and of seeing to it that conclaves don't degenerate into gripe sessions or litanies of minutiae. Such options should be pursued.

Since prisoners are enthusiastic about getting involved in constructive encounters with staff, the issue of possible staff resistance (or lack of counterpart enthusiasm) becomes critical. Some time was spent on this subject in our meeting.

It was noted that though staff responses to Ed's survey shows them thirsting for job enrichment, many staff have not firmly defined the line between the 'social work' and custody connotations of their jobs. Such role issues would obviously have to be discussed if an opportunity affords. There are also a variety of sub-cultural staff norms about how to deal with reform ideas and people who peddle them, and how to deal with superiors and subordinates. John has interestingly experimented with removing groups of staff from the prison environment for coffee-clutch encounter sessions, and has experienced notable reductions in game-playing.

Several considerations would have to be kept in mind in implementing an intervention at Dungavel.

One can expect staff to experience feelings of ⁱⁿadequacy, fear of change, concern with getting paper qualifications and for structure and detailed guidelines. Rationales offered for programs will have to be sub-culturally respectable. Altruism is respectable, as long as it is pragmatically framed.

At Dungavel, individual relationships between officers and prisoners are often close, supportive and intimate. The trick is to overcome resistance to the reduction of social distance between prisoners and staff as groups.

Prisoners in turn must face the fact that though they have arrived at the last lap, they have a long way to go. The issue is not getting out of prison but making it. One can't do this by pretending that one is swimming while one is drowning. One must also see prison staff as a resource that can improve one's chances of success if one recognises that one can use help and accepts it.

Toch, Hans

From: Toch, Hans
Sent: Thursday, January 31, 2013 3:27 PM
To: 'pearce.john@sky.com'
Subject: RE: Latest chapter

John: I know about the Commandment about not coveting one's neighbor's duck-head walking sticks, but I can't help myself. As to the Schluter Relational Audit in Darroch Hall, I am not quite sure what the "auditing" consisted of, except that it included two days of meetings. The R-Foundation Report does comprise a section on the Schluter dimensions, but under "Directness," the first item suggests better food in the cafeteria! The group did recommend doing a mission statement under "Commonality" so I'll see what I can do when I get time to revise.

Aye, Hans

-----Original Message-----

From: pearce.john@sky.com [mailto:pearce.john@sky.com]
Sent: Thursday, January 31, 2013 10:17 AM
To: Toch, Hans
Subject: Latest chapter

A good read and well remembered by your good self.

I do wonder whether you do yourself justice by omitting the Schluter episode. I recall Porporino studying the stats and saying "but this shows perfect coherence" and your modest retort "jah".

For me the Schluter ambitions were never as important as the impact of outcome of your tuning which confirmed to me that the elements of The R Factor which showed how important the continuity of staffing and the issues of shared responsibility with the inmate community would be in developing effective programme interventions.

I do think the potential students of your tome need to see your work on the subject. So there!

On another matter we bought a job lot of walking sticks for the sake of a nice brass pot they were stood in. I will have my slave e mail you some photos of 2 particularly nice ones.

One is beautifully made in heavy wood unscrewing into 3 pieces with lovely screwed ferrules and a screw off duck head which is detailed enough to show nostrils on the beak. I guess you have a dozen! The other is a very intricately carved wooden stick. Amongst other delights Janet found an old Gloria Vanderbilt parasol with an elegant swan head handle which I think is an early attempt at faux ivory.

Ah the joys of retirement

Fond regards John

PS the duck is cast brass

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Dungavel

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Dungavel Immigration Removal Centre is an immigration detention facility in South Lanarkshire, Scotland, near the town of Strathaven that is also known as **Dungavel Castle** or **Dungavel House**. It is operated by the UK Border Agency of the Home Office.

Contents

- 1 History
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History

Originally a 19th century hunting lodge and summer retreat of the Dukes of Hamilton linked to his then main house at Hamilton Palace, it was the home of the Duke from 1919 following the demolition of the palace due to subsidence, arising from mining in the area.

Dungavel and the Duke were the planned destination for Rudolf Hess's doomed 1941 peace mission. Dungavel was sold on to the National Coal Board in 1947. It was then acquired by the government and turned into an open prison. In 2001 its role changed and it is used for holding asylum seekers whose applications have been refused prior to their removal. It however, remains the final resting place for the thirteenth Duke of Hamilton, a naval officer whose grave lies within the close policies of the castle, once adorned with a ship's anchor.

Current Use



Dungavel, 1987

It has been the scene of several protests on the basis that babies and young children have been held there prior to deportation, in some cases for over a year. The Ay Family, consisting of Yurdugal Ay and her four children aged 7 to 14, were held in Dungavel for over a year before eventually gaining asylum in Germany.



