

RESTORATIVE APPROACHES AT HMP THE MOUNT

Interim Evaluation Report, March 2018



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HMP The Mount Restorative Approaches Service

Belong: Making Justice Happen is a registered charity that specialises in enabling positive development, rehabilitation and recovery amongst those who have been victims or perpetrators of violent offences, offenders with mental health problems or learning difficulties and offenders who are affiliated to gangs. Funded by HMP The Mount for three years as part of the establishment's commitment to reducing custodial violence and providing a rehabilitative culture, the Restorative Approaches Service began delivery at HMP The Mount in June 2017.

The service involves the application of direct and indirect restorative interventions in the aftermath of violent incidents in custody. During restorative interventions, communication is facilitated between perpetrators and victims of violence, where it is safe to do so and all parties wish to communicate. Communication may be in person, via shuttle mediation or via letter and focuses on resolving conflicts and repairing harm that has been caused by violence. After interventions and where communication between parties is not possible, one to one support is provided to those impacted by violence, to move forward after incidents of harm. This is also provided to perpetrators of violence to enable them to increase their conflict resolution skills, decrease impulsivity and aggression and use non-violent ways of achieving their goals.

Direct and indirect restorative interventions delivered by the service share a common thematic structure whereby facilitators encourage individuals to communicate and share information in relation to five areas:

- 1) What happened during an incident
- 2) The thoughts and feelings of those involved in an incident
- 3) The impact of an incident on those directly involved and on the wider community
- 4) The needs and preferences of those involved, particularly those who were a victim(s) in an incident, in relation to resolving and moving forward from the issues surrounding an incident
- 5) Actions that need to be taken in order to avoid future incidents occurring.

Restorative interventions are always delivered with regard to the following key principles (Zehr, 2014):

- Balancing concern and respect for all
- Seeking to put right wrongs and harms
- Addressing the causes of harmful behaviour
- Involving victims, offenders and communities
- Focusing on responsibilities (the offenders', and the communities')

The service delivery model was agreed by Belong and HMP The Mount based on substantial research evidencing the positive outcomes of restorative interventions in the community. Randomised controlled trials examining restorative approaches practice have revealed high victim satisfaction and a reduction in reoffending (Sherman & Strang, 2007). A large-scale evaluation of three restorative approaches schemes within the UK reported that victims' and offenders' responses to restorative meetings were positive, and that offenders reoffended less frequently than those

who did not undergo restorative meetings (Shapland et al., 2007). In addition to this, research into Belong's Prison Life and New Achievement (PLAN A) programme that was delivered at HMPYOI Isis from 2014 – 2016 suggested that using restorative justice and/or in depth victim empathy work could help prisoners to increase their engagement in custodial education, training and employment; improve their thinking skills, problem solving skills, interpersonal skills and empathy with others; and decrease their involvement in custodial violence.

Service Design

In line with the Violence Reduction Strategy at HMP The Mount, Belong identified key objectives that delivery staff would seek to achieve by delivering restorative approaches and providing training in restorative approaches:

- Reduced re - occurrence of violence and antisocial behaviour amongst offenders who had perpetrated violent incidents or displayed antisocial behaviour in custody
- Increased wellbeing amongst staff and prisoners at HMP The Mount due a lower occurrence of violence and antisocial behaviour.
- Increased skills amongst staff and prisoners at HMP The Mount in resolving conflict by using restorative approaches.



After violent incidents that occur at the prison, one or two restorative justice facilitators meet separately with those involved in the incident, sometimes over several sessions in order to:

- Further explore what happened during the incident, including feelings and attitudes relevant to the incident and its impact.
- Obtain information about the circumstances of the parties to the incident since the incident took place.
- Ascertain the extent to which individuals are vulnerable due to substance abuse, mental health issues, language or communication difficulties, physical or learning disabilities, ill health or intimidation by a third party.
- Provide all parties with further information about the restorative justice interventions
- Confirm the extent to which the parties would like to take part in a restorative justice intervention.

- Inform individuals of what would happen if he/she chose not to participate in a restorative justice intervention.
- Support any individuals who decided not to proceed with restorative interventions, in exercising their rights to opt out, and support any others who would have participated to cope with any disappointment.
- Undertake a thorough risk assessment in relation to each participant taking part in a restorative justice intervention and specify what measures will be taken to manage identified risks.

Each prisoners' offender supervisor is communicated with in order to gain his/her perspective on the suitability of restorative justice in relation to that prisoner and to invite his/her participation and input during the restorative processes. Where individuals want to participate in a direct or indirect restorative intervention and it is safe to progress, one or more of the following methods are applied to each case:

- A face to face meeting between all parties (always facilitated by two restorative facilitators)
- Shuttle mediation between all parties.
- An exchange of information between the parties via letter.

As part of these processes, Belong staff communicate with individuals, and proactively encourage them to communicate with one another, in a manner which:

- Acknowledges each person's situation and specific needs
- Treats them fairly, with dignity and with respect, whilst recognising any harm that has been caused through violence
- Encourages an open exchange of views
- Minimises any constraints on communication
- Is free from discrimination and oppression

For the duration of work with all participants, delivery staff pay particular attention to risk of harm, safeguarding and security matters and take action to protect participants and uphold prison security as necessary, for example submitting mercury intelligence reports and liaising with the prison's safer custody team. Updates regarding each prisoner's engagement with the service are submitted at least fortnightly, via the NOMIS database, to each prisoner participant's case file. At the start of work with participants a confidentiality framework is laid out to each individual, with which the prisoner's verbal agreement is a prerequisite for work to progress.

