



Newsletter of the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators  
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## Building for Success: Correctional Infrastructure and Design



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# editor's note



An effective design of a correctional institution not only provides for the safety and security of inmates and staff, but also serves as the foundation for rehabilitation to take place. The articles in this edition of the newsletter provide us with an understanding of how the different infrastructure plans adopted by APCCA members contribute to the success of their missions.

Hong Kong continues to renew and redevelop existing aged penal facilities with contemporary design. The Correctional Services Integrated Management model, which originates from the philosophy of “Caring for People, Caring for Environment and Caring for the Community”, was adopted in the redevelopment of the Lo Wu Correctional Institution.

Singapore is setting up a new correctional complex, to be called the Selarang Park Complex, which will house purpose-built step-down rehabilitation and aftercare facilities, leveraging on new technology for greater efficiency, to provide inmates with a safe and supportive environment that ease their transition from prison back to society.

South Australia recently opened its High Dependency Unit and Health Centre at Yatala Labour Prison to provide prisoners with the same level of health care as in the community.

Victoria is building a new innovative correctional facility, called the Ravenhall Prison, which will feature the use of leading-edge information technology, with in-cell programmes designed to deliver maximum impact in minimum timeframes to prisoners serving short sentences.

The Australian Capital Territory has recently expanded the Alexander Maconochie Centre, with the setting up of a new Accommodation Unit and a Special Care Centre. The new facilities provide additional flexibility to effectively manage detainees within each pod, and limit the need for escorting within the prison.

In Macao, the Youth Correctional Institution and the Macao Prison were restructured and established as the new Correctional Services Bureau on 1 Jan 2016. This restructuring integrated “corrections” and “educations”, as well as optimised the use of manpower and work effectiveness.

Lastly, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude towards the APCCA members that have contributed the articles in this newsletter, allowing us to learn from their experience and improve upon our respective correctional systems. I look forward to your continued support in the upcoming editions of the newsletter.

Soh Wai Wah  
Singapore Prison Service





# “Revamping Correctional Infrastructure and Design in Hong Kong”

Contributed by Hong Kong Correctional Services Department (CSD)

The Hong Kong Correctional Services Department (CSD) is dedicated to protecting the public and reducing crime by providing a secure, safe, humane, decent and healthy environment for persons in custody (PICs). To achieve this mission, CSD continues to renew and redevelop the existing aged penal facilities with contemporary design.

## Correctional Services Integrated Management (CSIM) in Lo Wu Correctional Institution (LWCI)

The CSIM was adopted for the first time in the redevelopment of LWCI and this new

management model originates from the philosophy of “Caring for People, Caring for Environment and Caring for the Community”. LWCI was designed for detaining female adult PICs and its redevelopment was completed in mid 2010. LWCI comprises 3 separate zones, viz. Main Wing, East Wing and West Wing, providing accommodation for a total of 1,400 PICs. LWCI was not only designed and constructed on the philosophy of CSIM, but also has incorporated the contemporary technologies in penal operations.

## Caring for People

Other than providing a safe and secure penal facility, the design of LWCI aims at



Main Entrance of Visitor Registration Centre of Lo Wu Correctional Institution (LWCI)

providing an appropriate environment for rehabilitation of PICs and decent working environment for the staff. Vital facilities



Polycarbonate enclosure to contain heat-generating equipment

including hospital, kitchen, laundry, visit unit and rehabilitation unit are located at the Central Block for shared use by the three zones. The weather-proof design of the underpass and link-bridge connecting the three zones with the Central Block improves significantly the working condition of PICs and the staff especially during inclement weather. In addition, the centralised arrangement maximises and optimises human resource by eliminating redundant works and streamlining the workflow.

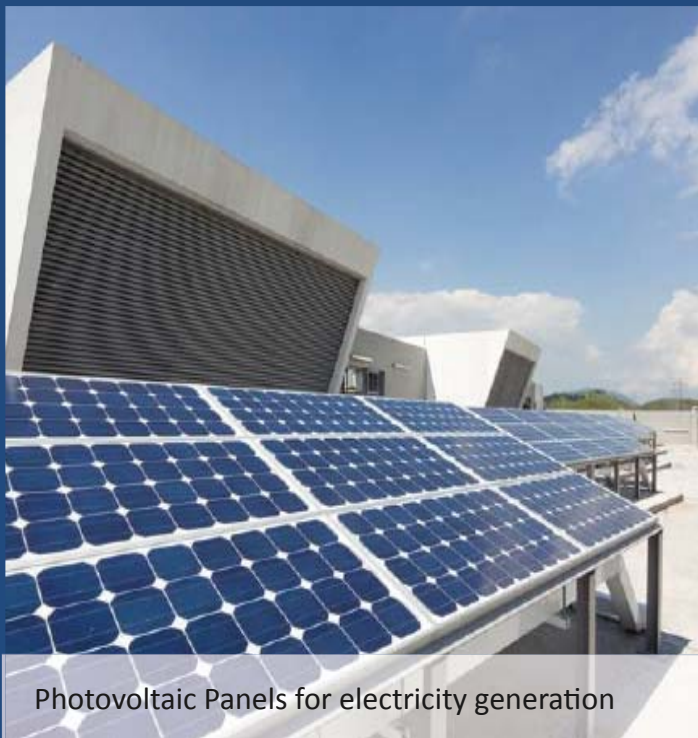
Other measures are also in place for enhancing occupational safety and health for both PICs and staff. To cope with the heat generated during the operation of kitchen and laundry workshop, spot cooling system and confinement of heat source (isolating the heat source from other non-heat generating areas) are provided.