Dungavel, 2006

The Children's Commissioner for Scotland has described the facility as "morally upsetting" and has threatened to report the UK and Scottish Governments to the United Nations committee on the Rights of the Child. However, former Home Secretary David Blunkett has said that "Detention, while regrettable, is an essential part of effective immigration control - to affect removal, establish identity or prevent absconding. Where it is necessary to detain individuals with children, we believe it is better that the children remain with their parents rather than split up the family".

Although Scottish Government ministers have no authority over Dungavel as asylum is a matter reserved to the UK Parliament in London; they are responsible for child welfare. The complex legal and political situation has added to the importance of public debate regarding the facility.

After the 2010 UK General election, the new UK Coalition government announced it would end the detention of children under 18 at Dungavel. It has yet to be established whether this will mean those with families will no longer be detained, or if children will be placed into the foster care system until their parents are released.

See also

- Immigration to the United Kingdom

External links

- The Duke of Hamilton and Dungavel (<http://rpc12437.tripod.com/dukeofhamilton.htm/>)
- Dungavel: Questions and Answers (<http://www.sovereignty.org.uk/features/articles/immid1.html>)
- A report from the meeting to close Dungavel Detention Centre (<http://www.sovereignty.org.uk/features/articles/immid2.html>)
- Close Dungavel now (<http://www.closedungavelnow.com/>)
- Dungavel - Scotland's Shame by Elaine Smith MSP (<http://www.poptel.org.uk/scgn/articles/0310/page5b.htm>)

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Categories: Buildings and structures in South Lanarkshire

Immigration detention centres and prisons in the United Kingdom Politics of Scotland

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شركة

Scotland on Sunday : " UK 'illegally detaining victims of torture' at Dungavel immigration Removal Centre in Scotland" - 30/09/12

Home » News » 12/30/2012

By BILLY BRIGGS and CALUM MCKAY

Published on Sunday 30 September 2012 00:14

"VICTIMS of torture and rape have been detained at the controversial Dungavel Immigration Removal Centre in Scotland in breach of government rules aimed at protecting traumatised asylum seekers.

At least 14 asylum seekers have been wrongfully held at the South Lanarkshire facility since February 2010, according to the charity Medical Justice.

As well as torture cases, they include three rape victims and four immigrants suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. Under Rule 35 of the Home Office's detention centre rules - dating from 2001 - medical staff in immigration removal centres (IRCs) must prepare a report for people who claim to have been tortured. Those reports should be reviewed by the United Kingdom Border's Agency (UKBA) and the detainee released if their account is verified.

But Medical Justice alleges staff at the centre routinely fail to implement Rule 35 and that UKBA's response to torture reports is often inadequate.

Medical Justice volunteer Dr Kate Wrigley told Scotland On Sunday she had examined a number of former Dungavel detainees with scars and injuries who should not have been held at the facility.

She said: "For example, [people with] skull depressions following alleged beatings with rifle butts, distinctive burns from cigarettes or hot metal objects, shoulder injuries following prolonged hanging by the wrists, as well as people with psychological problems - such as post-traumatic stress disorder following alleged torture and rape. People often have many... scars [more than ten or 20] and significant mental health problems which can become worse in detention."

Natasha Tsangarides, of Medical Justice, said the failure to identify and release people with independent evidence of torture at Dungavel IRC was not an isolated problem.

"It is prevalent in all IRCs across the UK. The UK Border Agency has repeatedly been criticised over this by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons, as well as in a series of damning case law judgments. However, little has changed."

Earlier this year, Medical Justice produced a report examining the cases of 50 people who had independent evidence of torture. "All but one were failed by the Rule 35 process, whilst the rest languished in detention," Tsangarides said. "The continued failure to safeguard some of the most vulnerable people in our society shows the disrespect and disregard the UK Border Agency have in...upholding the rule of law."

Politicians called for an urgent review of procedures at Dungavel. Patrick Harvie, the Green Party co-leader at Holyrood, said officials should be held to account for failing in their duties. "The revelation that victims of torture, rape and other despicable crimes are being mistreated in this way is disturbing but, sadly, not surprising. For years, successive UK governments have run an asylum system which is deliberately brutal, inhumane, and at times little more than a human warehousing exercise.

"There is a real need for ministers and officials to be held to account for their mistreatment of the most vulnerable people in the country."

Keith Best, the chief executive of Freedom from Torture, said UKBA's own policy says torture survivors should be detained only in the most exceptional circumstances. "But this is routinely flouted, as is this basic safeguard known as 'Rule 35', which is meant to correct bad decisions," he said.

