Compliance and Architecture

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Introduction

- Phillips J (2014) The architecture of a probation office: A reflection of policy and an impact on practice. *Probation Journal*, 61(2), 117–131.
- Used architecture the physical space of a probation office – to think about policy and practice.
- As with prisons, the building does mean something as we'll see from the photos we're going to look at today.



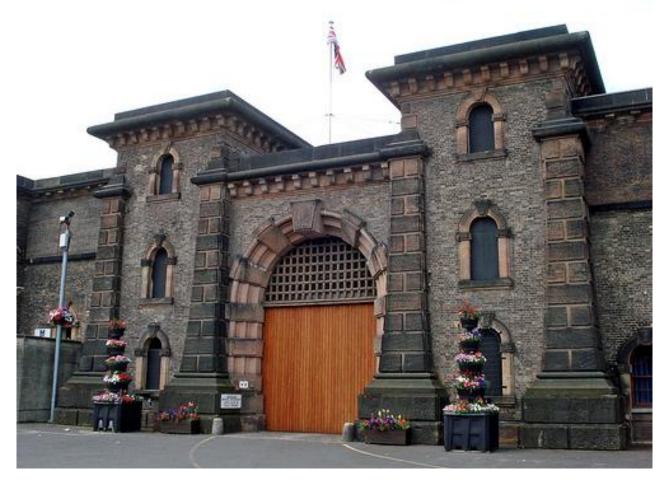


Goffman – front and backstage

- The frontstage 'functions in a general and fixed fashion to define the situation for those who observe the performance [i.e. offenders]' (Goffman, 1969: 32).
- 'the back region will be the place where the performer can reliably expect that no member of the audience will intrude' (Goffman, 1969: 116).

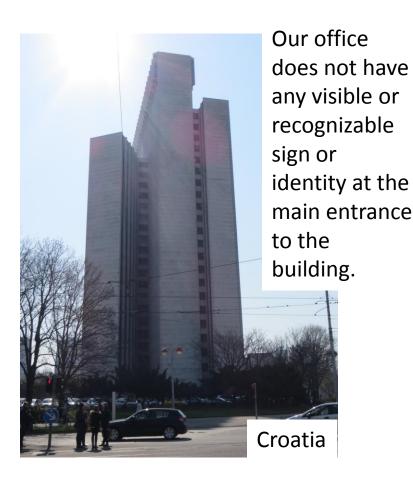


Building exterior as frontstage





Building exterior as frontstage









External Security

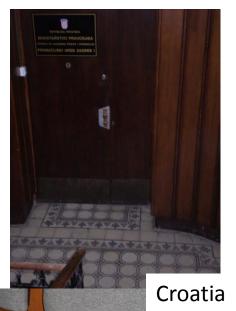


"Double sliding doors, a pole with a bell where visitors have to report. Via a camera in the pole can be seen who is reported; this is a bright blue light on a person's face, which I find unpleasant to people."





Building interior as front stage



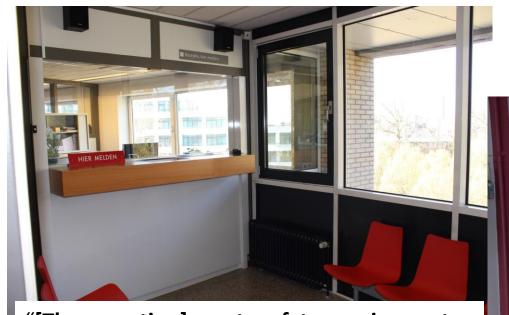




The receptionists are after glass. This was installed after an incident when a client ate a poisonous plant and threw the rest at the receptionist. This measure is understandable. The receptionists are very friendly.



Waiting rooms as front stage

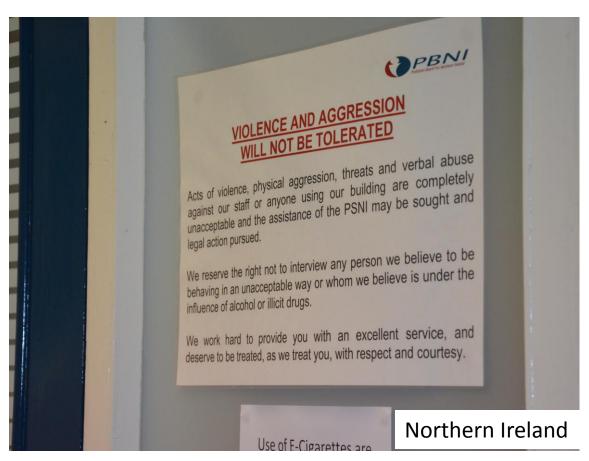


"[The reception] meets safety requirements established nationally, but I think it is impersonal and aggression exciting rather than de-escalating. The colder you treat people, the more undesirable behavior you call or maintain, is my opinion."

(Netherlands)



Messages to clients



We encounter very little violence and aggression. There is usually some bravado in the first groupwork session, but people tend to settle down.



Waiting rooms as front stage



Some guys like to come in this area, there's nothing to do there, just look at leaflets.



Moving around the building



This is one of the group rooms. The slats on the window are a security feature.

Offender Supervision in Europe



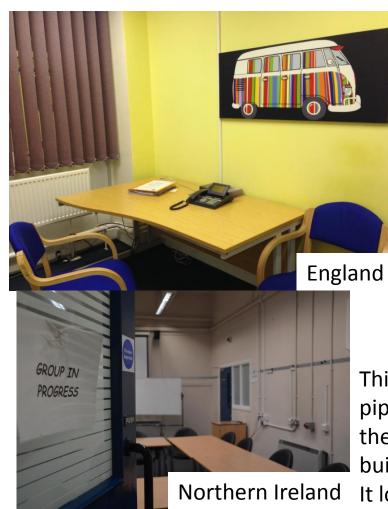


There are CCTV cameras in the group room. Some sessions are recorded this is part of the programme accreditation process.

We have personal alarms — these are linked to the office during the daytime and the PSNI (police) at nighttime.

No one has ever used them.

Interview rooms





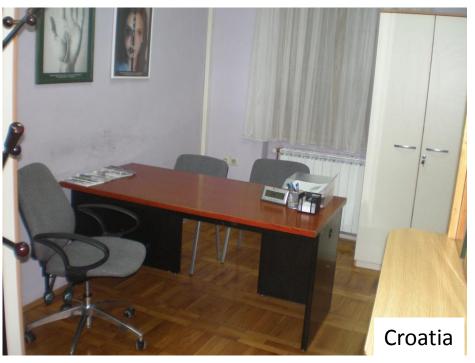
This photo shows the group room and the pipes along the walls. When someone flushes the toilet you can hear it throughout the building.

It looks like a prison.

Offender Supervision



Interview Rooms



'We made new furnishing arrangements on our own to better protect ourselves from risky clients'



"This is the place to be; to start building a working relationship with your client"



Interview Rooms







Office space



Behind reception desk - "Leaflets for referral – Perhaps we refer too often to other services"







Compliance

- Much of what we see in the pictures encourages constraint-based compliance, formal compliance through an imposition of risk and hierarchy on offenders
- Not much in the way of collaboration.



It's not all bad

- There are some personal touches.
- Interactions in 'shared spaces' were more 'natural'
 - Waiting rooms
 - Home visits



It's not all about the building...





Conclusion

- Think seriously about the impact of buildings on practice
- Design spaces in a way which allow for collaboration between offender and officer
- Try not to impose risk-based identities onto offenders through security devices (or, at least, try to do something to counter this as well)