The staff duty room on typical dormitory floor is designed for full supervision of the 2-storey dormitories at a sight of 180°. On duty staff can easily observe the activities of PICs in the dormitories through the maximum window opening of the staff duty room and by the closed circuit television (CCTV) system. All entrance gates of dormitories and cells are installed with Electric Locks Security System (ELSS) which is operated centrally by staff in the Control Room instead of manually by staff on site. The use of ELSS has significantly strengthened institutional security, enhanced operational efficiency and provided prompt support in case of emergency.

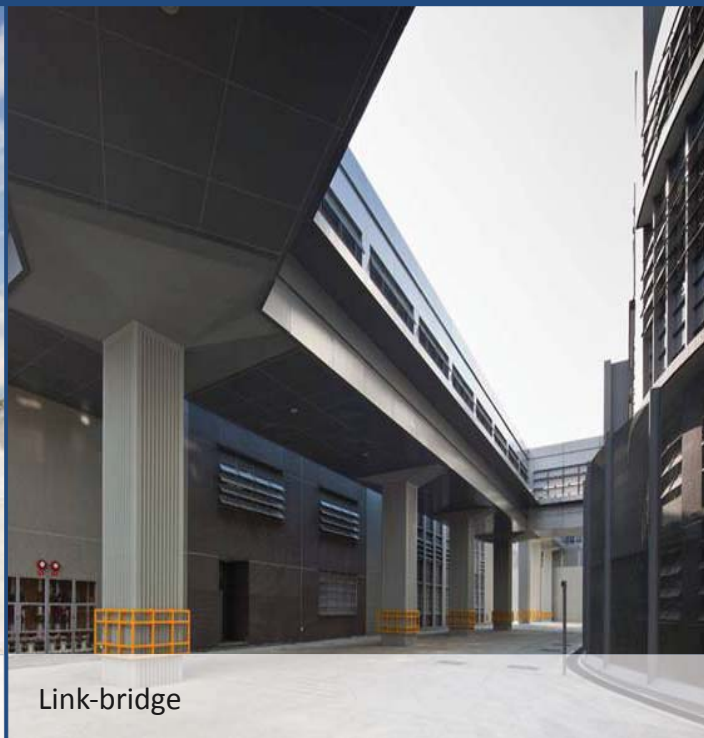


Centralised Control of Electric Locks Security System (ELSS)

In considering the criminogenic needs and rehabilitative needs of female PICs, CSD sets up the first gender-specific personal growth and emotion treatment centre in LWCI, namely the “PSY GYM”, providing systematic and professional psychological assessment and treatment. Other facilities such as nursery wards and a parent-child



Photovoltaic Panels for electricity generation



Link-bridge

centre are also provided in consideration of the well-being of female PICs.

## Caring for Environment

To accomplish energy saving, LWCI was designed to fully utilise natural daylight and enhance natural ventilation. All gate lodge entrances have skylights to allow penetration of natural daylight. Maximum window openings at Dormitory Blocks, Operation Blocks, Central Block and link-bridges are used for energy saving in lighting and comfort. As most of the functional space is not provided with air-conditioning, the design of “Cool Air Plenum” is applied to enhance natural ventilation with supporting vent shafts and wind towers in all dormitory blocks. Extra-high headroom at dayrooms, dormitories and cells design is adopted to maximise the cross-ventilation and improve comfort of PICs and staff therein.

Renewable energy is extensively used at LWCI. There are Photovoltaic Panels for

electricity generation, with display panels at a conspicuous location of the Visitor Registration Centre to increase public awareness and solar panels at Central Block for water preheating. Besides, a Green Roof System at the dormitory block of each wing acts as a natural insulated roofing to reduce heat gain and heat island effect.

With these achievements in environmental protection and outstanding design, LWCI won the following local awards:

- Green Building Award 2010 – Grand Award (New Buildings – Hong Kong Institutional/Community Category)
- Architectural Services Department Annual Award 2010 – Annual Award
- Partnership Award of Civil Service Outstanding Service Award 2011 – Silver Prize.





## Caring for Community

At the inception stage of the redevelopment of LWCI, it is of paramount importance to win the support of the community especially the local villagers. The implementation plan and impacts of the redevelopment were well presented to all concerned parties, such as the Legislative Council, the North District Council and the district fight crime committee, to gain community support.

In considering the impacts brought by the redevelopment project to the locals, appropriate measures were taken to address the local concerns. A nearby refuse collection station was relocated to make way for a decent public waiting area in front of LWCI and a mini-bus station was also re-provided adjacent to LWCI to enhance public accessibility. To promote community involvement, Community Planting Day was organised before the commencement of construction. Last but not least, all the energy and resource

saving measures implemented in the redevelopment have minimised and optimised the use of public resource and funding.