The confidentiality framework is such that information relating to breaches of prison security, individuals being at risk of serious harm or the prevention and detection of serious crime will always be shared with the relevant authorities. Summary information about individual's engagement is disclose-able to prison and probation service teams, whereas detailed information individuals share with restorative justice facilitators is recorded but held confidentially within Belong's service delivery team. Information is also shared with other prisoners and prison staff as part of shuttle mediation processes where participants consent to this. All of the restorative interventions are delivered in line with the Restorative Justice Council's best practice guidelines.

Where individuals do not wish to take part in restorative interventions, it is deemed unsafe for restorative interventions to take place, or prisoner participants require further support after restorative interventions, one to one support is offered to individuals. For those who have been on the receiving end of violence, this support is geared at helping them to cope and recover in the weeks and months following incidents. For perpetrators of violence, this support is geared at improving their conflict resolution skills, decreasing their impulsivity and improving their understanding of others.

A partnership working arrangement has been formulated with the Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP) so that individuals who have perpetrated violence and particularly wish to develop in these areas can receive one to one support from their Belong facilitator to complete the six week distance learning “Facing up To Conflict” (FUTC) Course. The FUTC course was designed by the AVP to help participants handle conflict more effectively through the use of nonviolent conflict resolution techniques, reflection on past experiences, personal development and increased self-awareness. It is said to focus in particular on five core conditions of non-violence:

1. Enhanced self-esteem and self-awareness
2. Improved communication skills, including listening and assertiveness
3. Greater willingness to trust others and cooperate
4. Stronger sense of own values
5. Better ability to handle conflict and solve problems in relationships.

The service delivery team at HMP The Mount is comprised of:

- Director (1)
 - Responsible for developing and leading the training programme for staff and prisoners; reporting on and evaluating the service; overseeing the allocation of cases to the service and overseeing the delivery of restorative approaches in relation to complex and sensitive cases.
- Service Manager (1)
 - Responsible for conducting risk assessments; delivering restorative interventions and one to one support in relation to a variety of cases, including complex and sensitive cases; engaging participants in evaluation activities; co-facilitating training for staff and prisoners; reporting on the service; providing case supervision for restorative justice trained officers and prisoners where applicable.

Part of the vision behind the service is that having participated in restorative justice training during 2018, a selection of prison officers and prisoners will play a key part in delivering restorative interventions, where appropriate pairing up with a Belong staff member to do so and receiving case supervision from Belong’s team.

Participant Selection and Eligibility

At the start of the delivery year, briefings were conducted for operational and non-operational prison staff, providing them with information about restorative approaches, how the service would apply these within the establishment, and how individuals could refer cases to the service (by direct email or phone call to the delivery team). The service was advertised to prisoners using leaflets and posters which were displayed within residential, education and chaplaincy areas.

DEAL WITH IT... A BETTER WAY.

Restorative justice at HMP The Mount gives you the chance to voice concerns and talk through problems. It can stop conflicts leading to violence.

- 1 DO YOU OF KNOW OF A SITUATION THAT COULD BECOME VIOLENT?**
- 2 HAVE YOU BEEN IN A VIOLENT SITUATION AND WANT HELP TO PREVENT IT NEXT TIME?**
- 3 DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR SKILLS IN RESOLVING CONFLICT?**

GET IN TOUCH:

STAFF email: restorative.themount@hmps.gsi.gov.uk

PRISONERS can contact **Belong London** by completing an application form and handing it to their wing officer

Belong
Making Justice Happen
registered charity number 110281

The service is resourced to work with a maximum of fifteen conflicts or incidents at any one time. Conflicts and incidents sometimes involve multiple participants, for example groups of prisoners. Cases are selected after incident reports on the prison's daily briefing sheet, or referral from an operational or non-operational staff member. Incidents that have resulted in injuries requiring hospital treatment, and/or involving perpetrators with a history of violent behaviour in or outside of custody are

given greater priority than incidents where these factors are not present. In each case that is dealt with by the service, an opportunity to take part in restorative interventions and/or ongoing support is offered to everyone involved in the incident. Where a prisoner involved in an incident is due for release or transfer within seven days, restorative interventions aren't offered in response to the incident but ongoing support is offered to the other parties involved, whether victim or perpetrator.