"We are not demanding that UKBA do anything other than adhere to its own policy and the rules that parliament has set. Until this happens, many more torture survivors will be re-traumatised by their detention experiences at IRCs around the UK."

A UKBA spokesman said: "Anyone believed to be a victim of torture is only detained in exceptional circumstances and is treated with the utmost sensitivity. Dungavel IRC receives very positive reports from HM Inspectorate of Prisons and we continue to tighten procedures and improve training for staff working in removal centres."

Scotland On Sunday's investigation into the treatment of asylum seekers can also reveal that children are still being locked up, despite a government promise two years ago to end child detention."

Read the article on the Scotland on Sunday website

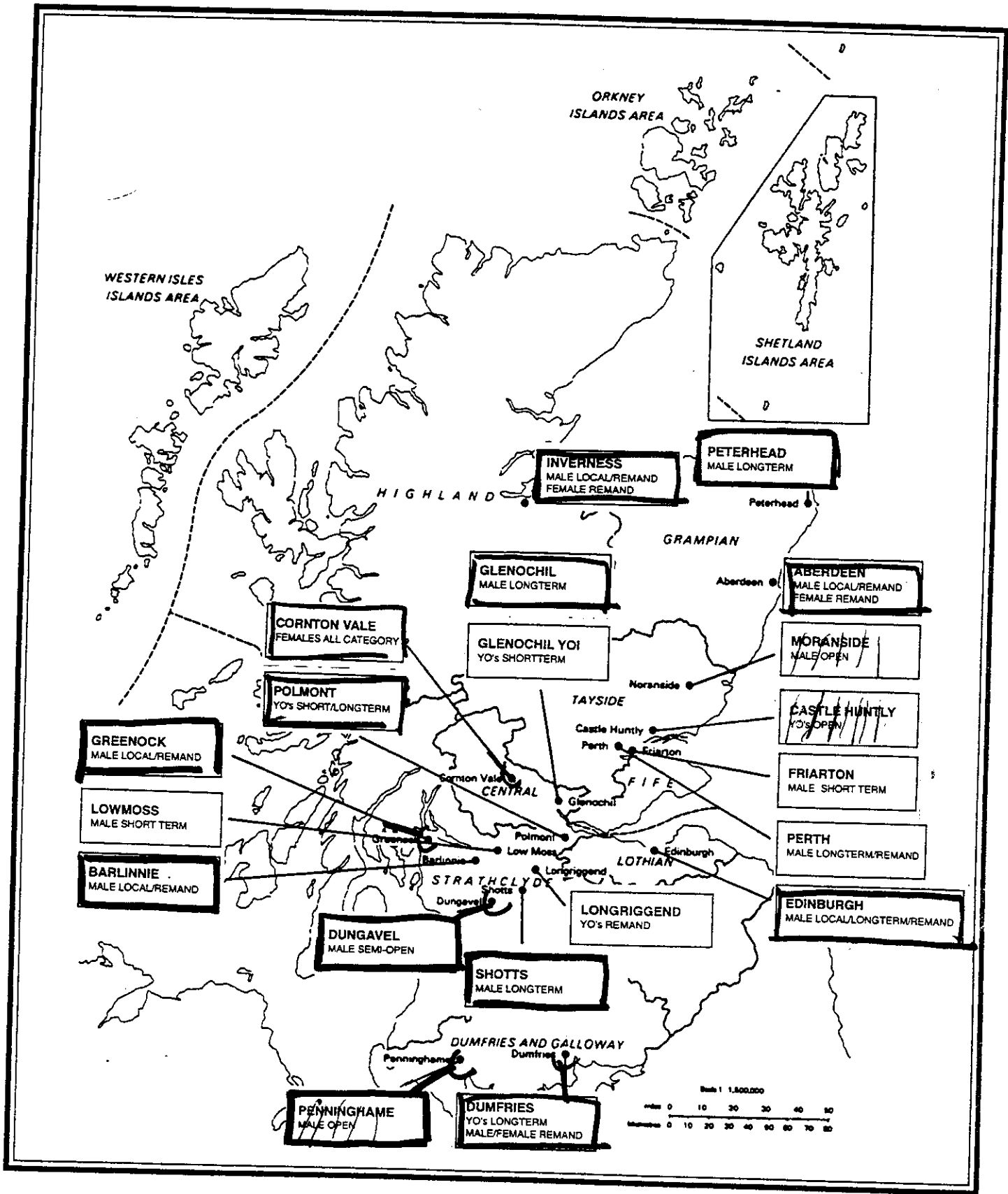
Read the article on the Scotland on Sunday website