## On-going Redevelopment

CSD continues to consider redevelopment projects and improvement works to address the problem of overcrowding and ageing facilities in some of the correctional institutions. The latest project is the partial redevelopment of Tai Lam Centre for Women (TLCW) while efforts are also made to enhance other correctional facilities through measures such as installation of an electric locks security system or replacement and enhancement of the closed-circuit television (CCTV) system for the relevant institutions.

The TLCW was converted from former government staff quarters and has been in operation for over 40 years. Most of its core facilities are outdated and ageing and can hardly meet the current requirements of

penal management and security. As TLCW is the only female maximum security institution in Hong Kong, female PIC with high security risk can only be accommodated therein. While serious overcrowding has persisted in TLCW for long time, redevelopment of TLCW can only proceed in-situ.

The redevelopment project is divided into two phases, with phase 1 completed in April 2015 and phase 2 is scheduled for completion by the end of 2016. Phase 1 work comprised a contemporary standard complex block with facilities for accommodation of PICs with high security risk, hospital and rehabilitation services. Phase 2 is to build a new block for remands and other operational facilities such as reception office, visit rooms, armoury, etc. Upon completion, more

accommodations for female PICs will be provided to ease the overcrowding problem. The design of TLCW redevelopment project also adopts the philosophy of CSIM, with the use of CCTV system, ELSS, greening and environmental-friendly installations.

## New era

With the caring for people, environment and the community, the redevelopment of LWCI and TLCW demonstrates how CSD keeps pace with the ever-changing society. CSD will continue to strive for excellence in correctional practice through resource optimisation, bringing the correctional services in Hong Kong into a new era.

*The CSIM was adopted for the first time in the redevelopment of LWCI and this new management model originates from the philosophy of "Caring for People, Caring for Environment and Caring for the Community".*







# The Establishment of “Correctional Services Bureau” in Macao

Contributed by Correctional Services Bureau, Macao

## The Establishment of Correctional Services Bureau

Macao society has developed rapidly in recent years, the social environment has also become increasingly complex. Consequently, citizens have higher expectations on government administrative policies. To keep pace with the times and to be in line with the policy of Macao SAR Government – better staff and simpler administration, Macao Prison and Youth Correctional Institution have been restructured and established as “Correctional Services Bureau” with effect from 1 January 2016. The restructure has further integrated “corrections” and “educations”, centralized the material resources as well as optimized the use of manpower and work effectiveness.

## Responsibility of Correctional Services Bureau

With respect to the Macao SAR’s Administrative Regulation No. 27/2015, Organization and Operation of Correctional Services Bureau, the Bureau is a public entity with autonomous administration right. It is responsible for assisting in the formulation of policies relating to the affairs of Coloane Prison and Youth Correctional Institution, taking charge of the administrative and financial management of both Departments, formulating regulations, providing technical guidance and supervision, taking charge of the organization and operation relating to the management and system of the educational guardianship measures for the housing



The current site of Youth Correctional Institution is adjacent to the site of the Prison

youths, as well as collaborating with private entities to facilitate the social reintegration of inmates and the housing youths.

## Organizational Sturcture

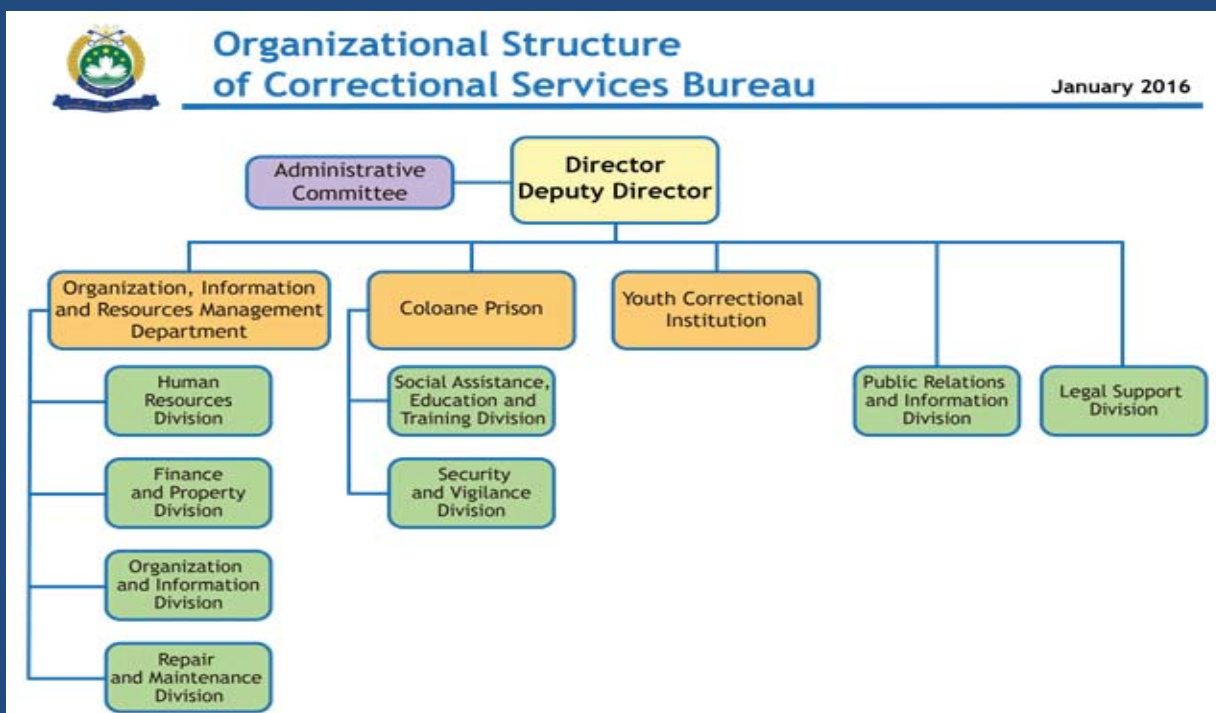
Correctional Services Bureau is under the governance of Secretariat for Security of the Macao SAR. The Bureau is led by Director and Deputy Director, underneath are three main Departments namely Coloane Prison, Youth Correctional Institution and Organization, Information and Services Department. The Bureau also consists of 8 Divisions and is supported by a Supervisory Board, which assist Director and Deputy Director to monitor the financial operations of the Bureau.