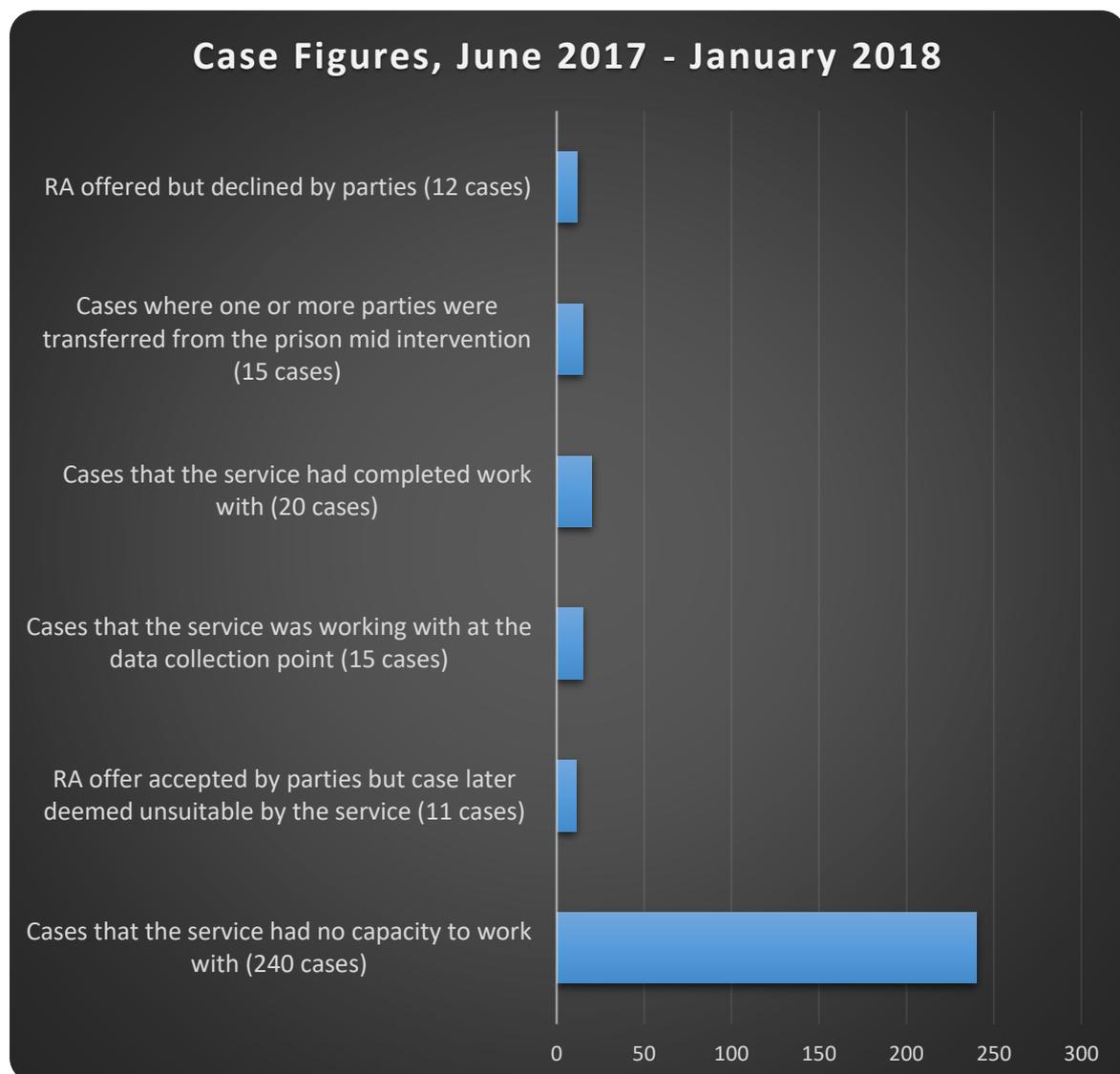
The incidents that the service responded to were also dealt with via the prison's Incentives and Earned Privileges (IEP) scheme and either the prison adjudication process, the independent adjudication process or a police investigation followed by prosecution for a criminal offence. Where cases are referred to police for investigation, restorative facilitators discuss incidents with parties after investigating officers have had the opportunity to do so first. The confidentiality framework in such cases is such that any information requested by investigating officers about the restorative interventions is disclosed in full. Agreement to this by each participant is a prerequisite of work with them going forward.

Prior to being invited to engage with the service, all potential prisoner participants undergo a risk and needs assessment process. Risk and need continues to be monitored throughout work with participants. Those who are considered to pose medium or high risks to other individuals in custody, to prison staff or to Belong's staff are only engaged with by the service if adequate risk management processes could be put in place. This was possible in all cases throughout the year.