SENTENCE PLANNING AT H M PRISON DUNGAVEL

Personal Officer _____ Group Members _____

The reasons for such diverse views between staff and prisoners on Sentence Planning at Dungavel Prison are as follows:

The Sentence Planning initiative can be improved by the following suggestions:



Aberdeen Prison (1890)

Aberdeen is the local prison for the Grampian area, serving virtually all the courts within the region. In addition, prisoners are frequently remanded from Shetland and occasionally from Orkney. As a local prison, it holds on remand and awaiting trial, male and female prisoners aged 16 years and over. Adult male prisoners, aged 21 years and over, received from the courts for sentences of 18 months or less are retained at Aberdeen. All other prisoners with sentences over 18 months are transferred to other establishments to serve their sentences.

At the time of the survey Aberdeen had 140 staff and held 133 prisoners.

Barlinnie Prison, Glasgow (1886)

Barlinnie is the largest prison in Scotland, providing for 250-300 untried and 500-600 convicted adult prisoners, approximately 100 of whom have found it necessary to seek protection from their fellow prisoners.

Barlinnie accommodates, in the main, short-term prisoners, serving sentences of 18 months or under. However, it is required to hold a fluctuating population of long-term prisoners. These long-term prisoners are held for accumulated visits, court appearances and allocation and pending transfer to long-term establishments.

At the time of the survey Barlinnie had 552 staff and held 848 prisoners

Barlinnie Special Unit (1886)

The unit is located in the former women's wing of Barlinnie prison and can hold up to 8 prisoners. It has a unique community ethos which represents an open, participatory and accountable regime created to enhance self-esteem and enable meaningful change to take place. It is intended for difficult prisoners.

At the time of the survey Barlinnie Special Unit had 20 staff and held 6 prisoners

Castle Huntly Young Offenders Institution (1452; accommodation built 1974)

~~Castle Huntly is Scotland's only open Young Offenders Institution~~ and provides accommodation for young men between the ages of 16 and 21 who are serving sentences of less than 4 years, or who have less than 3 years left of a longer sentence. Those convicted of all types of offences, other than those of a sexual nature, are considered for acceptance.

At the time of the survey Castle Huntly had 76 staff and held 111 young offenders.

Cornton Vale Institution (1976)

Cornton Vale is the only fully female establishment in Scotland. Its catchment area covers the entire country and it is required to cater for all classes of prisoner and young offender.

At the time of the survey Cornton Vale had 194 staff and held 97 adult prisoners and 22 young offenders.

Dumfries Young Offenders Institution (1882)

Dumfries provides secure accommodation for 96 long-term young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 who, by virtue of the length of sentence imposed by the court, require to be held initially within the high security setting. In addition, young offenders who have

breached or threatened to breach the security of other Young Offender Institutions or those prisoners whose behaviour is disruptive can be transferred to Dumfries. Dumfries also holds a small number of adult remand prisoners.

At the time of the survey Dumfries had 144 staff and held 82 young offenders and 26 adult remand prisoners.

Dungavel Prison (1911; accommodation built 1974)

Dungavel is a semi-open prison catering for adult males from all over Scotland with a security category of C or D. All accommodation is in the form of dormitories which can cater for a total of 147 prisoners, who are in the middle or late stage of their sentence. All prisoners have been assessed as suitable for Dungavel prior to their admission and will either be undertaking a pre-liberation programme or are under consideration for the same. A small proportion will be released directly from Dungavel but the majority will move on to an open prison.

At the time of the survey Dungavel had 73 staff and held 130 prisoners.

Edinburgh Prison (1915)

Edinburgh serves the courts of the eastern Borders, the Fife area through the courts of Kirkcaldy and Dumfermline and the courts of the Lothians.

The prison offers 4 main regimes for up to 85 untried persons; up to 125 local prisoners serving sentences of 18 months or less; up to 145 long-term prisoners serving sentences of over 18 months and up to 155 places in the Dunedin unit which serves as a national resource and accommodates selected prisoners serving sentences of over 7 years who have already completed 3 years.

In addition, there are 2 specialist units within the prison: the Training for Freedom hostel which accommodates 25 prisoners and the Allermuir Unit which provides HIV/AIDS care and support for up to 12 prisoners.

At the time of the survey Edinburgh had 394 staff and 475 prisoners.

Friarton Prison (1905; refurbished and opened as young offenders instit. 1963)

Friarton, which has a design capacity of 57, is a low security prison in Perth which accepts short-term prisoners at the behest of other establishments or at the prisoner's own request.

At the time of the survey Friarton had 53 staff and held 61 prisoners.