## About Coloane Prison and Youth Correctional Institution

On the basis of the organizational structure, although Coloane Prison and Youth Correctional Institution are directly managed by Correctional Services

Bureau, both Departments are authorized to implement their responsibilities independently according to their own legislations. The responsibilities of Coloane Prison and Youth Correctional Institution also have a clear distinction, the former is responsible for implementing confinement and custodial sentences, as well as assisting inmates in their rehabilitations and social reintegration; while the latter is mainly in charge of housing delinquent juveniles, providing education and counseling, and assisting juveniles to reintegrate into the society.

In the future, the Bureau will continue to adhere to the responsibility endowed by the law, strive to provide internationally acclaimed quality supervision management, along with ongoing efforts on promoting the rehabilitation of inmates and the housing youths, so as to attain more social acceptance and support, help inmates and delinquent juveniles to reintegrate into the society, and for them to become law-abiding and responsible citizens.





# Purpose-Built Step-Down, Rehabilitation and Aftercare Facilities in Selarang Park Complex

Contributed by Singapore Prison Service

Singapore Prison Service is building a brand new complex, Selarang Park Complex (SPC), to house purpose-built, step-down facilities including a Pre-Release Prison (PRP), purpose-built Halfway House (HWH) and Community Supervision Centre. These facilities provide offenders with a safe and supportive environment to ease their transition from prison back to society.

## Construction of SPC

The construction of the complex will begin in 2016. The first phase, which includes the HWH, is expected to be ready in

2018. The second phase, which includes the PRP, is expected to be ready in 2019.

## Pre-Release Prison (PRP)

At the tail-end of the incare phase, offenders will be sent to the PRP to go through the Pre-Release Programme. The programme prepares offenders for their reintegration into society and focuses on addressing their criminogenic risks in a transformational environment, enhancing their employability and building up family and pro-social networks to support reintegration.



Artist's Impression of Selarang Park Complex, including a Pre-Release Prison (PRP), purpose-built Halfway House (HWH) and Community Supervision Centre





Artist's Impression of Pre-Release Prison (PRP)

### Addressing Criminogenic Risk - Transformational Environment

The design of PRP clearly segregates the accommodation and programming space to allow for lesser restrictions in movements within the segregated space. To prepare offenders for reintegration into the community, the PRP seeks to provide a positive and therapeutic milieu where individual learning and community living could take place.

### Enhancing Employability - Vocational Training

The PRP will include facilities to cater for vocational training that meets the needs of the current labour market. Training kitchen, IT laboratories and logistics training workshop are some of the facilities in SPC that will provide offenders with the necessary skills to secure employment even before the end of their sentence.

### Building up Family and Pro-Social Network - Family and Community Engagement

The design of the PRP will allow greater interaction and bonding between the offenders and their family members and/or community partners. Open visit rooms

will be added to facilitate visit sessions between offenders and their families, and create opportunities for reconciliation.

### "Prison without Guards"

The design of the PRP will leverage on the use of technology and business intelligence to deepen our operational and rehabilitation capabilities. Many of the prison processes will be automated with the help of new technology so that prison officers can be freed up from mundane tasks of guarding to engage in higher order work such as motivating inmates and preparing them for reintegration in this



Artist's Impression of Halfway House (HWH) Accommodation Block

last phase of their incarceration.

## Purpose-built Halfway House (HWH)

The purpose-built HWH is a residential facility that provides shelter and facilitates supervision and case management of higher risk supervisees and also those who require aftercare support. Its purpose is to facilitate the gradual reintegration of these supervisees by easing their transition from prison to community. To achieve this, supervisees will be provided with a safe and supportive environment.