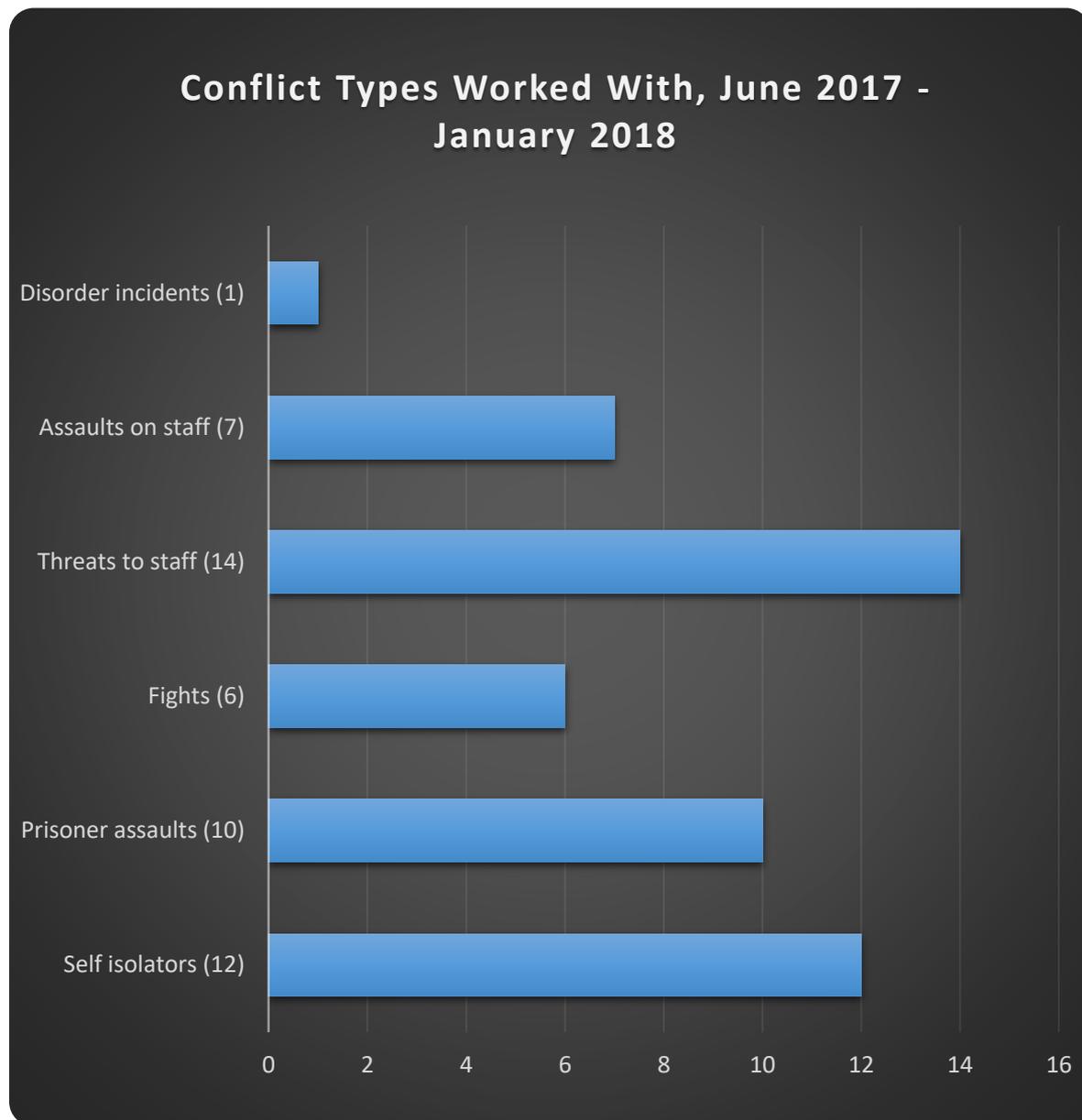
Service Outputs

During the first seven months of the service being delivered at HMP The Mount, the service engaged with eighty nine prisoners and fifteen staff members who were involved in seventy three conflicts. There were two hundred and forty conflicts that occurred which would have been eligible for an offer of a restorative intervention, however the service did not have the capacity to respond to these conflicts.

A breakdown of the number of conflicts dealt with by the service is shown below. Summarised also are the numbers of cases in relation to which the service had no capacity to respond, those where restorative approaches interventions began but couldn't be completed due to operational or security transfers, and those where the parties to a conflict declined to engage with the restorative approaches team. Engagement with the service was entirely voluntary for both prisoners and staff members.



Restorative interventions were delivered in response to a variety of conflict types, as shown below.

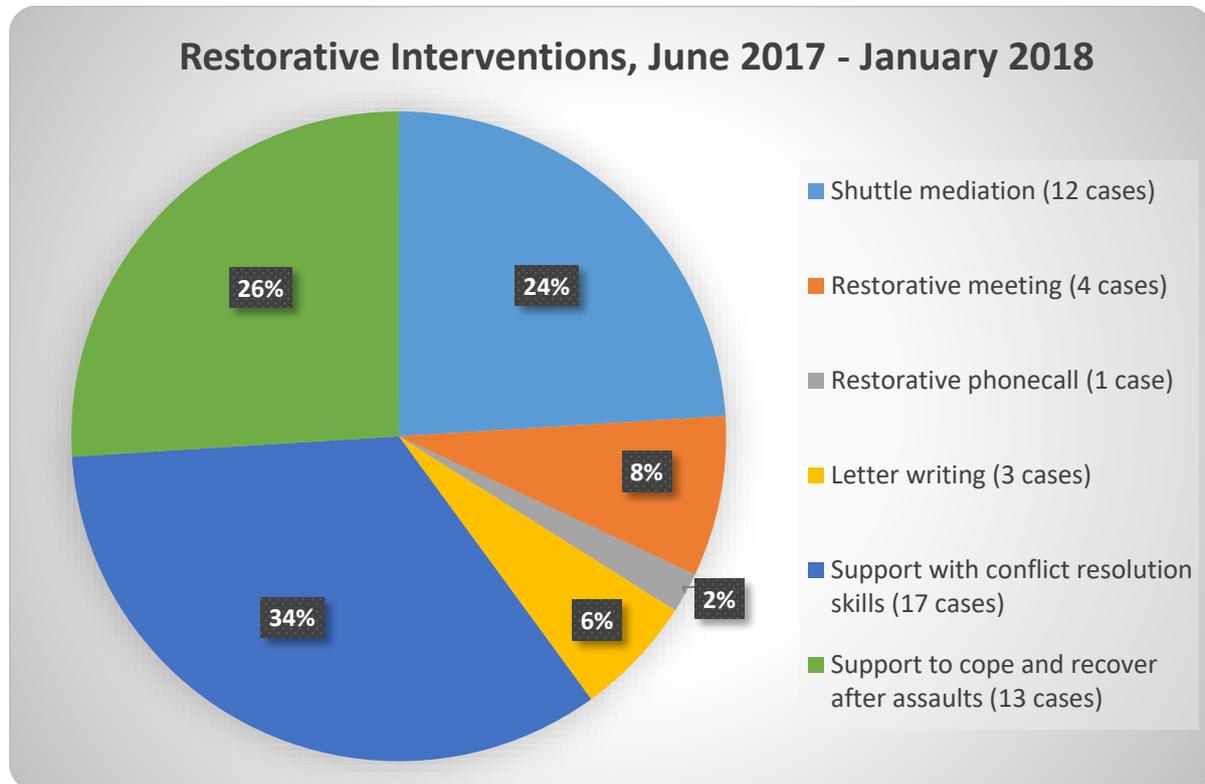


Where restorative interventions were offered, individuals in many cases took up the opportunity to communicate with each other directly or indirectly, with support from a restorative facilitator(s). As shown in the following chart, communication was most frequently taken up in the form of shuttle mediation. In some of the cases dealt with, individuals preferred not to communicate with others involved in incidents, however instead requested ongoing one to one support from the restorative approaches team. One to one support was provided to perpetrators of violence, to help improve conflict resolution skills, and to victims of violence, to assist individuals to cope and recover in the aftermath of assaults.