Glenochil Prison and Young Offenders Institution (1961 and 1976)

Glenochil holds both adult and young offenders. The adult establishment can accommodate 496 long-term prisoners in 4 halls. All prisoners are located in single cells, each having a wash-hand basin and hot and cold water. The majority of prisoners have access to night sanitation. Glenochil holds prisoners serving sentences of over 18 months to life. Prisoners are allocated to Glenochil from other Scottish prisons either as downgradings from other Scottish prisons or as level transfers from other closed prisons.

Glenochil Young Offenders Institution can accommodate 182 young offenders in 3 wings capable of holding 60 young offenders in each. All young offenders are located in single cell accommodation. It caters for young offenders serving over 28 days and up to 6 months.

At the time of the survey Glenochil had 431 staff and held 439 adult prisoners and 157 young offenders.

Greenock Prison (1910)

Greenock prison receives all those committed to prison by the courts of the west of Scotland. It has a design capacity of 179. In exceptional circumstances it holds certain individual long-term prisoners out of classification.

At the time of the survey Greenock had 153 staff and held 172 prisoners.

Inverness Prison (1899)

Inverness serves the courts of the Highlands and Islands. The prison caters for convicted local prisoners serving up to 18 months and, at the Governor's discretion, certain convicted prisoners serving over 18 months, up to a maximum of 2 years, may be permitted to remain in Inverness for compassionate reasons. Longer term local prisoners nearing the end of their sentence may be transferred to the prison in order to complete their sentence and to assist them before their release.

At the time of the survey Inverness had 100 staff and held 83 prisoners.

Longriggend Remand Unit (1900; accommodation built 1965-68)

Longriggend holds young persons under the age of 21 remanded by the courts in Strathclyde region.

At the time of the survey Longriggend had 161 staff and held 161 persons.

Low Moss Prison (1935 as RAF camp, opened as prison 1969)

Low Moss is an establishment for short-term adult male prisoners. Low Moss can take a maximum of 400 prisoners housed in dormitory accommodation.

At the time of the survey Low Moss had 140 staff and held 215 prisoners.

Noranside Prison (1860, opened as borstal 1963)

Noranside is an adult category D open prison for prisoners nearing the end of their sentence. It has a design capacity of 120 places.

At the time of the survey Noranside had 70 staff and held 95 prisoners.

Penninghame Prison (c1800, opened as prison 1954)

Penninghame is an open adult prison. It has a design capacity for 73 prisoners in dormitory type accommodation.

At the time of the survey Penninghame had 37 staff and held 63 prisoners.

Perth Prison (1842)

Perth, the oldest prison in Scotland, holds local prisoners serving up to 18 months and long-term prisoners from all over Scotland serving over 18 months. Its primary function is as a category B adult male closed establishment but it contains prisoners in all security

categories, A to C within the prison, and category D in the Training for Freedom Unit.

At the time of the survey Perth had 372 staff and held 377 prisoners.

Peterhead Prison (1888)

Peterhead prison, design capacity 275, accepts prisoners who, for a variety of reasons, are unable to serve their sentences in a mainstream prison.

These fall into two groups:

- a. Vulnerable prisoners who either by virtue of personality or offence are subject to victimisation or exploitation by stronger elements, or
- b. Those whose influence or behaviour is considered by local prison management to be detrimental to good order and the smooth running of their prison of classification.

Each group requires to be strictly segregated from the other and enjoys a totally different regime.

At the time of the survey Peterhead had 274 staff and held 113 prisoners.

Polmont Young Offenders Institution (1915)

Polmont accepts all young offenders sentenced to a period in a Young Offenders Institution from all the local prisons in Scotland.

After assessment, those with short sentences and fines are usually retained at Polmont, the others transferred to one of the other young offender establishments or retained at Polmont.

At the time of the survey Polmont had 288 staff and held 338 prisoners.

Shotts Prison (1978 and 1987)

Shotts prison holds long-term adult male prisoners who require to be held in secure conditions, including some who require maximum security.

Phase 1 of the prison was opened in 1978 and consisted of one 60 cell accommodation block. A further development of 4 halls, each holding 117 prisoners, was opened in 1987. All cells contain a toilet and a wash-hand basin.

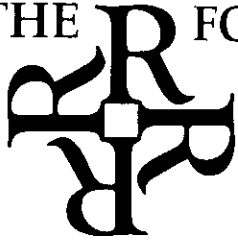
At the time of the survey Shotts had 393 staff and held 374 prisoners.

Shotts Unit (1990)

Shotts unit is a national resource which provides secure custody for 12 prisoner to category A standard and has a regime which is anchored close to the mainstream regimes for category A and B prisoners. There is no fixed period of stay.