### Safe Accommodation

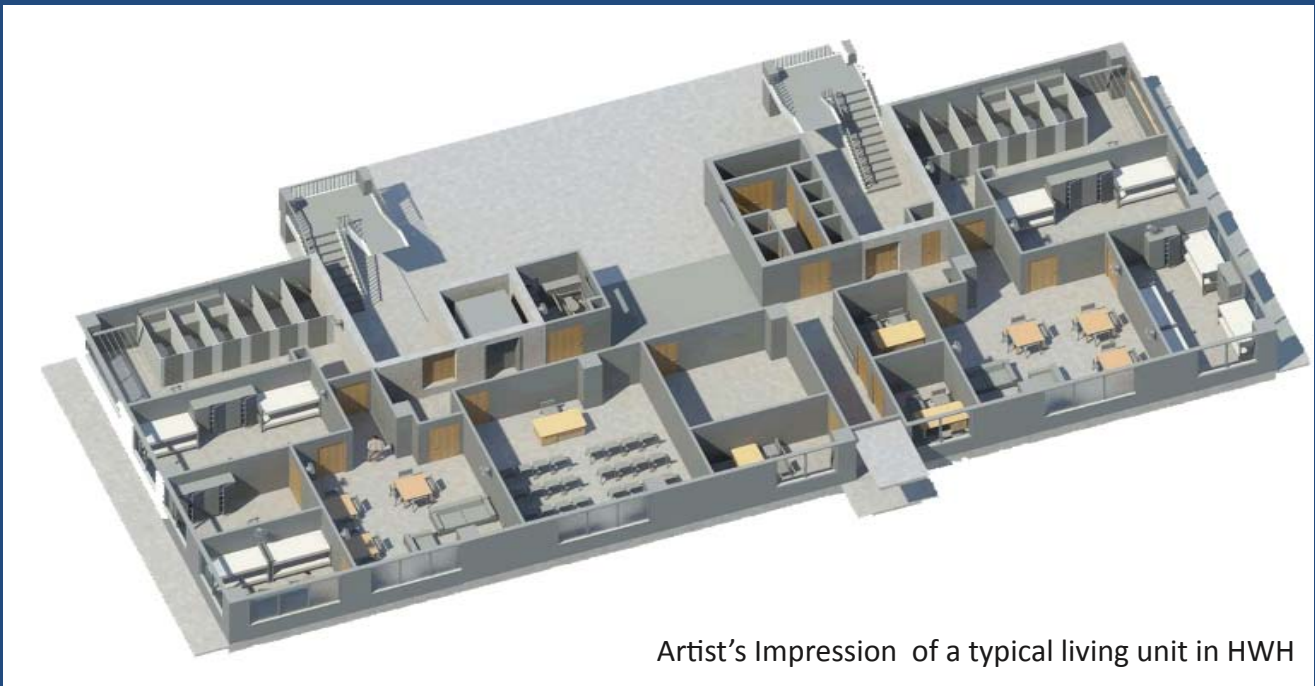
The purpose-built HWH is a residential facility that provides shelter and facilitates supervision and case management of higher risk supervisees and also those who require aftercare support. Its purpose is to facilitate the gradual reintegration

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### Supportive Environment

The HWH provides a rehabilitative environment with trained staff on-site to facilitate the gradual reintegration of the supervisees into the community. The supervisees will be engaged in work, vocational training or education. To strengthen family and social support, they will participate in regular family engagement sessions and pro-social leisure and recreational activities within the HWH. They will also attend appropriate interventions conducted by SPS to prevent relapse, if required.

When completed, SPC will enhance SPS's capabilities in carrying out step-down rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for offenders.



Artist's Impression of a typical living unit in HWH



# RAVENHALL: A New Approach to Prisons in Victoria, Australia

Contributed by Corrections Victoria

Ravenhall prison is an innovative correctional facility currently under construction in Melbourne, Victoria. Its key features include a high level of pre and post release programs and services to reduce reoffending and help offenders reintegrate into society.

Ravenhall will significantly increase the State of Victoria's prison capacity, with the ability to securely hold up to 1,300 male prisoners, including 75 in its specialist forensic mental health unit. Ravenhall's new and innovative programs and services will target reducing prisoner reoffending, particularly among priority groups such as younger prisoners, Aboriginal prisoners with mental health

disorders, and prisoners with challenging behaviours.

## Ravenhall Prison Project PPP

A consortium led by The GEO Group Australia won the contract for delivery of the Ravenhall Prison Project in 2014, and construction commenced in early 2015. The prison will be delivered as a public private partnership (PPP) project, whereby GEO will finance, design and construct the new correctional facility, and operate and maintain it for 25 years. Construction is expected to be completed at the end of 2017. GEO's consortium partners are John Holland, Honeywell and Capella Capital.



Artist's impression of the new Ravenhall prison, which features a campus-style layout. The facility is approximately 20 kilometres west of Melbourne's city centre



Ravenhall will have a strong focus on community safety, with the operator, GEO Australia, delivering a range of programs designed to reduce reoffending when prisoners are released back into the community.

## What makes Ravenhall different?

Ravenhall's innovative architecture balances the need for safe and secure custody with the provision of high levels of rehabilitative activities and opportunities. With the ability to separately manage different prisoner groups, Ravenhall can closely target prisoner programs and services to individual prisoner risks and needs, leading to better outcomes.

The Commissioner, Corrections Victoria, Jan Shuard, says "Victoria has consistently been a leader in delivering high-quality correctional services and this new facility will continue this record of achievement, while providing opportunities for innovation".

