

Social Impact Monitoring Plan for Corrections Facilities in Wiri

2014

Corydon Consultants Ltd

BACKGROUND

The Board of Inquiry's (BoI) Conditions of Designation provided for a number of special conditions to address potential social and cultural effects that might arise out of either the Men's Corrections Facility (MCF) or Auckland Region Women's Correctional Facility (ARWCF) or a combination of both.

Conditions included a range of measures specifically designed to monitor and address social impacts on the local community. These conditions include:

1. Establishment of a Community Impact Forum (CIF);
2. Establishment of a Tangata Whenua Committee (TWC);
3. Appointment of a dedicated Community Liaison Officer (now a Community Liaison Manager – CLM);
4. Establishment of a dedicated fund of \$250,000.00 p.a. to be administered by a Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee (SIFAC); and
5. Design and implementation of a Social Impact Monitoring Plan (SIMP).

The three committees (CIF, TWC and SIFAC) are linked and will work alongside each other to identify and manage the effects on the community of the MCF and ARWCF. The Conditions provide the same overall intent to both the TWC and CIF. Both these bodies have an "outward" focus on what is occurring within the community, both negatively and positively, as a consequence of the prisons. The CIF is focussed on the effects on the community at large while the TWC's focus is on matters related to Maori culture. Both the CIF and TWC will make recommendations to the SIFAC on funding allocations in response to issues identified through the impact monitoring process.

The membership of the three committees has been designed to encourage effective links between them. The Chairperson of the CIF also chairs the SIFAC. The TWC has two representatives on the CIF. The Prison Managers from both ARWCF and MCF attend both the CIF and TWC meetings.

The Community Liaison Manager (CLM) works closely with the three Committees to ensure a clear path of communication between the committees, the two prisons, the community and Auckland Council. The CLM's role includes supporting the CIF, TWC and SIFAC; working with the Social Impact Assessment specialist on the development, implementation and ongoing monitoring of the SIMP; and proactively engaging with the community outside of these groups.

THE SOCIAL IMPACT MONITORING PLAN (SIMP)

The SIMP's purpose is to identify, quantify and assess the social and cultural effects (both positive and negative) of the ARWCF and MCF. The SIMP sets out a framework and processes for the on-going monitoring of a wide range of social indicators. The findings from each monitoring exercise will be reported on annually.

The SIMP informs both the CIF and TWC of the social and cultural changes occurring in the community that may be attributable to either or both of the prisons. Either or both of these committees can independently or collectively consider appropriate mitigation of adverse effects or activities to enhance any positive effects (e.g. employment opportunities). When funding is required to implement the decisions of these committees, they can apply to the SIFAC for this purpose.

MONITORING CONTEXT

The SIMP Framework has been compiled to comply with condition 48 and 49 of the BoI's decision on the application to locate a second Corrections facility in Wiri. The purpose of the SIMP is to provide a framework and process for monitoring the combined impacts (positive and negative) of the MCF and the ARWCF on the local community.

The construction of the MCF will be undertaken between late 2012 and early 2015. It is anticipated that during the course of the construction phase, a peak of up to 1,000 workers will be engaged in construction activities. It can be expected that more people will apply for construction jobs than will be employed. An unknown number of people will move to the area in search of work. Experience on other large-scale projects indicates that some will decide to stay regardless of whether they find employment on site or not.

It is estimated that there will be about 300 FTEs (full time job equivalents) employed at the MCF when it is in operation. An unknown percentage of these will be Manurewa residents. Employees from outside the district may decide to relocate to be closer to their place of employment. Rising fuel costs and traffic congestion will increase the likelihood of such a trend.

The MCF will be built to accommodate 960 prisoners but the BoI conditions allow for 1060 prisoners (BoI condition 78). The majority of prisoners are expected to come from the area between Kaipara in Northland and the Coromandel Peninsula. A relatively small proportion may come from throughout NZ in order to, for example, accommodate the need to split up offender groups or to accommodate specific individual needs.

The potential number of prisoner families moving to Manurewa or nearby areas to be closer to prisoners for visiting purposes is uncertain. Given that the prison is primarily for local prisoners, the need for families to relocate is expected to be minimal. Some families who do relocate may only do so temporarily for the duration of the sentence. Others may decide to stay indefinitely after the offender is released.

The BoI conditions (BoI condition 79) allow for a maximum of 480 prisoners to be accommodated within ARWCF. Staffing levels at the prison fluctuate but at the time of consent the level was about 240.

Manurewa had an estimated population of 90,600 in 2011. Between 2006 and 2026, Manurewa's population is expected to increase by approximately 24,600 residents.

Manurewa and Counties Manukau already experience relatively high levels of social deprivation resulting in high levels of demand on social support services. The existing problems confronting Manurewa were at the root of much of the concern raised by submitters at the Board of Inquiry into the construction of the MCF in Wiri. However, this, together with the high population and expected high population growth, presents a challenge to detecting impacts that are attributable, at least in part, to the combined effects of the two Corrections Facilities. High-level data is unlikely to be helpful. Indicators need to be focused on measuring aspects where the effects of the facilities are likely to be most concentrated.

DEFINING THE BOUNDARY OF “THE AFFECTED AREA”

Defining the area to be covered by the monitoring exercise is crucial to the effectiveness of the exercise. If the area is too confined many impacts would be missed. If it is too large, the impacts will be difficult to validate because they would be too diffuse (watered down). In this case the scope would encompass a high proportion of population that is not affected in any way and would include a large number of agencies and services, some of which may be significantly affected while others experience little or no effects. Some agencies and individuals consulted in the process of putting the SIMP together expressed doubt that there would be any discernible impacts from the additional prisoners, their families and the prisons workforces. They based their view on the population size of Manurewa relative to the population numbers potentially associated with the Corrections facilities as well as the existing high levels of adverse social indicators. There is also the question of efficient use of resources – the larger the area to be monitored, the more resources will be required for data gathering with diminishing returns at the margins as the effects become more dispersed.

After technical analysis and extensive discussions with service providers and organisations likely to be most affected, the area to be monitored has been defined as including all of Manurewa (as defined by Local Board boundary) and the Manukau City Centre area. This is the area referred to when measuring effects on the “local” area.

However, the area of impact is likely to be wider than this local area because for example, prisoner families who decide to relocate to be closer to the prisons may not be able to find housing within Manurewa and will have to settle in one of the surrounding suburbs. Schools in these further afield areas may be affected and some support organisations and agencies outside the local area may also experience significant effects.

There are specific organisations located outside the “local area” that are highly likely to experience some effect after the opening of the MCF. An example of such an agency is the Mason Clinic (which provides mental health and forensic services to the ARWCF as well as to all other prisons in the northern area and is under the management of the Waitemata DHB), elsewhere.