At the time of the survey the Unit had 21 staff and held 7 prisoners.

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MGGS/MC
3 July 1997

Professor Hans Toch
School of Criminal Justice
Draper hall
135 Western Avenue
Albany
New York 12222
USA

Dear Hans,

I hope you will remember all the help you gave us when we were still in the early stages of developing our prison audit /profile technique. Much has happened since then and we have applied the methodology you taught us within the National Health Service, the Inland Revenue, eight homes for the elderly and one English prison, in addition to the Scottish prison which we did at the beginning. The relational audit in the National Health Service was between a health authority, which purchases provision from a number of hospitals and community trusts, on the one hand and one of the community trusts from whom it purchases services on the other. This audit between institutions has been particularly interesting and fruitful.

I enclose the results audit of Belmarsh Prison to show you what the audit now looks like, in case you would have time to send us any comments which may strike you as you read it. I shall hope to keep you informed as Maggie Wright and myself continue to seek to get 'relational profiles' used much more widely in the English prison service. There is a much more sympathetic administration for this approach now in place!

With warm personal regards

As ever

Michael

Michael Schluter

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Prison is slammed by inspectors

Eric Baxter • Published 26 Aug 2009 14:00

GREENOCK Prison has been strongly criticised in a damning new Government report.

The chief inspector of prisons has highlighted 'serious concerns' at the jail. The report, published today, points out

Living conditions in Ailsa and Darroch Halls are cold and damp - and toilets are only partially enclosed or not enclosed at all;

Care delivery is satisfactory but the health centre is not fit for purpose - prisoners don't get daily medications, including methadone, before going to court;

Preparation for the release of sex offenders is 'poor', although risk is monitored well.

Prison experience for young offenders has gone from good to bad after being moved from Darroch Hall to Ailsa Hall, where inmates have 'extremely limited access to useful activities'.

Female prisoners, who now live in Darroch Hall, are having to wear clothes bought for men.

The report was carried out by Dr Andrew McLellan, a former Church of Scotland minister and district councillor in Inverclyde, who was chief inspector at the time of the full inspection in May

Greenock Prison has been in the headlines over the last week, having found itself the location for a media frenzy when its most famous inmate, Lockerbie bomber Abdelbaset Ali al-Megrahi, right, was controversially released on Thursday after spending four years there.

Commenting on the report, John McCaig, deputy chief inspector of prisons, said: "Although there is much to commend, there are also serious concerns. The toilet arrangements in Ailsa Hall and Darroch Hall are not good.

"The toilets in the cells have a small screen which offers little privacy from other prisoners if the cells are being shared, and no privacy from staff looking into the cell or entering it. In a few cells, the toilet is completely unscreened

"The change of use of Darroch Hall from young male offenders to female prisoners happened very quickly. There are some good early signs for the future of female prisoners in Greenock, but it is unacceptable women should be required to wear clothing bought for young men."

Commenting on why female prisoners have to wear male clothes, the prison service spokesman conceded he wasn't sure why this was happening but said: "Women and young men wear similar prison clothing of sweatshirts and jeans."

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Exclusive: Female cons moved to men's prison to ease overcrowding.. and stop fights over TV

30 Mar 2009 00:00

CONS at Scotland's only female prison are being moved to another jail to stop fights over the telly.

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CONS at Scotland's only female prison are being moved to another jail to stop fights over the telly.

About 50 inmates from overcrowded Cornton Vale in Stirlingshire are going to all-male Greenock Prison.

The first 20 will leave today for Greenock's Darroch Hall, which has single cells and en-suite toilets. The rest will join them in a fortnight.

The news will be a relief to the women, who are forced to urinate in sinks in their cells because they can't get to a toilet for an hour in the evening while staff eat their dinner.

It will also limit the number of women forced to share cells in the cramped jail - and cut down on battles over which TV programme to watch in the evening.

One insider said: "Cornton Vale is bursting at the seams and the women have been forced to double up in cells.

This means they've also been forced to share one TV and it has been hell on earth.

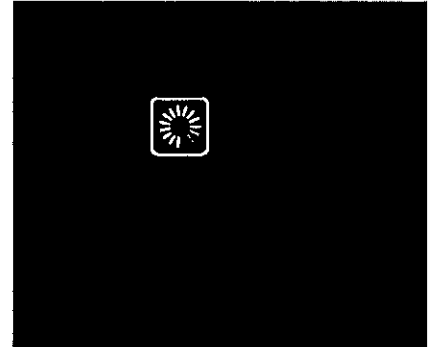
"There haven't been any major incidents but there have been plenty of catfights over who gets to watch what on their telly.