Ravenhall's operating philosophy is designed to achieve lasting positive change in the

**R**avenhall's programs and interventions will target prisoner groups at particular risk of reoffending.



Modular cell construction – built and fitted out offsite before being transported to site for installation

lives of prisoners through a *Continuum of Care*. As a key part of this, Ravenhall will continue to work with its former prisoners in the community post release at GEO's Community Reintegration Centre. This Centre will provide Ravenhall clinicians and staff from GEO's Alliance Partners with the opportunity to continue providing programs and services to ex prisoners to support their successful reintegration and reduce their risk of reoffending.

GEO's collaborative partnerships with community-based organisations such as the YMCA, Melbourne City Mission, Kangan Institute and The Gathering Place form part of a strategy to help meet Ravenhall's objective of safer Victorian communities. Through targeted, tangible assistance with day-to-day issues such as employment and housing, these agencies can assist released prisoners to address issues that, if left unresolved, can often cause them to slip back into offending.

In a first for the Australian corrections industry, GEO's contract includes bonuses for meeting targets to cut recidivism rates.

“We welcome the Victorian Government’s unique scheme to encourage rehabilitation and reduce recidivism and look forward to partnering successfully with them,” says Managing Director of The GEO Group Australia, Pieter Bezuidenhout.

## Innovation

Pieter Bezuidenhout says the centre will feature the latest in correctional services, high technology security equipment and innovative prisoner programs. The prison’s flexible design allows future changes to cater for prisoners with different needs.

Ravenhall’s accommodation is grouped into communities, each of which includes both cellular and cottage-style, self catering accommodation. A specific unit for offenders with challenging behaviours will enable the delivery of group and individual evidence based programs.

Leading-edge information technology will be used to address the learning needs of young offenders, with in-cell programs designed to deliver maximum impact in minimum timeframes to prisoners serving short sentences. In addition to their involvement in prison industries and education, 30 per cent or more of the prison population is expected to participate in new and innovative rehabilitation and intervention evidence-based programs at any given time during the day. These will be delivered by approximately 80 dedicated clinical staff.

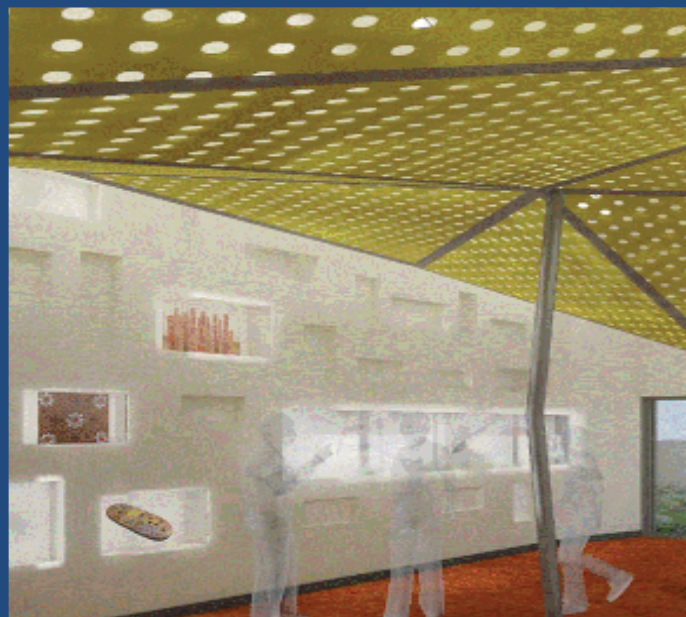
## Reducing reoffending

Ravenhall’s programs and interventions will target prisoner groups at particular risk of

reoffending. Younger prisoners, prisoners with mental health disorders and prisoners with histories of challenging – often violent – behaviours will be housed in specialised units and benefit from specialised treatments.

This investment in robustly tackling offending during an individual’s prison sentence is designed to reduce their likelihood of reoffending once released, while also reducing future financial and social costs to the Victorian community.

Ravenhall’s services, interventions and programs will respond to the needs of a range of prisoner groups. Overcoming disadvantage by responding to the challenges faced by Aboriginal ex-prisoners is a particular area of focus, as is meeting the challenge offered



Part of the Kulin Yulendj Aboriginal cultural centre (artist's impression)

by prisoners serving shorter sentences. For the latter group, with little time to address often deep-seated needs, Ravenhall will respond through high-intensity programs and community based services so that progress made during the sentence can be continued and built upon post release.

## ESD features

The new prison's design and site services strategy will incorporate extensive Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD) features. These include the use of tri generation systems, LED perimeter lighting, a 'solar farm' and rainwater harvesting. Much of the accommodation will comprise specially developed modular cells, which are constructed offsite using a high technology mould process and then transported to site.

## Employment opportunities

The Ravenhall Prison Project will create over 700 jobs during peak construction periods and more than 600 ongoing jobs in the completed facility.

More than 50 healthcare professionals will provide general health services through Correct Care Australasia, a private health services provider specialising in correctional environments, while Forensicare, a Victorian



View of the staff and visitor entry to the prison (artist's impression)

statutory agency, will deliver specialist forensic mental health services.

Once completed, Ravenhall will form an important part of Victoria's broader correctional services system, delivering services that meet the State's correctional standards and its legislative and policy framework.