Whilst both staff and prisoners engaged in direct or indirect communication with each other, there were no staff members who had been victims of violence in the

establishment who opted to have ongoing one to one support after communicating with a perpetrator(s) of an incident.

For all participants, there is a formal restriction of twelve weeks during which the service offers one to one support. In practice, for a small proportion of prisoners who have particularly complex needs, the service has so far provided one to one support to them for several months.



The service was delivered in accordance with the Restorative Justice Council's Practitioner Code of Practice. This defines certain cases as "sensitive" and/or "complex". For the purposes of the code a "sensitive" case is defined as any case involving

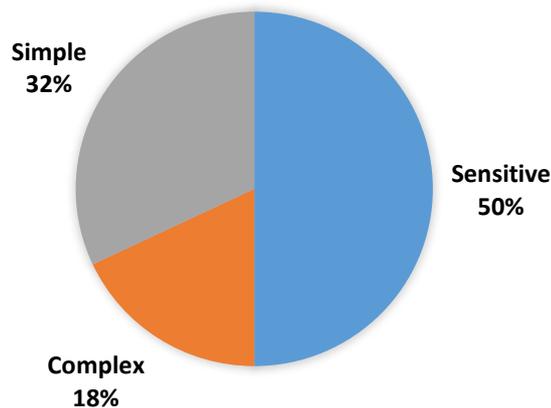
- actual, or threats of, serious or sexual violence
- vulnerable participants (for example, vulnerable because of physical disability, age or mental impairment)
- domestic abuse
- risk of continuing harm

A "complex case" is defined as any case involving:

- harm caused over a substantial period of time (more than three years)
- more than three perpetrators and/or more than three victims
- vulnerable participants (for example, vulnerable because of physical disability, age or mental impairment)
- risk of continuing harm or intention to cause further harm
- multiple agencies

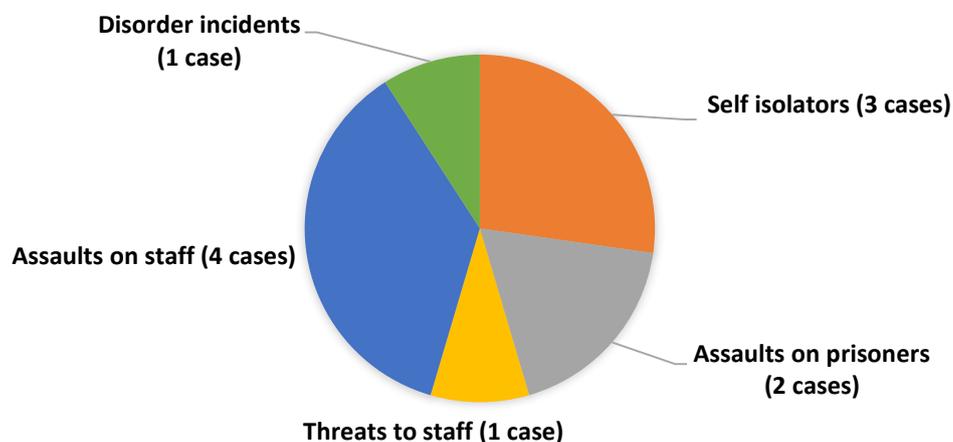
The nature of cases dealt with by the service as per these definitions was analysed in order to build a picture of the proportion of cases that were “sensitive” and/or “complex”. As shown in the chart below, the majority of cases were sensitive and complex, with only a third of cases not falling into one of these categories.

COMPLEX, SENSITIVE AND SIMPLE CASES WORKED WITH (AS DEFINED BY THE RESTORATIVE JUSTICE COUNCIL)



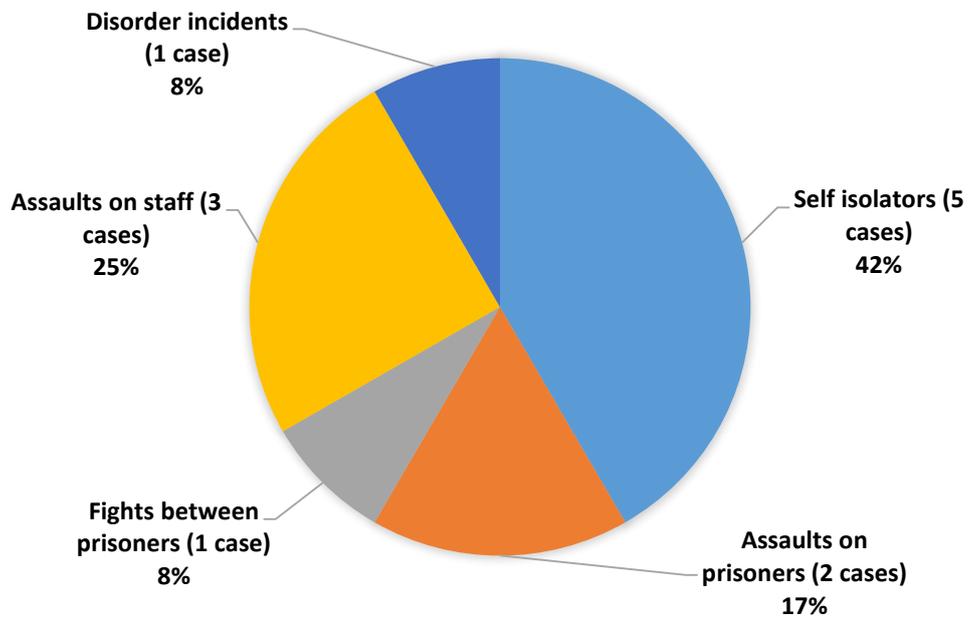
Thirteen prisoners were willing to engage with the service but their conflicts were deemed as unsuitable for a restorative intervention. Most of these conflicts were categorised as being unsuitable because there was insufficient information available about them to proceed. Other reasons behind cases being deemed as unsuitable included that there were overriding security concerns around the conflict, and that prisoners involved had significant mental health problems that compromised their ability to engage. The table below shows the types of conflicts that were involved in the cases that were deemed as being unsuitable for the restorative approaches service

TYPES OF CONFLICTS IN CASES THAT WERE DEEMED UNSUITABLE FOR THE SERVICE



In a small number of cases participants declined to engage with the service. The table below shows the types of conflicts that were involved in these cases where participants preferred not to engage.