Therefore as the need is identified, the monitoring will be extended to cover some specific aspects of, and agencies within, the wider area known as Counties Manukau.

THE MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

The Monitoring Framework is a result of input from more than thirty organisations, agencies and individuals. The indicators and methods of measuring have been selected from a variety of suggestions as to which were likely to be the most reliable and the least arduous to collect.

The Framework is generally focused on potential effects that are not specifically catered for within the designation conditions. A range of other effects were raised at the Board of Inquiry Hearing that could also be classed as “social” but which are not included in the Framework. This is because measures to address them have been specifically stipulated within other designation conditions. These include matters such as the visual impacts on local residents (conditions covering lighting, building heights and landscaping); construction impacts (conditions covering hours of operation, dust, noise, traffic); development of the walkway along the esplanade (condition 5); protection of cultural and archaeological artefacts (conditions 37-39) traffic congestion in the Wiri industrial area (condition 86) and community safety management (condition 104). Compliance with all these conditions will be monitored by the Auckland Council or Auckland Transport. They do not need to be included in the SIMP. To address specific construction effects, a range of Construction Management Plans have been put in place and are being monitored by the Auckland Council.

INTERPRETING THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The Monitoring Framework is divided into eight subject areas based on the range of social effects that were raised as concerns in submissions to the Board of Inquiry hearing. Each subject has its own table. The subject areas are:

- Housing and accommodation
- Schools
- Local support services
- Local health services
- Local employment and economy
- Community safety and wellbeing
- Tangata whenua
- Traffic and transport.

In the Framework, the top line of each table sets out the concerns raised about this particular category of effect as well as information relevant to the selection of indicators, information sources and methods of measuring.

Below this section, the tables are divided into 5 columns. Column 1 sets out the factors that could contribute to the creation or realisation of the effect. Some of these factors are relevant to only one or two indicators, others relate to more or all the indicators listed.

Column 2 lists some indicators of each particular factor. For each indicator, there is at least one source of data. For some there are several sources. The data sources are listed in Column 3. By gathering information from a variety of sources the proof that a particular effect is occurring is made more robust. This process (called triangulation) tests the validity of one source of data against another.

For each source of data, a method for measuring that data is stipulated – this is described in Column 4. Some data can be obtained from current data compiling formats. In other cases an addition to an existing database may be required. In some cases a specialised questionnaire has been required or an additional form filled out. The requirements for each source of data have been refined and agreed with the individuals and organisations concerned.

Column 5 describes what information will be required to provide reasonably robust evidence that the effect indicated in the data is attributable at least in part, to the existence of the ARWCF and/or the MCF.

The lines across the table are designed to help clarify the links between contributing factors, indicators, and information sources.

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCESS

Most of the data collecting systems set out in the Framework were in place by 1 August 2012. Data collection for the baseline began on 1 August and concluded on 31 October 2012. This information, formed the base-line for future monitoring. The base-line report was compiled by the Social Impact Specialist (Dianne Buchan of Corydon Consultants Ltd) and made available to the Community Impact Forum and the Tangata Whenua Committee and to others through the websites of the Auckland Council and Department of Corrections.

The data collecting methods were reviewed throughout the first 3 months of monitoring and data analysis. Those responsible for collecting information were encouraged to report any difficulties as soon as they were noted so that adjustments could be made to the indicators or the data gathering process. The data analysis and reporting stages highlighted further discrepancies which needed to be addressed. In cases where significant problems were encountered resulting in unreliable data, the data from the first monitoring round was discarded and the second round (the mid-year monitor) used as the base-line.

The development of the Framework is an iterative process. There are a large number of indicators and measures in the Framework but it is expected that overtime these will be reduced. Some will be discarded over time if found to be ineffective or too difficult to collect and some will be replaced by alternative measures. Where (using the current Framework) there are several sources of information and/or several methods for measuring, these may be streamlined to exclude less effective indicators and measures of a particular effect.

Some anticipated effects may be found not to be occurring. In this case the Framework will be adjusted accordingly. At the beginning of the exercise it is preferable for the Framework to cover the full range of potential effects in order to minimise the chance that unanticipated effects emerge that are then difficult to prove because no baseline for them has been established.

The first baseline measurements were taken between September and October 2012. These measured the effects of the ARWCF on the local community. The second phase of data collection finished on 31 April 2013. This round added strength to the initial findings on the effects of ARWCF on the local community and also recorded the effects of the early phase of the MCF construction. The third monitoring period took place between September and October 2013 and recorded the combined effects of the MCF construction workforce and the ARWCF on the local community. From 2014, information will be collected and reported on an annual basis. Each report will build on the previous one so that over time, trends will begin to emerge.

TERMS USED IN FRAMEWORK:

Prisoners: people serving a sentence in prison

Offenders: people serving sentences or required to adhere to conditions (i.e. parole or release conditions) in the community

STS: people who have served their sentence(s) and are no longer being managed by the Department of Corrections.

Bol: Board of Inquiry

MCF: Men's Corrections Facility

ARWCF: Auckland Regional Women's Corrections Facility

CIF: Community Impact Forum

TWC: Tangata Whenua Committee

SIFAC: Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee

CLM: Community Liaison Manager

PARS: Prisoners' Aid and Rehabilitation Society

SAA: Supplementary Accommodation Allowance

CFs: Corrections Facilities

ECE: Early Childhood Education

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation

YJF: Youth Justice Facility

RTLb: Resource Teacher: Learning and Behaviour

MBCT: Manukau Beautification Charitable Trust (also referred to as Manukau Beautification Society)

PHO: Primary Health Organisation

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:

Existing housing shortage (emergency and rental housing), existing problem with affordability of housing and over-crowding. An unknown number of prisoner families will move to Manurewa or adjoining areas to facilitate prison visiting (prisoners will be sentenced, not on remand, and Pillars research and others show women much more likely to move to be close to men prisoners than visa-versa (esp. if women are on welfare benefits i.e. not tied to employment).

Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Method of Measuring	Information Source	Factors attributing effect at least in part to Corrections facilities
<p>Rental Housing – staff and construction workforce Construction workers and prison staff wanting to live closer to work.</p> <p>People moving to Manurewa/ Counties Manukau looking for work on the construction or operation of MCF and staying whether successful or not.</p>	<p>Increased waiting lists for rental housing – state housing and private rentals</p>	<p>Current waiting lists at HNZC for Manurewa, South Auckland and Auckland as a whole</p> <p># of applications for rental housing received by 2 local property management companies</p> <p># of ARWCF employees in rental accommodation in Manurewa</p> <p>Current number of MCF construction workers in rental accommodation in Manurewa</p> <p># of ARWCF & MCF employees moving to Manurewa for work in prisons and living in rental accommodation</p>	<p>HNZC monthly reports on A & B level waiting lists</p> <p>Monthly reports from property managers at Lovegrove Realty and Barfoot & Thompsons on number of applications received.</p> <p>ARWCF staff survey</p> <p>SecureFuture contractor survey</p> <p>ARWCF staff survey and MCF staff survey (when operational)</p>	<p>Increase in number of ARWCF and MCF staff moving to live in rental accommodation in local area (staff records)</p>

Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Method of Measuring	Information Source	Factors attributing effect at least in part to Corrections facilities
<p>Demand for rental housing for prisoner families, offenders and STS</p> <p>Incentives for prisoner families, offenders and STS to settle in Manurewa including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - women need to live closer to prison for visiting purposes - relatives & friends of prisoners are resident in Manurewa & provide accommodation - availability of cheaper housing/ rental housing in Manurewa - offenders and STS wanting to stay in Manurewa or close by e.g. to be close to supporters who visited them in prison or to avoid associations formed in previous location or because of employment opportunities 	<p>Increased waiting lists for rental housing for people associated with prisoners</p> <p>Increased applications for Rental Housing Bonds from people on Steps to Freedom programme</p> <p>Increased applications for Supplementary Accommodation Allowance from people on Steps to Freedom programme</p> <p>Increased demand to PARs for Supported Accommodation and mainstream accommodation services.</p>	<p>Current waiting lists at HNZC for Manurewa, South Auckland and Auckland as a whole</p> <p># of ARWCF prisoner families in local rental housing</p> <p># of offenders newly settled in area in rental housing</p> <p>Trends in bond applications to WINZ compared to bond approvals</p> <p># of applications per month to WINZ for rental housing bonds and % on Steps to Freedom (STF) Programme</p> <p># of Supplementary Accommodation Allowance apps and % on STF Prgm</p> <p>number of referrals to PARS</p>	<p>HNZC monthly reports on A & B level waiting lists</p> <p>Survey of ARWCF prisoners</p> <p>Probation records on # of offenders settling in local rental accommodation</p> <p>WINZ Manurewa Centre 1/4ly statistics</p> <p>WINZ Manurewa Centre 1/4ly statistics</p> <p>PARS statistics</p>	<p># of prisoner families who have moved to Manurewa and are living in rental accommodation</p> <p># of offenders locating in Manurewa and Counties Manukau in rental accommodation (Probation records)</p> <p>Number of applications for rental housing bonds from offenders and STS on Steps to Freedom programme and families of prisoners</p> <p>Number of applications for SAA from prisoner families, offenders and STS from ARWCF and MCF.</p> <p>Number of referrals to PARS received from ARWCF and MCF</p>

<p>Overcrowding Prisoner families, offenders or STS not being able to find or afford their own accommodation may move in with family or friends resulting in over-crowding.</p>	<p>Increased incidents of overcrowding</p>	<p>Families of prisoners moving to the area to live with friends / family.</p>	<p>ARWCF prisoner survey (family living arrangements)</p>	<p>Relationship between overcrowding and prisoner families, offenders or STS staying in the local area.</p>
<p>Emergency and Temporary Housing Prisoners being released without adequate accommodation to go to or insufficient funds to pay the bond and rent.</p>	<p>Increased demand for emergency accommodation at emergency shelters</p> <p>Increased demand for temporary accommodation (camping grounds)</p>	<p>Current occupancy rates at Ak. Night Shelter and South Auckland Family Refuge</p> <p>Occupancy rates at two camping grounds</p> <p>Number of applications declined due to a lack of capacity at Meadow Court camping ground and Takanini Caravan Park</p>	<p>Records from emergency housing providers</p> <p>Occupancy data from camp ground and Caravan Park records.</p>	<p># of prisoner families/offenders in emergency and temporary accommodation (when known).</p> <p># of MCF construction workers and prison employees in temporary accommodation</p>

SCHOOLS AND EARLY CHILDCARE CENTRES

Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:

Existing relatively high numbers of children with behaviour/learning problems, children from prisoner families likely to be experiencing a degree of trauma/behaviour and learning difficulties. Pillars research shows majority of prisoners' children are aged between 7 and 11 years and that children of prisoners are often subjected to teasing and bullying or are bullies themselves. Existing evidence of relocation of children to out-of-zone schools to avoid problems in local schools. Existing gang influence in schools and relatively high levels of truancy. Influx of prisoner families for limited periods likely to lead to increased turnover in school rolls – Pillars research shows families will move to be near male prisoner and if relationship breaks down, will move again. Also, people move as rental accommodation or better accommodation becomes available. Recent Ministry of Education research has identified transience as a core cause of truancy in primary schools. Existing shortage of good-quality, affordable day-care. Existing waiting lists for access to pre-schools in area.

Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Method of Measuring	Information sources	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections facilities
<p>Turnover in rolls</p> <p>Construction workers with families moving into area</p> <p>ARWCF and MCF staff moving into area</p> <p>Prisoner families moving into area for short term – leave when sentence completed</p> <p>Manurewa residents choosing to leave the area or transfer to another school because of perceived adverse effects of CFs</p>	<p>Increased turnover in school rolls</p> <p>Increase in # of children leaving local schools for other schools</p>	<p>Enrolments/relocations for monitoring month in participating schools*</p> <p>Current percentage of students transferring to schools out of the area</p>	<p>School records (March and September)</p>	<p>Number of new enrolments from children of prison workers – operations and construction</p> <p>Number of new enrolments of children with a parent in ARWCF or MCF</p> <p>Reasons given for leaving</p>

Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Method of Measuring	Information Source	Factors attributing effect at least in part to Corrections facilities
<p>High Needs students (as defined by school or ECE centre) Children from prisoner families are likely to be growing up in highly stressed households with increased likelihood of violence, poor parenting skills and unsupportive educational environment.</p> <p>Therefore, increased numbers of children with behaviour problems and learning difficulties. attending local school</p> <p>Current shortage of child psychologists available to Manurewa schools</p>	<p>Increased number of high needs students</p> <p>Increased demand on Child Psychological services (Med)</p>	<p># students identified as having special learning and/or behavioural needs</p> <p># students receiving additional support from outside agencies - Social Workers in Schools – SWIS, or Resource Teacher: Learning and Behaviour (RTL) or Interim Response Funding or similar, and % of these from prisoner families.</p> <p># of high-needs children recorded in Manurewa ECE Centres</p> <p># of students referred to a psychological service (e.g. Whirinaki or Ministry of Education Psychological Service) and % of these from prisoner families</p> <p>Changes in # of children accessing Ministry of Education Psychological Services and on waiting lists</p>	<p>School and ECE records (March and September) RTL Unit records</p> <p>Ministry of Education Psychological Services- current number of children from local area accessing services.</p>	<p>Relationship between total # of students with high needs and # of high needs students who have a prisoner parent</p> <p># of children accessing services or on waiting list associated with prisoners at ARWCF or MCF</p>

Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Method of Measuring	Information Source	Factors attributing effect at least in part to Corrections facilities
<p>Truancy Truancy facilitated by transiency of families moving into and within local area in response to housing availability</p> <p>Stigma of having a parent in prison. Sense of shame or bullying from other students putting children off attending school.</p>	Increased incidents of unjustified absence (truancy)	Current # incidents of unjustified absence over monitoring month and # of these by a student with a care giver at ARWCF or MCF Current # of students involved in incidents of unjustified absence that are considered to be truants and # of these with a care giver at ARWCF or MCF	School records (as recorded on KAMAR)	# of incidents of unjustified absence and truancy associated with students from prisoner families
<p>Early childcare centre occupancy rates Increased demand for pre-school or day-care esp. during working hours from staff of Corrections facilities and offenders on probation or partners of prisoners.</p> <p>Existing problem with demand exceeding supply.</p>	Demand exceeds capacity of ECE centres	Enrolment records and licenced capacity of ECE centres.	Changes in demand in relation to capacity	# of new enrolments at ECE centres associated with Corrections facilities (staff, prisoners, probationers, STS).

***Participating schools:**

Clendon Park Primary, Manurewa High, Homai Primary, Wiri Central, Rongomai Primary, James Cook High, Manurewa Intermediate, Waimahia Intermediate and Greenmeadows Intermediate

LOCAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:

Local NGOs are already under pressure meeting needs of prisoners and offenders in local community; difficulty recruiting volunteers with time and skills; limited resources (especially funding) to draw on from local community. High support needs (material, emotional, practical) of prisoners and their families. Experience suggests that to stop reoffending, need to address causes of offending and provide bridge between inside and outside world by gaining trust, providing material and emotional support, social networks and skills to help prisoners lead an independent life outside the wire. Government agencies struggle to provide this intensive, holistic level of support. NGOs best placed but resources may be inadequate to meet demand. Corrections Dept is seeking to become more innovative in the practices of rehabilitation and reintegration and aim to recruit increased level of assistance from outside organisations in achieving this. SecureFuture intends to utilise strategies involving the community to achieve reintegration of prisoners and a reduction in recidivism rates. Coalition for Homeless provide emergency accommodation, often used by offenders, they estimate that for effective rehabilitation and reintegration, prisoners need 40 hrs of engagement with support agency starting contact with offender while in prison. Pillars provides support to families of prisoners. Funded by MSD to assist 27 families a year – current demand is more than 4 times that number. Focus on high need families (classed as Red, have care and protection and/or mental health issues) Pillars research indicates that the influx of prisoner families to South Auckland (where families can find available and affordable housing) will be significant.

Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Information sources	Method of Measuring	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections’ facilities
<p>Demand on NGO services Need for Corrections/Justice facilities to draw on support of social services for prisoners and staff support and for rehab and reintegration of prisoners.</p> <p>Increasing emphasis on education and skills development as an essential element in reduction of recidivism</p> <p>The potential influx of prisoner families to the local area. These families tend to have high social support needs.</p>	<p>Increased requests from Corrections facilities for NGO support and education assistance</p>	<p>ARWCF Volunteer coordinator: - # of organisations providing support services in ARWCF and MCF - # of hours and # of volunteers involved - # of courses run in ARWCF and # of enrolments in each</p>	<p>Changes in # of service providers and current demand for each service</p>	<p>Changes in level of NGO services requested by Corrections for ARWCF and MCF compared to capacity of organisations to meet demand.</p>

Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Method of Measuring	Information Source	Factors attributing effect at least in part to Corrections facilities
<p>NGO capacity to meet needs Low socio-economic status of local community and existing high need for social support services means local NGOs already stretched and volunteers with time and skills difficult to recruit.</p> <p>Central government restructuring and refocusing likely to lead to reduced levels of service delivery and assistance from Govt. agencies (e.g. HNZC, WINZ benefits).</p>	<p>Increased demand for support for offenders and offenders' families which exceeds ability of NGOs to supply required services.</p> <p>Inability of NGOs to attract sufficient numbers of suitable volunteers to meet demand</p>	<p>Survey of key NGOs on services provided and capacity of staff and volunteers to meet demands:</p> <p>Number of applications for PARS Supported Accommodation Service</p> <p># of calls to Pillars' and South Auckland Family Refuge help-lines</p> <p># of POL400 referrals responded to by South Auckland Family Refuge per volunteer</p> <p># of clients and # of hours involved for Anglican Church and Sisters of Mercy per volunteer</p> <p>Pillars' record of # of families turned away (already at capacity)</p>	<p>Data bases of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PARS¹ - Pillars - Anglican Church - Sisters of Mercy, Wiri - South Auckland Family Refuge² 	<p>Number of clients of NGO support agencies who are from ARWCF or MCF prisoner families or are offenders or STS</p> <p>Amount of staff/volunteer time required to respond to needs related to prisoner/prisoner families, offenders or STS from ARWCF or MCF.</p> <p># of applications for PARS Supported Accommodation Service from ARWCF and MCF</p> <p># of POL400 referrals with a connection to ARWCF or MCF</p>

¹PARS (Prisoners Aid and Rehabilitation Service) delivers services to prisoners and offenders under contract to Corrections

²South Auckland Family Refuge provides short-term emergency accommodation, have help-line and help women access social support – records show if person associated with prisoner or offender

Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Method of Measuring	Information Source	Factors attributing effect at least in part to Corrections facilities
<p>Family travel grants Potential reduction in need for children to travel to visit fathers in Corrections facilities in other parts of the country as a result of their fathers' relocation or committal to MCF.</p> <p>Relocation of prisoners to MCF from prisons outside Auckland may increase the demand for Child Travel Grants and Whanau Travel grants for travel within Auckland Region</p>	<p>Decreased demand on PARS Ak office for Child Travel Fund allocations for visits to facilities outside Auckland Region</p> <p>Increased demand for Whanau Travel funding.</p> <p>Increase demand for Child Travel Grants within Auckland Region</p>	<p>Number of trips funded over monitoring period</p> <p>Amount of expenditure over monitoring period</p>	<p>PARS monthly statistics</p>	<p>Amount of expenditure related to ARWCF and MCF prison visits</p>

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:

Local health services already under pressure meeting needs of local community. High healthcare needs of prisoners and their families (physical and psychological) can be expected to add significantly to demands on some services.