*Victoria has consistently been a leader in delivering high-quality correctional services and this new facility will continue this record of achievement, while providing opportunities for innovation.*



Jan Shuard ,  
The Commissioner, Corrections Victoria





## Alexander Maconochie Centre - Expansion of Facilities

Contributed by Australian Capital Territory Corrective Services

The Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) opened in 2008, and is a maximum, medium and minimum security correctional facility in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). The AMC began accepting detainees in March

### Government funding

In April 2014, in response to a continued increase in detainee numbers and accommodation pressures, the ACT Minister



Newly Built 56 Cell Accommodation Unit at the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC)

2009. The AMC is the ACT's only full time prison and caters for male, female, remand and sentenced detainees. Depending on an individual's needs, history, association issues or current health issues, detainees can also be classified as protection, strict protection, or a suicide/self harm, psychiatric, escape, violence or medical risk.

for Corrections, Shane Rattenbury MLA, announced that the ACT Government would provide \$54 million in capital funding across the 2014-15 and 2015-16 budgets to build new accommodation facilities at the AMC.

This funding was provided for the construction of a new 30 cell Special Care

Centre and a new 56 cell 112 bed flexible Accommodation Unit within the existing AMC campus. Twenty seven of the Special Care Centre cells have since been double bunked. The expansion sees the operational capacity for the AMC increase from 342 to 511.

## Construction

ACT Corrective Services (ACTCS) examined the design of the recently constructed Cessnock Correctional complex as inspiration in the planning of the AMC expansion.

The construction was undertaken by a local company, Construction Control Pty Ltd, who were engaged through an open tender process as the Managing Contractor to manage the design and construction of the works.

Perumal Pedevloi, a Sydney based architect, was subcontracted for design services. The Managing Contractor, architect and a team of consultants, together with experienced Corrections Officers have collaboratively developed the design of the additional

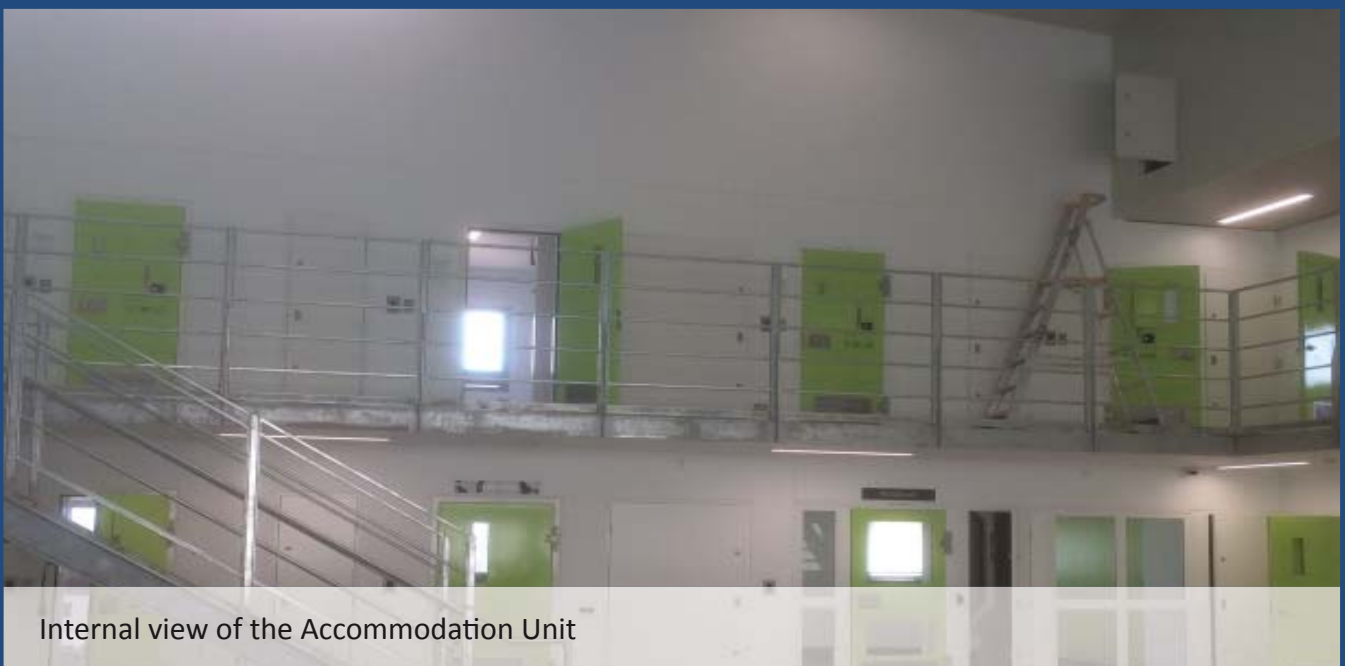
facilities and planned the construction phase. Construction of the additional facilities also involved building a second, open air sally port to assist with ensuring unimpeded access to the AMC for both construction and operational activities while construction is underway. The second sally port provided a dedicated construction access through the AMC secure perimeter.

## Additional facilities

The accommodation areas have been designed with safety and function as key design elements.