TYPES OF CONFLICT WHERE PARTICIPANTS DECLINED TO ENGAGE WITH THE SERVICE



Case Studies

This section highlights a sample of cases that the service has worked with during its first seven months of delivery. For the purpose of safeguarding confidentiality, names and identifying features have been changed.

Adrian

Adrian was first referred to Belong whilst he was in the Care and Separation Unit (CSU), having been involved in a number of incidents which led to him being restrained five days in a row. Whilst he was in the CSU, we had a number of meetings, focused around encouraging him to consider the impact of his actions on those involved in the incidents, specifically the prison staff who restrained him, and entire prison community. As a result of these sessions, he initiated a number of positive conversations with prison staff, resulting in a plan to reintegrate him onto normal location. I continued to work with Adrian to identify what he needed in order to avoid conflicts whilst he was in normal location, and also to help to prepare him for his upcoming release. I liaised with staff on the unit to communicate the underlying causes of Adrian's harmful behaviour, steps he was taking to avoid conflict, triggers for his behaviour, and ways that Adrian felt staff were supporting him.

Adrian had converted to Islam whilst in prison, and some of his developing beliefs were of concern due to his vulnerability to extremism. He described feeling let down by institutions, and our sessions provided a non - judgemental, open space for him to discuss his developing attitudes towards religion. I supported Adrian until his release, working alongside St.Mungo's, St.Giles, mental health, OMU and probation. Enabling Adrian to remain in normal location at HMP The Mount his local resettlement prison (as opposed to being transferred), and providing him with support gave him hope and the opportunity to focus on his future, in particular his relationship with his family and friends.

Johnson

Johnson was referred to Belong by residential staff who identified that he was struggling with conflict resolution skills, regularly disclosing that he felt under threat, suffering unexplained injuries, and engaging in risky behaviours such as fights. Johnson initially declined support from the restorative approaches service, however due to his particularly risky behaviours and his additional needs (learning disability and mental health issues), I persevered in offering him assistance. I also encouraged him to continue working with the drug support team and the mental health service within the prison environment.

Over time, Johnson opened up to the fact that he found it difficult to cope with pressures within the custodial environment due to a number of issues in his personal life, including being estranged from his partner. This relationship was identified as a protective factor against reoffending by his probation team. I worked with Johnson and with his partner, and assisted in facilitating safe communication between the two prior to his release. After each conversation between them, Johnson and I spoke together about what went well, what did not go well, and what needed to happen

next. We discussed how his actions may have impacted his partner, encouraging him to draw parallels with his behaviour in custody and use more constructive ways of communicating.

Steve and Luke

Steve and Luke were referred to the restorative approaches service after having had a fight, during which they were both injured. Steve did not want to have a restorative meeting with Luke straight away, feeling as though he would not be able to say the right thing, worrying that it would be unsafe, and that Steve would retaliate before giving him the chance to explain. However, our work on a one to one basis with Luke allowed him to reflect upon the incident with somebody who could listen non-judgementally. Luke talked about his identity and upbringing as a traveller and admitted that he had found that violence was often the default to dealing with problems. Restorative questioning helped him to reflect on the harm that this caused and he decided that he did not want to engage in this behaviour anymore.

Through our restorative facilitator, Luke passed Steve a message, extending out a hand and making clear his intentions to move forward peacefully. This allowed Luke and Steve to meet naturally, safely, and discuss between each other what had happened, and what needed to happen next. The two individuals have not fought since. Luke has since undertaken equalities work at HMP the Mount, positively representing the traveller community within the prison.

Mohammed

A staff member referred Mohammed to Belong after identifying that he was self-isolating and had not been coming out of his cell. We met with Mohammed and provided a space for him to discuss the threats he was receiving from other prisoners. He talked about how he was being threatened to hand over money, even though he did not owe money for anything. We spent time talking with him about resolutions, and ways he could communicate positively with those involved.

He highlighted that self-isolating was beginning to cause him a number of mental health issues, and described feelings of anxiety and depression which were also contributing to his self-isolation. We supported him during ACCT reviews, using restorative questioning to facilitate communication between Mohammed and prison officers about the roots of the conflicts. We encouraged Mohammad to talk about and reflect upon his feelings, and offered support in terms of coping strategies, distraction techniques and communication skills. Safe communication between the perpetrators and victim was not possible, however we supported a wing move for Mohammed to a safer environment and helped Mohammed to settle into his new wing, where he stopped self-isolating.

Reece

Belong were asked to intervene after an incident on a wing involving the restraint of a prisoner. During the restraint, Reece was vocal in supporting the prisoner, surrounding staff and being disruptive during the restraint. We facilitated a restorative meeting between Reece and one of the officers involved. Both parties

discussed what had happened from each of their perspectives. Reece commented that he was not aware of the actions the prisoner had taken that had led to him being restrained, and the harm that would have been caused had he not been restrained.