Impacts on general health services will be difficult to detect because of large population serviced by CMDHB and existing demand for health services related to low socio-economic status of population and relatively high rates of violence-related injuries. Also, less than 50% of population in Manurewa attend GPs in local area – others travel to Otara, Papatoetoe and other areas, so increased demand for primary health care likely to be widely dispersed and therefore difficult to measure.

Not appropriate to question patients on relationship to CFs so comprehensive data on increased demand attributable to prison families and workers not able to be collected at DHB level. ARWCF and SecureFuture records on referrals and service providers utilised by prisoners is likely to be the most reliable sources of information.

Biggest impacts on local health services likely to be experienced by specific services used by prisoners, offenders or STS from MCF or ARWCF e.g. Drug and Alcohol Treatment and mental health services. According to Corrections statistics, 83% have drug and alcohol problems. Some of these services are likely to be provided in the health centre at the MCF.

Research indicates that on average 10% of a prison population requires treatment from psychiatric forensic services. The Mason Clinic currently provides these services to Ngawha CF, Mt Eden and ARWCF. Male prisoners with mental health issues may be relocated from Ngawha and Springhill to MCF to be nearer to the forensic services they need at the Mason Clinic. If prisoners in need of these services, are moved to MCF from other prisons to be closer to the Clinic, the percentage of prisoners at MCF in need of psychiatric services is likely to be higher than 10% - i.e. more than 100 at any one time. The Mason Clinic is currently at full capacity.

YJF uses health providers that also service the ARWCF and possibly in the future, the MCF. This provides potential for improvement through sharing of resources but also potential for deterioration of services due to competition/ over-demand.

Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Method of Measuring	Information sources	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections' facilities
<p>Prisoner health requirements Relatively high proportion of prisoners in need of alcohol and drug treatment services</p> <p>A relatively high number of male prisoners (approximately 10%) need mental health forensic services (this percentage is generally higher for female prisoners). Limited capacity at Mason Clinic to cater for a higher demand.</p>	<p>Increased demand from Corrections' facilities for drug & alcohol treatment and psychological counselling for prisoners</p> <p>Increased acute and sub-acute waiting lists for psychiatric services at Mason Clinic</p>	<p>Current # of ARWCF prisoners accessing treatment at Mason Clinic and health services provided in the prison</p> <p># of in-patients and out-patients treated by Mason Clinic.</p> <p># of prisoners on waiting list for treatment at Mason Clinic</p>	<p>Mason Clinic records</p>	<p>Percentage increase in demand for health services by prisoners at ARWCF and MCF</p>

<p>Prisons create a concentrated population that require general health services.</p>	<p>Increased demand from Corrections' facilities for general health services for prisoners</p>	<p># of incidents of waiting time limits for admissions to Mason Clinic being exceeded</p> <p>Combined demands from ARWCF and MCF for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - visits from health providers - # of providers <p># of prisoners and # of times prisoners have accessed external health services</p>	<p>ARWCF records of current demand for health services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A&E - dentist - GP (public health) - Physiotherapist - Midwife 	
<p>Prisoner's families Increased numbers of prisoner families moving into the local area with characteristics likely to have adverse effects on general health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Poverty, stress, violence likely to have adverse effect on children's health and general wellbeing</p>	<p>Increased demand on low-cost local health services</p> <p>Increased patient turnover with prisoner families moving into the local area temporarily</p> <p>Increased numbers of children admitted to Stands Children's Service (Pakuranga Health Camp)* as a result of prisoner families moving into the local area</p> <p>Increased requests for interventions and admissions to Health Camp programmes</p>	<p>Changes in client numbers over the monitoring period by clinic</p> <p>Stands Children's Service statistics from field social workers</p>	<p>Raukura Hauora O Tainui statistics</p> <p>Stands Children's Service statistics on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of referrals # of requests for parent interventions # requests for social skills programme # enrolled in grief and loss programme 	<p># of clients who are families of prisoners at ARWCF and MCF prisoners</p> <p># of children at Stands Children's Service with connections to ARWCF and MCF prisoners</p> <p># of other interventions undertaken by Stands Children's Service staff for people who have connections to ARWRC and MCF (as much as possible since the question cannot be put directly).</p>

Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Method of Measuring	Information sources	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections' facilities
<p>St John Ambulance Likely increase in St John callouts to prisons and prisoner families as a result of increased numbers of prisoners and prisoner families in local area.</p> <p>Propensity for violent incidences and accidents in prison generate demands on Ambulance Services.</p> <p>Callouts to prisons tend to be time-consuming (due to security and paperwork requirements)</p>	<p>Number of call outs to Corrections' facilities and prisoner families</p> <p>Number of hours involved exceeds ability of St John Ambulance service to meet demand</p>	<p># of callouts to Corrections' facilities in Manurewa</p> <p># of hours involved in attending these callouts</p>	<p>St John statistics</p> <p>ARWCF and MCF records</p>	<p>Increase in number of call outs to ARWCF and MCF</p> <p>Increased number of callouts to families of prisoners at ARWCF or MCF (if known).</p>
<p>Youth Justice Facility Competition for services between Corrections and Justice facility could make accessing some services more difficult</p> <p>Opportunity for YJF and Corrections facilities to share health services (e.g. dental) thus a potential to improve services</p>	<p>Reduced/ improved access to mental health services at YJF as a result of shared services</p> <p>Increased/reduced visits to YJF by dental services</p> <p>Increased/reduced PHO visits (nurse and GP) to YJF</p> <p>Increase in infections and illnesses at YJF due to less frequent PHO visits.</p> <p>Increased off-site treatment for YJF residents due to increased severity of infections or illnesses</p>	<p>Current level of services to YJF: PHO visits, dental services, mental health services</p> <p>Current levels of infections and illnesses</p> <p>Current pattern in demand for off-site treatment</p>	<p>YJF monthly records</p>	<p>Health workers unable to maintain current frequency of visits to YJF, or delays in obtaining services because of combined demands of ARWCF and MCF</p>

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT and ECONOMY

Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:

Labour demands generated by construction and operation of MCF and operation of ARWCF could provide employment for local residents. Demand for goods and services generated by CFs could benefit local businesses and lead to increased jobs with these providers. (BoI condition 118 notes potential to provide benefits through local employment and local business opportunities.)

Manurewa has relatively high unemployment and high proportion of residents with limited skills and no school qualifications.

ARWCF experiences difficulty in finding Return To Work placements for prisoners, offenders and STS experience difficulty finding employment in Manurewa and Sth Auckland generally.