The new accommodation areas have increased camera coverage with each internal area having six security cameras. There is also a camera on each cell door which provides increased security for detainees and for staff.

The new facilities are furnished with soft furnishings which are a safe option in a correctional centre.



Internal view of the Accommodation Unit

Each cell has in slab heating as well as supplementary heating in the walls. There are opening vents in windows to allow for natural ventilation in cells and hooks provided in cells are anti-ligature to decrease the risk of attempts at suicide or self-harm. The television cabinets are purpose built and double locked to avoid damage, and detainees are not able to tamper with television units, an issue AMC management has faced over the years.

The beds in each cell are built from steel, making them easy to clean, and preventing detainees tampering with their beds or concealing contraband. There is also wheelchair access for one cell in each area.

The Special Care Centre and Accommodation Units are now complete and are in

*The accommodation areas have been designed with safety and function as key design elements.*

operation. The new facilities provide additional flexibility to effectively manage detainees with each pod having a dedicated interview room and programs room which limits escorts throughout the prison.

The new facilities will also better support detainee rehabilitation and encourage greater reintegration of detainees following the completion of their sentence.



Front Entrance, Special Care Centre





## New High Dependency Unit and Health Centre at Yatala Labour Prison (South Australia)

Contributed by The Department for Correctional Services, South Australia

The Department for Correctional Services, South Australia, recently opened its High Dependency Unit and Health Centre at Yatala Labour Prison

The \$14m facility, first announced in the 2012 State Budget, is the final project in a significant capital investment in the Northfield Correctional Precinct that is situated approximately 13km north of Adelaide and also comprises the Adelaide Women's Prison, Adelaide Pre-Release Centre and the Operations Security Unit.

Since 2009 the South Australian Government has invested \$47m across the precinct. This includes the Health Centre and High Dependency Unit, a new kitchen and state of the art gatehouse at Yatala Labour Prison, and a new secure accommodation unit, kitchen, visits centre and upgraded perimeter

security at the Adelaide Women's Prison.

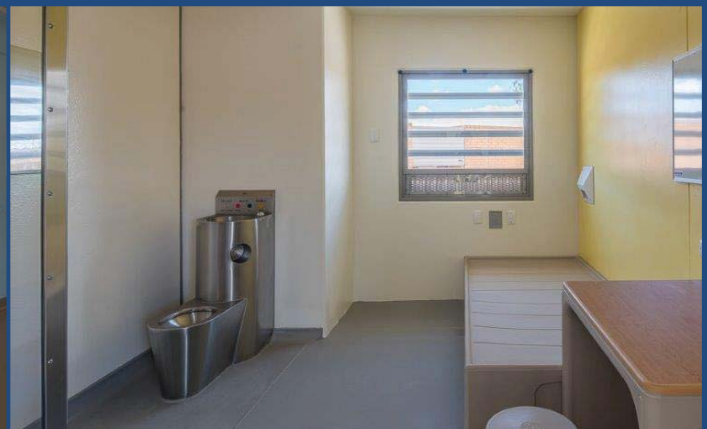
The High Dependency Unit was named the C. S. Hare Centre after Charles Simeon Hare, a politician born in 1808 who represented Yatala in the House of Assembly in 1857.

Mr Hare was a believer that prisoners should be usefully employed, and advocated that £5,000 be set aside to enable a prison be constructed next to a quarry, either at Dry Creek or elsewhere. Appropriately he later became superintendent of Yatala Prison, a post he held for almost two years.

The facility comprises a 26 bed Complex Needs Unit, which includes a six bed Acute Area for the assessment, treatment and observation of prisoners who are considered to be of high risk, high needs, or at risk of self-harm.



Acute Cell



Treatment Cell

*The facility comprises a 26 bed Complex Needs Unit, which includes a six bed Acute Area for the assessment, treatment and observation of prisoners who are considered to be of high risk, high needs, or at risk of self-harm.*

It also includes a 12 bed Therapeutic Area for assessment, intervention, support, therapeutic programs and transition planning for prisoners with complex needs.

An eight bed Aged-Care/Infirm Facility is also included for assessment, speciality care and rehabilitation of older and infirmed prisoners. The Health Centre has been named Marnirni Trruku which means 'Becoming Better Centre' in the language of the traditional owners. It comprises 12 beds for the monitoring of unwell prisoners.

The facility was constructed with a focus on a natural, light-filled environment and restful colours in the accommodation spaces. This fits with the purpose and meaning of the facility – to provide prisoners with the same level of health care as in the community.

DCS worked with more than 15 local businesses to complete the project, including Mossops Construction and Interiors who constructed the facility.

It has also generated approximately 20 new full time positions in correctional operations. Prisoners with a variety of needs and health issues from across the State will be able to utilise the facility – a vitally important initiative for a State with an increasingly ageing population.

The multifunctional and integrated unit will provide prisoners with specialised care to the same standards as in the community.

The facility provides a much-needed improvement to South Australia's health care for prisoners, and is a big step forward for the welfare of prisoners in the State.



Aged Care Association Area



M U L T I M E D I A   H U B  
Tanah Merah Prison  
Singapore



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*Special thanks to the inmates at MMH for their dedication  
and commitment in the design and layout of this newsletter.*



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