"The main reason they are being moved is overcrowding - but having to share a telly is what matters to the inmates.

"When the natives are restless, it spells trouble for everyone and they decided to ship them out before it gets out of control."

Cornton Vale has a maximum capacity of 375 but it currently houses 456 women, which means many of them have to double up.

A Scottish Prison Service spokesman said: "Cornton Vale's levels are at a record high and to ease the situation we are moving about 50 prisoners to Greenock.



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"With cell-sharing we do risk assessments and ask prisoners involved to have some understanding.

"Overcrowding affects all parts of the prison and all services are stretched."

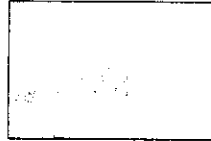
Earlier this month, Scotland's chief inspector of prisons Dr Andrew McLellan hit out as cons revealed they sometimes have to queue for more than 30 minutes to use the loo at night.

He said: "The young women have particularly unhappy experiences. Cornton Vale is overcrowded, resources are stretched, staff time is limited and there is not enough work."



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To: Derek Watt

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From: Hans Toeh

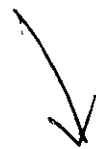
If you can accomplish miracles,
herewith the tablets I brought
down from the mountain.

Cheers

3 pages, inclusive

Discussion Points for D Hall Mission Statement

1. D Hall intends to operate - insofar as it can - as a prison community. A community aims at free, open, and honest communication - especially between prisoners and staff. A community makes decisions for the common good, in the interest of ~~the~~ ^{its} majority but with full regard for those of its minority, especially prisoners who are disadvantaged or vulnerable.
2. D Hall is committed to the proposition that prisoners must have an active role in governing their lives in the prison, with sensitive assistance by staff. There is also a commitment to involving prisoners - to the extent possible - in decisions that affect their lives in D Hall.
3. Staff in D Hall will enforce prison rules with flexible consistency, maximizing fairness and equity while considering special needs and mitigating circumstances of individual prisoners.



4. Staff in P Hall is mindful of the importance of family ties to the welfare of prisoners. All possible effort will be made to create a climate for visits and family contacts that will make such experiences pleasant and profitable.

5. Prisoners in P Hall are dedicated to the constructive use of their time, given the goal of eventually becoming contributing members of society. Staff are dedicated to fully support prisoner efforts at self-advancement.

6. P Hall prisoners and staff are aware of the danger that sentence planning can become a meaningless exercise if the process is not taken seriously by every officer and prisoner; opting out of sentence planning will be discouraged, and every effort will be made to implement sentence planning recommendations.

7. Uncontrolled use of serious drugs poses a danger to the community, and such usage will be discouraged by prisoners and staff.

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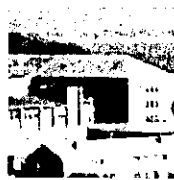
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News



Greenock Prison report

26/08/2009

Many aspects of Greenock prison which have been commended in previous inspectorate reports continue to be good, according to the latest report by Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons published today.

The report by Dr Andrew McLellan, Chief Inspector at the time of the full inspection in May this year, highlights that:

The prison actively tries to ensure the safety of prisoners: both from self-harm and harm from other prisoners

The food and the arrangements for washing clothes are good. Prisoners also receive good access to exercise in the open air if they want it

Addictions services are well developed

Learning, Skills and Employability provision is good. However, prisoners in Ailsa Hall have limited access to activities

There are very good links with community organisations, and the community work placements for prisoners in Chrisswell House are excellent

The report also notes that:

Living conditions in Ailsa and Darroch Halls are not good: cells are cold and feel damp, and toilets in cells are only partially enclosed or not enclosed at all

The health centre is not fit for purpose, but care delivery itself is satisfactory. A proactive clinical mental health service is being delivered. Prisoners do not receive their daily medications, including methadone, prior to going to court

The preparation for the release of sex offenders is poor, although risk is monitored well

The conditions in Oban Sheriff Court are dreadful

John McCaig, Deputy Chief Inspector of Prisons, said:

"Many aspects of the prison have been commended in previous reports, and continue to be good. Prisoners are quick to identify the good relationships which exist between staff and prisoners, and the prison is safe.

"One part of the prison, Chrisswell House, holds long-term prisoners beginning their preparation for release. There are opportunities for some of them to take part in work placements in the community, which are very well organised and form a very useful part of training prisoners for life at the end of sentence. The Learning Centre provides a high standard of education. Addiction services are well developed.