Condition 118 of the BoI decision requires the Dept. of Corrections to give “due regard to providing local employment or contracting opportunities to suitably qualified Counties-Manukau area individuals and businesses as part of the construction and operation of the MCF.”

Potential Contributing Factors	Indicators of effect	Method of Measuring	Information sources	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections’ facilities
<p>Employment opportunities Demand for employees on construction site and in the prison with jobs covering a wide range of skills and skill levels.</p> <p>Local people gain employment at either prison</p> <p>Possibility that schools will engage with SecureFuture to generate employment opportunities for school leavers at MCF.</p> <p>Possible introduction of skills training by various providers to increase chances of local people obtaining employment at the MCF.</p>	<p>Manurewa residents employed at ARWCF or MCF</p> <p>Manurewa residents employed on MCF construction</p> <p>Manurewa school leavers gaining employment at ARWCF or MCF</p>	<p>Total # of workers on site at MCF</p> <p># of SecureFuture construction workers and MCF employees who lived locally prior to employment</p> <p>% of ARWCF employees who live locally</p> <p># of school leavers gaining employment on MCF construction site</p> <p># of school leavers employed at ARWCF and MCF</p>	<p>SecureFuture HR records</p> <p>SecureFuture survey of MCF construction workforce</p> <p>ARWCF staff annual workforce survey</p> <p>SecureFuture survey of MCF construction workforce</p> <p>HR records for ARWCF and Men’s prison</p>	<p>Total # of people gaining employment at ARWCF and MCF</p> <p># of Manurewa residents employed at ARWCF</p> <p># of Manurewa residents employed on MCF construction and operation</p>

Potential Contributing Factors	Indicators of effect	Method of measuring	Information sources	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections' facilities
<p>Employment opportunities for ARWCF prisoners and STS Existing difficulties experienced by ARWCF in finding placements for prisoners qualifying for the Release to Work programme Increased numbers needing Release to Work placements with outside employers (as result of addition of MCF prisoners)</p> <p>Increased numbers of STS in the community looking for work</p> <p>Existing high levels of unemployment in the local community</p> <p>Limited capacity among local employment and skills training providers to meet potential demand from ARWRC and MCF</p>	<p>Increased number of prisoners waiting for Release to Work placements with an external employer</p> <p>Number of prisoners wanting employment-related training exceeds capacity of trainers to provide</p>	<p>Changes in the number of placements on waiting lists for Release to Work placements</p> <p>Changes in the number of prisoners engaging in employment-related programmes</p> <p>Changes in the number of employment-related training projects run in the prison</p>	<p>ARWCF records</p> <p>ARWCF records of the number of employment-related training projects being run in the prison</p>	<p>Both ARWCF and MCF records of Release to Work placements and numbers waiting for placements</p> <p>Number of prisoners at MCF being placed in work that could be undertaken by prisoners at ARWCF</p> <p>Number of prisoners suited for employment-related training but unable to access training due to insufficient trainers.</p>
<p>Demand for goods and services Combined demand for goods and services from Corrections facilities</p> <p>Potential for Corrections to give priority to local suppliers for goods and services</p> <p>Potential for local suppliers to pro-actively approach Corrections to supply their goods and services</p>	<p>Increase in # of local businesses providing goods and services to Corrections facilities</p> <p>Increase in value of goods and services supplied to ARWCF and MCF by local businesses.</p>	<p>Changes in the number of local suppliers</p> <p>Change in the percentage of expenditure incurred locally</p>	<p>ARWCF and SecureFuture monthly expenditure reports on suppliers, location of suppliers and value of the supplies</p>	<p>Proportion of local business activity associated with Corrections facilities (number of suppliers and value of expenditure)</p>

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND WELLBEING

Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:

Probation Service in Manurewa is dealing with prisoners from all over NZ returning to their homes in Manurewa. The Service currently has about 250 on parole at any one time. The extent to which MCF will add to that number is not known as many Ak prisoners currently housed outside of area will be transferred to the MCF. There is concern that a significant increase in the number of people on probation living in the local area may exceed the resources of the local Probation Service to provide the inputs required to minimise reoffending.

Pillars’ research indicates there is likely to be an influx of prisoner families to the area, especially those with young children, to facilitate the visiting of prisoners.

Women’s Refuge and Pillars predict there will be an increase in incidents of intimidation of the partners of prisoners because of proximity of the prison to where the women are living – intimidation by offenders on parole and by prisoner contacts acting on behalf of prisoners (including as a way to punish a prisoner for an incident in prison - threats to have family “dealt to”).

Submitters and other agencies interviewed saw a potential for an increase in violence, gangs, drug culture, graffiti and vandalism, resulting in a general decline in community wellbeing and an increase in adverse perceptions of the community by both locals and outsiders.

Potential Contributing Factors	Indicators of effect	Method of measuring	Information sources	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections’ facilities
<p>Crime rates</p> <p>Potential influx of prisoner families with criminal associations into Manurewa and adjoining suburbs.</p> <p>Significant number of prisoner families currently living in the local area which could act as a catalyst for other prisoner families to locate nearby, or move in with these families.</p> <p>Tendency for prisoner families to cluster in specific neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>Increase in incidents of crime (violence, theft, drug offences) within Manurewa</p>	<p>Changes in the number of offences from:</p> <p>Police records on reported incidents of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drug offences - wilful damage and - disorder (includes violence) <p>Youth perceptions – aspects don’t like or which affect sense of safety</p>	<p>Records of Neighbourhood Policing teams in Wiri, Clendon, Homai</p> <p>Youth Survey</p>	<p>Number of criminal acts perpetrated by people associated with ARWCF and MCF (as recorded by Police).</p> <p>Negative references to crime and the presence of Corrections Facilities in survey responses</p>

Potential Contributing Factors	Indicators of effect	Method of measuring	Information sources	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections' facilities
<p>Increased workload for local police Prisoners can perpetrate a range of crimes some of which may still be under investigation while the prisoner is incarcerated for other crimes. Local police undertake this investigative work.</p>	<p>The amount of time required to investigate crimes committed by prisoners held in ARWCF and MCF.</p> <p>Capacity of the Manurewa and Manukau Police resource to respond effectively and efficiently in the event of an increased caseload.</p>	<p>Police records of current enquiry files and # of callouts to ARWCF</p> <p># of local police currently engaged in investigating crimes involving ARWCF prisoners</p>	<p># of police enquiry files under investigation and # involving ARWCF and MCF prisoners</p> <p># of callouts to ARWCF and MCF to investigate crimes.</p>	<p>Percentage of crime investigations/enquiry files that are associated with ARWCF and MCF prisoners.</p>
<p>Increased gang presence in local community High percentage of prisoners who have gang connections either prior to conviction or acquired during term in prison.</p>	<p>Increase in gang activity in Manurewa</p> <p>Increase in number of students in Manurewa schools with gang associations</p>	<p>Police records on gang-related activities</p> <p>School records of students with gang associations</p> <p>Responses in Youth Survey</p>	<p>Police reports of changes in gang activity</p> <p>School reports on presence of gangs in schools</p> <p>RTLB data on # of referrals with gang associations</p> <p>Youth Survey – comments on things not liked about school and community</p>	<p>Relationship between gang members and prisoners at ARWCF and MCF as recorded by police.</p> <p>Relationship between student gang members and ARWCF and MCF prisoners, as recorded by SWiS and SENCO workers.</p>