Further, the officer spoke honestly about how Reece had appeared during the incident, expressing that his actions had been perceived as threatening and aggressive, and had made the situation much worse. Reece was shocked that he had appeared that way, and upset that he had made anybody fearful. Both parties discussed what needed to happen now in order to move on. The officer said that this type of communication needed to become business as usual. He expressed that he wanted Reece to continue communicating constructively with him and be able to trust staff members more. Reece offered up appropriate help in terms of assisting with the prisoner who was restrained in the future.

Evaluation Aims and Methodology

The service's evaluation aims to assess how restorative interventions have impacted prisoner's behaviour, attitudes to violence and pro social skills in resolving conflict or dealing with problems non-violently. It also aims to explore the extent to which victim's needs are met by the restorative approaches service. Evaluation activities are carried out internally by Belong's service delivery team at HMP The Mount, with a full evaluation reports to be published annually from early 2019 and this report providing interim findings. A mixed-method approach to data collection is used to support the validity of evaluation findings. As part of this data is gathered through:

1. Qualitative questionnaires completed by prisoners at the end of work with them.
2. Qualitative summaries from Belong's delivery staff about their work with prisoner participants.
3. Quantitative Conflict Resolution, Impulsivity and Aggression Questionnaires (CRIAQ) completed by prisoners at the start and end of work with the restorative approaches service.
4. Incident reports held on the prison's Incident Reporting System (IRS)
5. Prisoner adjudication and case notes held on the prison's NOMIS database

Qualitative data

Qualitative questionnaires are used to collect service user accounts of their experiences participating in restorative interventions and engaging with one to one support. Qualitative questionnaires capture feedback both from individuals who had engaged with the service as perpetrators of violence and those who engaged having been a victim of violence. Findings from these questionnaires will be summarised in the full evaluation report through a selection of quotes taken from the completed questionnaires.

Belong's delivery staff have also asked to provide their perspectives on work that they completed with prisoner participants. These are shown in this report in a series of five case studies written by Belong staff. In presenting these case studies, names have been changed and distinguishing features removed to protect confidentiality. Further case studies will be presented in each full evaluation report.

Conflict Resolution, Impulsivity and Aggression Questionnaire

Prisoners who have perpetrated violent incidents are asked to complete the Conflict Resolution, Impulsivity and Aggression Questionnaire (CRIAQ) at the start and end of their work with the restorative approaches team. CRIAQ is an externally validated, psychometric measure containing twenty six items which focus on the use of aggression and physical violence, impulsivity levels and conflict resolution skills. The questionnaire was originally designed in partnership with prison and probation services by Hones, Maguire & Vanstone (2001) to measure changes in levels of aggression among violent offenders.

Participants completing the questionnaire respond to twenty six statements, stating whether they strongly agree, agree, neither agree or disagree, disagree or strongly disagree. Each statement corresponds to seven psychometric measures (created by

adding scores across items that match the same scale). The seven psychometric measures are:

- Overall Impulsivity
- Impulsivity without Aggression
- Impulsivity with Aggression
- Problems in Conflict Resolution
- Aggression in Conflict Resolution
- Physical Violence in Conflict Resolution
- Lack of Compromise in Conflict Resolution

On each of the scales a higher score suggests a greater degree of problems in that particular area. Individual scores at the two different time points will be calculated and compared. Where scores across each measure decrease, this will be suggestive of a decrease in problems relating to each area.

Incident Reporting System and NOMIS Data

The prison's Incident Reporting and NOMIS systems are used to explore whether behavioural changes have taken regarding individuals who have perpetrated violence in custody and engaged with the restorative approaches service. Data is collected on individual's reported involvement in custodial violence during the three months before engagement with the service, and compared with data on their reported involvement in custodial violence during the three months after they engage with the service. To date there has been a relatively small sample group of participants (ten in total) for whom it was possible to gather this data had perpetrated violence at HMP The Mount and

- served their sentences at HMP The Mount for at least three months before the restorative approaches team had come into contact with them;
- remained at HMP The Mount for twelve weeks during which the restorative approaches team worked with them, and;
- continued to serve their sentences at HMP The Mount for at least three months after the restorative approaches team had completed work with them.

The number of participants who remained at HMP The Mount for three months after engaging with the service was limited due to planned transfers for sentence progression and releases that took place soon after individuals had completed restorative interventions and follow up support. Many individuals were relatively new to HMP The Mount at the start of work with the service, hence baseline data relating to the three months before their engagement was not available.

Interim findings are presented in this report regarding the sample group for which data was available at the data collection point. Each full evaluation report will present further findings in relation to this area.