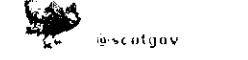
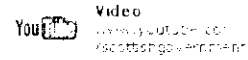
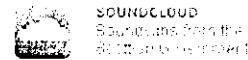
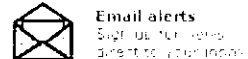
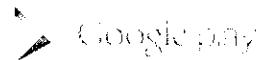
"One development in particular deserves comment. A 'First Night Centre' has been established as a separate unit in Ailsa Hall. Arriving in prison can be very frightening, and careful thought has been given to the needs of such prisoners. The First Night Centre has a clear focus on care and safety.

"Although there is much to commend in Greenock Prison, there are also serious concerns. The toilet arrangements in Ailsa Hall and Darroch Hall are not good. The toilets in the cells have a small screen which offers little privacy from other prisoners if the cells are being shared, and no privacy from staff looking into the cell or entering it. In a few cells the toilet is completely unscreened.

"Until recently young offenders were held in Darroch Hall. Their experience was good. Now it is bad. The change of use of Darroch Hall means that these young men now live in Ailsa Hall, where their access to any kind of useful day is extremely limited. Indeed it is almost impossible for any prisoner to have access to a really useful day in Ailsa Hall because of the conflicting needs and demands of different groups of prisoners who cannot mix freely.

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Greenock Prison Report



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Ailsa Hall is expected to make arrangements for at least six groups: adult lifers, adult long-termers, adult short-termers, convicted young offenders, young remands and adult remands.

Newsdesk


Other Areas

"The change of use of Darroch Hall from young male offenders to female prisoners happened very quickly. There are some good early signs for the future of female prisoners in Greenock: but it is unacceptable that women should be required to wear clothing bought for young men!"

"The report describes the conditions and treatment of prisoners under escort to certain courts. The conditions in which prisoners are held at Oban Sheriff Court are dreadful."

Scotland's prisons are subject to regular inspection. Today's report relates to a full inspection of Greenock prison, with a focus on the conditions in which prisoners live and on the way prisoners are treated.

This full inspection of Greenock was carried out by Dr Andrew McLellan before his retirement from the post of HM Chief Inspector of Prisons.



Page updated: Tuesday, August 25, 2009

ESTABLISHMENT ROLES AND REGIMES

1. Glenochil and Shotts will be the only choices for prisoners serving over 4 years on initial allocation who are sentenced in Strathclyde and Lothian. Perth will remain as the LTP for Tayside and the North. As outlined above there will be flexibility in meeting individual needs for those convicted out of home area.

2. The role of the above prisons will be to start Personal Development work with the prisoner. This work will begin to identify areas that prisoners will need to confront in relation to addressing personal issues and offending behaviour. Shotts, Glenochil and Perth will be expected to review their regimes so that facilities that are deemed as 'needed' by long term prisoners are provided. These needs should be identified through the Personal Officers feeding information to local management in respect to work carried out with the prisoner in relation to the Personal Development File. It may be that the prisoner should spend the first 6 - 9 months of the sentence working with the Personal Officer working on the PDF. The information provided throughout this contact will assist the management teams in identifying the regimes needed and will form a substantial input to establishments' strategic plans.

The system will be based on progression which is related to personal development issues NOT materialistic or meaningless opportunities. This means that there will be a move away from management supplying regimes based on what the establishment wants to one that is based on what the prisoner actually needs and should be related to increasing opportunities for exercise of personal responsibility.

3. Greenock and Edinburgh 'Top End' regimes should provide opportunities which give enhanced facilities to further meet the personal needs of the prisoner group. The relationship with the Personal Officer will be the basis for the support work needed in these areas.

4. Open prison should provide the testing and development ground for the prisoner in respect to direction given by the Parole Board. The advancement of facilities should be based on the move from theoretical work carried out in a closed establishment to the practical issues which face a prisoner when he returns to his peer group outwith the confines of prison. More community based opportunities will be required to test the prisoners' use of skills gained in practical management of, for example, the ability to resist peer group pressure to take a drink. The work with the Personal Officer therefore becomes even more important than before.

Dungavel and Noranside will also house prisoners serving 2 years and over.

5. Penninghame's role should be to house the older, very long term prisoner and should move to a specific role in meeting Parole Board release programmes. There is scope to send individuals to Penninghame for longer periods (up to 2 years) as part of such programmes. The small and rural nature of Newton Stewart limits the number of community based opportunities and therefore Penninghame should concentrate on learning and consolidating social skills for release utilising extensive groupwork, counselling and a community forum in the prison. This will be complemented by the new home leave scheme. The younger, shorter term prisoners just do not settle in readily at Penninghame.

The view that once at Penninghame sentence planning ceases is presently being reworked with staff and the new independent living units will complement further this whole process.