Potential Contributing Factors	Indicators of effect	Method of measuring	Information sources	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections' facilities
<p>Probation and Rehabilitation</p> <p>Potential for increased number of prisoners serving parole period in Manurewa as a result of probationers deciding to stay in local area rather than return to negative influences in home area</p> <p>High level of one-on-one input required for successful rehabilitation and reintegration</p> <p>Limited resources of local Probation and Rehabilitation Services</p>	<p>Increased caseload for local Probation Services</p> <p>Decline in quality and effectiveness of rehabilitation services due to overload</p> <p>A reduction in the levels of compliance with the Probation Services performance standards due to overload</p>	<p>Probation Service monthly statistics;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current # of offenders on Probation/parole in Manurewa - Current # of Probation officers responsible for managing offenders on probation/parole in Manurewa <p>Current compliance levels achieved by Probation Services in Manurewa with their requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to monitor and manage conditions of release - for probationers to be visited within 5 days of release to ensure accommodation the offender is released to is suitable - rate of reconviction within 1 year. 	<p>Probation Service monthly statistics</p>	<p>Number and proportion of offenders from ARWCF and MCF on probation in Manurewa</p> <p>Changes in reconviction rates for ARWCF and MCF offenders</p>
<p>Graffiti and vandalism</p> <p>Increase in number of young, anti-social people with weak connections to local community</p>	<p>Increase in # of incidents of graffiti and vandalism in the local area</p>	<p>Changes in levels of graffiti and tagging recorded by MBCT and Police</p> <p>Changes in perceptions of young people living in Manurewa</p>	<p>Manukau Beautification Charitable Trust monthly records on incidents of graffiti and tagging</p> <p>Police records</p> <p>Youth Survey</p>	<p>Number of offenders identified as having connections to ARWCF or MCF prisoners</p>

Potential Contributing Factors	Indicators of effect	Method of measuring	Information sources	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections' facilities
<p>Intimidation and domestic violence</p> <p>The proximity of the MCF will make it easier for offenders from the local or adjoining areas to make contact with their partners through their visitors or agent</p> <p>Proximity will make it more difficult for local women to resist the pressure to visit prisoners because travel costs will be less of an issue</p> <p>Offenders on parole breaching non-molestation orders, or ex-prisoners with violent tendencies returning to their family home could lead to an increase in domestic violence.</p>	<p>Increased incidents of partner intimidation from prisoners and their "agents"</p> <p>Increased requests for emergency assistance from partners of prisoners to organisations such as South Auckland Family Refuge, Pillars and Police.</p>	<p>Occupancy rates at South Auckland Family Refuge</p> <p># of women contacting Family Refuge and Pillars for protection from intimidation by prisoners</p> <p># of calls from partners of prisoners received by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Auckland Family Refuge crises line - Pillars helpline - Police callouts <p># of Pol400 referrals to Family Refuge by Police</p> <p>Changes in perceptions of young people living in Manurewa</p>	<p>Family Refuge and Pillars statistics</p> <p>Police callout records for domestic violence</p> <p>Refuge records</p> <p>Youth Survey</p>	<p># of cases of harassment/ domestic violence by prisoners at ARWCF or MCF, or their agents (directly and indirectly)</p> <p># of residents in South Auckland Family Refuge seeking protection from prisoners or probationers at MCF, or their agents.</p> <p># of Pol400 referrals associated with prisoners/probationers from ARWCF or MCF</p> <p>Negative references to the presence of Corrections Facilities in survey responses</p>
<p>Increased Poverty</p> <p>Likelihood of increased number of prisoner families with low incomes and high needs moving to area</p>	<p>Increase in number of families living in poverty as demonstrated by the number of applications for Hardship Payments</p> <p>Increase in the number of children using the Van Participation Programme</p>	<p># of Hardship Grants approved and declined by Work and Income</p> <p>Number of children enrolled in Programme</p>	<p>MSD Quarterly statistics for Manurewa office</p> <p>Reports from participating pre-schools</p>	<p># of prisoner families and STS applying for Hardship Payments as a percentage of total # of Hardship Grants.</p> <p># of participating students with a care-giver in ARWCF or MCF</p>

Potential Contributing Factors	Indicators of effect	Method of measuring	Information sources	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections' facilities
<p>Community pride and participation Potential increase in crime, graffiti and vandalism.</p> <p>High profile of prison-related institutions in the local area.</p> <p>An increased in the presence of gangs.</p> <p>An increase in the number of offenders on parole</p>	<p>Deterioration in residents' perceptions of their community and themselves</p> <p>Normalisation of prison as an outcome for young people</p> <p>Increasing number of Manurewa pupils transferring to out-of-zone schools</p>	<p>Changes in ratings a perceptions in Youth Survey Survey</p> <p># of out of zone enrolments – parents removing kids from local schools</p>	<p>Annual survey of youth perceptions</p> <p>Records from participating schools on # of students relocating to out-of-zone schools and reasons for relocating.</p>	<p>Nature of comments relating to the two Corrections' facilities</p> <p># of transfers to avoid associating with pupils from families of prisoners in ARWCF or MCF (if known)</p>
<p>Increased demand for community facilities Construction workers and operations workforce at Correction's facilities are likely to increase the patronage of local community facilities</p>	<p>Increased use and/or membership of key facilities</p> <p>Increased income from increased use/membership.</p> <p>Increased pressure on facilities resulting in reduced access for local people if demand exceeds capacity.</p>	<p>Records of membership and activity for Manurewa Sports Centre, Manurewa Aquatic & Fitness Centre, Manurewa Leisure Centre, Te Matariki Clendon Library, and capacity to accommodate changes</p> <p>Perceptions of facility managers.</p> <p>Survey of ARWCF staff and MCF construction workforce on current use of facilities by staff and their families</p>	<p>Monthly records of the four key facilities: -# of members - # of activities</p> <p>Managers' perceptions: effects on use and viability of services</p> <p>Workforce surveys: level of use of facilities by ARWCF and MCF staff and their families</p>	<p># of ARWCF and MCF employees and family members using one or more of the four facilities.</p> <p>Perceptions of facilities managers as to influence of ARWCF and MCF on viability of facilities</p>

IWI / CULTURE

Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:

The site occupied by the Department of Corrections and the surrounding area has been occupied for more than 1,000 years. The MCF site is a “*jigsaw piece that is part of the matrix of Waiohia occupation and use*”. The whole area was an ancient centre of Maori occupation with two terraced pa, a lava cave, over 500 ha of cultivated land, the Pukaki lagoon and fishing grounds including the Manukau harbour. The MCF site was once occupied by the Marae Atea of Matukutureia where ceremonies for the welcoming of visitors were carried out (Te Ākitai o Waiohia Cultural Assessment).