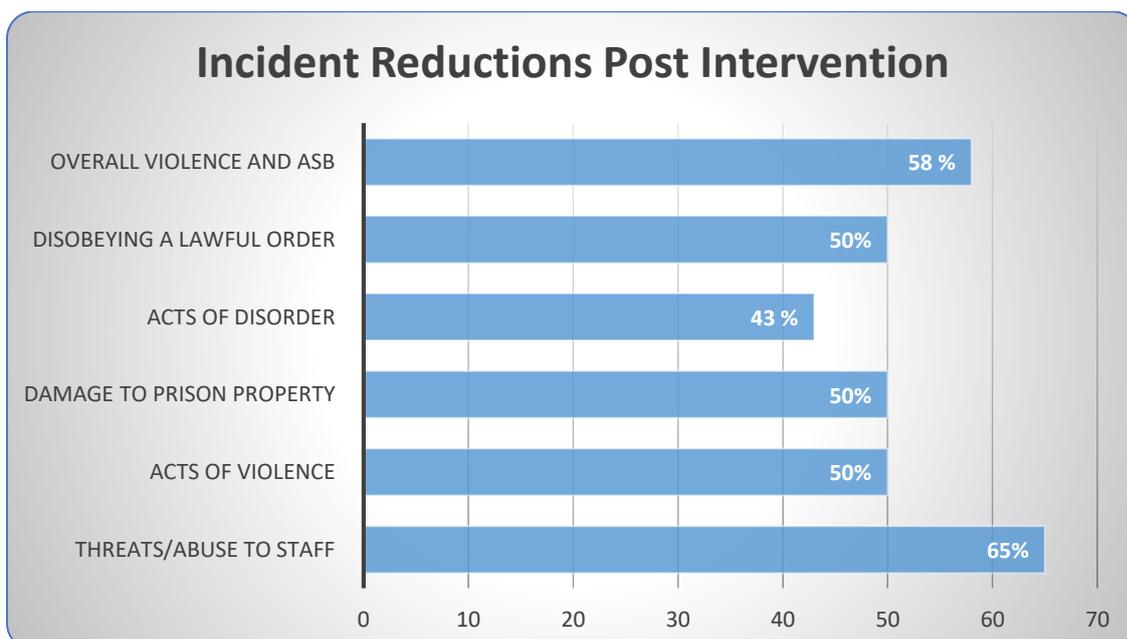
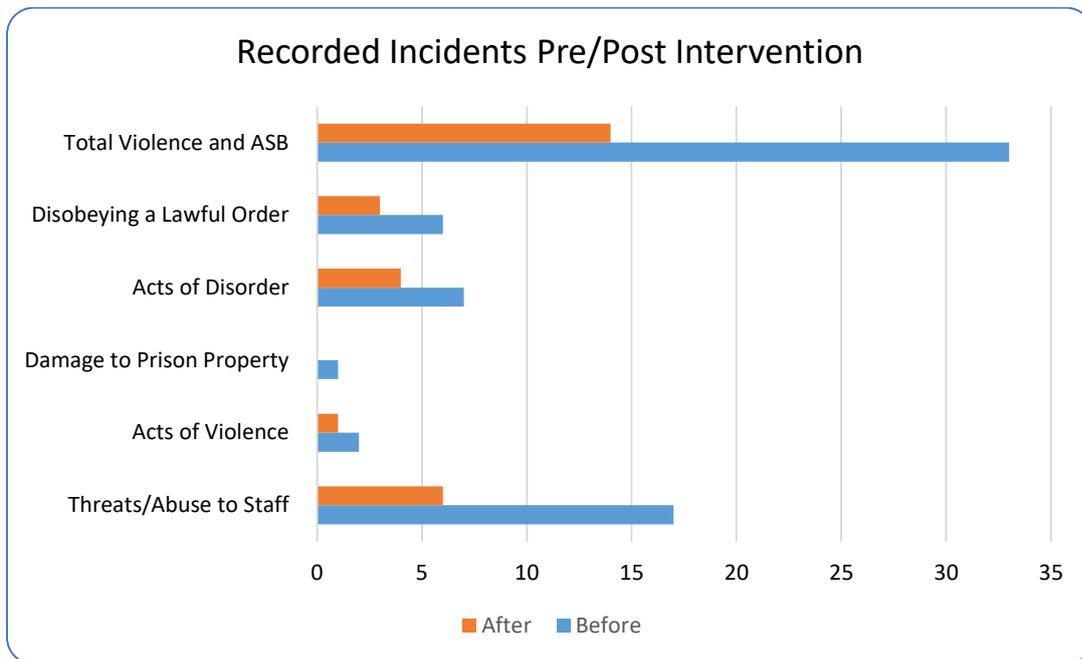
Confidentiality and Consent to Participate

During the evaluation process it is key to ensure that service users give informed consent to participate, understand what their participation entails, are not penalised for declining to participate and are aware of how their data will be used should they agree to participate. Participants are given verbal and written confirmation on how

their data will be used, and reminded that any data obtained during the evaluation will be collected and stored securely at HMP The Mount and on Belong's external, secure servers and devices. Participants are also informed that all names, places or distinguishing characteristics will be anonymised in evaluation reports in order to protect confidentiality and anonymity.

Interim Findings; Impact on Reported Custodial Anti-Social and Violent Behaviour

Behaviour amongst a sample group of ten perpetrators of violence at HMP The Mount during the eight - twelve weeks after restorative interventions was examined and compared against behaviour amongst this sample group during the eight – twelve weeks before interventions. As shown in the charts below, the number of recorded violent and antisocial behaviour incidents perpetrated by this group after restorative interventions decreased significantly. This indicates that reductions in violent behaviour may be associated with engagement with the restorative approaches service.



Recommendations

The information presented in the previous sections has generated recommendations that are summarised here, both in terms of service delivery as well as ongoing research and evaluation. These may be of use to Belong, HMP The Mount and other organisations or establishments considering developing such a service.

1. In light of the total number of conflicts during this interim period that had the potential to be eligible for restorative approaches, the service should continue to prioritise offering restorative approaches in relation to serious incidents or incidents that pose specific risks.
2. Consideration should be given to increasing the capacity of the service to enable more intervention to be offered in relation to low or middle level conflicts, potentially preventing these conflicts from escalating.
3. Future full evaluation reports could usefully include a breakdown of service user age, ethnicity and previous convictions.
4. Consideration should be given to commissioning an in depth cost benefit analysis of this work.
5. A larger sample of participants would facilitate an opportunity to gather quantitative data with sufficient statistical power, in relation to each of the areas targeted by the service.
6. Where possible, resources could be allocated in order to provide analysis of a matched control or waiting list comparison group to help ascertain whether behavioural and attitudinal changes can be attributed specifically to the service.
7. Greater resourcing of evaluation of this work would enable prisoners to be followed up once their engagement has finished to ascertain whether any changes remain, particularly after the transition from custody to community or from one custodial establishment to another.

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