Te Ākitai Waiohia and Ngāti Te Ata were acknowledged by the Board of Inquiry as having mana whenua status over the site. Te Ākitai Waiohia and Ngāti Te Ata wish to:

- Restore, protect and manage the cultural heritage, landscape and natural environment of this site and the surrounding area to provide for their cultural needs and values; and
- Ensure their cultural identity is recognised on the site
- Contribute to the rehabilitation of all prisoners (especially Māori prisoners) through imparting their knowledge around tikanga Māori and environmental practices

Iwi and Hapū groups that have links to Matukuturua include: Te Ākitai Waiohia, Ngāti Te Ata, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Paoa, Ngāi Tai Ki Tamaki, Ngāti Whātua o Orakei, Te Kawerau a Maki, and Waikato-Tainui.

A high proportion of prisoners are Māori (45%- 50%). The Tangata Whenua Committee and the prison managers of ARWCF and MCF believe that initiatives to re-connect Māori prisoners and offenders with their culture have an important role in reducing reoffending and improving the wellbeing of prisoners.

There are a large number of Māori services and facilities in Auckland, including Marae in Manurewa and the wider area of Manukau, which can contribute to the meeting of the rehabilitation needs of Māori prisoners and offenders.

Potential Contributing Factors	Indicators of effect	Method of Measuring
<p>Kaitiaki/ environmental restoration Surrounding area is environmentally degraded.</p> <p>Mana Whenua wish to restore area</p> <p>SecureFuture wish to involve Tangata Whenua in the development of programmes for prisoners that facilitate rehabilitation</p>	<p>Corrections, DOC and Mana Whenua develop and implement a Reserve Management Plan and a Kaitiaki Monitoring Agreement</p> <p>Prisoners and offenders involved in local environmental restoration programmes</p> <p>Improvement in water quality in the Puhinui Catchment</p> <p>Increase in vegetated areas in the Puhinui Catchment and Stonefields reserve due to prison-based environmental projects</p> <p>Increased awareness among prisoners of environmental issues and concepts of Kaitiaki</p>	<p>Reserve Management Plan to promote conservation management and environmental restoration of the Stonefields Reserve area is developed in partnership with iwi. Kaitiaki Monitoring Agreement developed in partnership with Mana Whenua</p> <p># of trees and other vegetation planted by prisoners and offenders</p> <p># of prisoners involved in monitoring of water quality in Puhinui Catchment</p> <p># of Maori prisoner participants engaged in environmental restoration programmes</p> <p># of Maori prisoners who can cite at least one thing they have learned about the environment since participating in the programme</p>

Potential Contributing Factors	Indicators of effect	Method of Measuring
<p>Cultural connectedness Low level of connectedness of Maori prisoners to their whanau and culture</p> <p>Lack of knowledge of and pride in Maori culture among offenders</p> <p>SecureFuture aims to undertake cultural assessments of all prisoners at reception and to introduce whanau days and extend visiting days to weekends.</p>	<p>For prisoners: Increased support networks (whanau, friends, support providers).</p> <p>Increased knowledge of Maori culture and confidence in participating in cultural events</p> <p>Increased knowledge of te reo</p> <p>For staff: Introduction of recruitment and training procedures to ensure prison staff have the skills, knowledge and values to support relationships with whanau, iwi and hapu and Maori prisoners</p>	<p># of Maori service providers contracted to MCF and ARWCF</p> <p># of prisoners participating in cultural programmes</p> <p># of prisoners who reach competency in specific cultural practices</p> <p>Bi-cultural delivery of programmes where appropriate</p> <p>Introduction of Te Reo classes for all prisoners</p> <p># of prisoners attending Te Reo classes</p> <p># of prisoners attending Kapa Haka</p> <p>Introduction of staff recruitment and training programmes responsive to Maori culture</p> <p># of whanau days held each year</p> <p>Extension of visiting days to weekends</p>

TRAFFIC VOLUMES AND PEDESTRIAN SAFETY*

Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:

Potential for increased traffic in residential areas as a result of increased visitors and workers travelling to the Corrections Facilities by private vehicle. MCF development presents an incentive to provide public transport services for Corrections Facility’s visitors and staff and to improve facilities for walking and cycling to the sites.

Bol condition 91 requires the Minister of Corrections to submit a Travel Management Plan for the MCF aimed at increasing the use of public transport and active travel modes as well as ride share schemes for travel to the site. The effectiveness of the TDMP is to be reviewed annually by Auckland Council/Auckland Transport.

Bol condition 86 restricts the hours for visiting and custodial shift change-overs to avoid peak hour traffic.

Bol condition 89 requires monitoring of traffic impacts at intersections servicing the prisons.

Potential Contributing Factors	Indicators of effect	Method of measuring
<p>Increased numbers of people visiting the area as a result of additional prison</p> <p>Limited availability of public transport options encourages visitors and staff to travel by car.</p> <p>Auckland Council / Auckland Transport Services reviewing public transport services in Manurewa area (train station recently opened in central Manukau)</p> <p>Current roading and pedestrian infrastructure between Wiri and surrounding residential communities is not conducive to active modes of travel (walking and cycling). Improvements to the infrastructure (including estuary walkway) may be implemented over time.</p>	<p>Changes in number and proportion and of visitors traveling to the prisons alone and in private vehicles.</p> <p>Increased numbers of staff using public transport or car-pooling to travel to work</p> <p>Increased numbers of workers and visitors walking or cycling to the two Corrections facilities</p> <p>Improvements to public transport services for the Wiri area introduced</p>	<p>Monthly survey of prison visitors and total number of visitors to ARWCF over survey period (ARWCF reception records)</p> <p>ARWCF staff survey</p> <p>MCF construction workforce survey</p> <p>MCF staff survey (once this facility operational)</p> <p>Auckland Transport reports</p>

* This information will be fed into the Auckland Council monitoring of the Travel Demand Management Plan