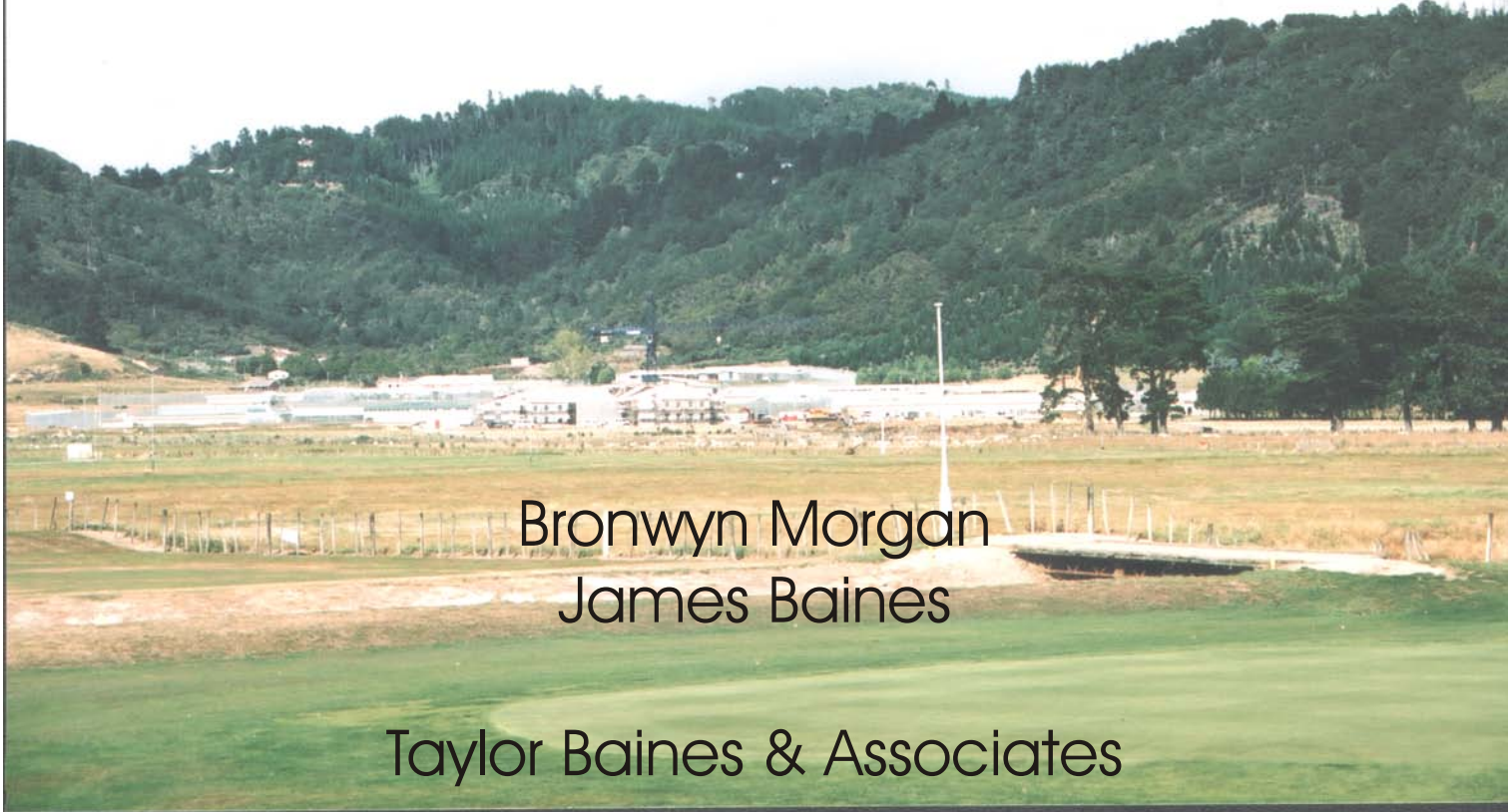




Host Communities: siting and effects of facilities



A Historical Analysis of New Zealand's Prison Facilities



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By

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A: Introduction

This report contributes to social research being undertaken by Taylor Baines & Associates on the siting and social impacts of various facility types on their host communities. This facility research has been contracted by the Foundation for Research Science and Technology, and is being funded out of the Public Good Science Fund.

The need for research into the siting and social impacts of various facility types is highlighted by the varied but often negative response from host communities to the siting of certain facilities. Examining siting issues and identifying the social impacts experienced by host communities will provide empirical information that is presently lacking in New Zealand. This information can be used to encourage:

- thorough assessments of effects,
- greater community participation in the siting process,
- more equitable and better-informed planning decisions,
- the development of effective relationships between facility providers and host communities, and
- improved ongoing management of facilities.

This in turn will further develop the effects based approach to resource management and planning embodied in the Resource Management Act 1991.

This report covers the second stage of a three-stage research on the siting and social impacts of New Zealand prison facilities on their host communities. Prison facilities have been included in Taylor Baines's facility research as the siting of a prison is often met with resistance and expressions of concern over the impact that it may have on its host community¹. Rising inmate numbers and a lack of accommodation in New Zealand also suggests a substantial growth in prison facilities in the near future. The aim of this research is therefore to assess the social impacts that existing New Zealand prisons have had on their host communities². Such an assessment will assist the Department of Corrections, host communities, territorial authorities, and other professionals involved in the siting of future prison facilities, and the management of existing and future prison facilities.

There are three stages involved in this prison facility research:

1) a *Sector Review*

- summarises - the Department of Correction's prisons policy,
- New Zealand's national prison facilities,
- the Department of Correction's prison siting policy, and
- reviews - national and international prison social impact literature,

¹ Literature identifies this phenomenon as a NIMBY (not in my backyard) reaction to a LULU (locally unwanted land use) (Schichor 1992; Martin 2000).

² Because many of New Zealand's prisons were constructed in the late 1800s and early 1900s it would be difficult to access information that would enable an assessment of the social impacts that their host communities have experienced since their construction. This research therefore focuses on changes and social impacts experienced over the last 15 years.

2) an **Historical Analysis**

- examines - selected prison facilities and the changes to these over the last 15 years, and
- their corresponding host communities and changes to these over the last 15 years,

3) and *Case Studies*

- examine - the actual experiences of selected host communities, including the social and environmental effects associated with the siting of prisons.

Note that the term ‘*host community*’ employed throughout this prison facility research, refers to:

the community resident in the geographic area most clearly associated with the prison facility. This geographic area may be defined by the prison facility’s visibility, surrounding roads and access roads, and major topographical features. This community may be extended to include those who in a social sense feel affected in some way by the prison facility’s presence. This connection may be acknowledged through associations such as community meetings with the prison facility and community warning systems, or evident in the prison facility’s name, prison staff residences, or the location of the prison facility’s goods and service providers³.

This report contains an overview of the selected prison facilities and host communities in Section C, an examination of prison facility trends between 1985 and 2001 in Section D, an examination of host community trends between 1985 and 2001 in Section E, and a summary and discussion on the nature of these trends in Section F.

The objective of this report is not to identify actual social impacts, but to identify the nature of, and changes to selected prison facilities in New Zealand and their host communities over the last 15 years. This will in turn highlight trends and issues to be explored during the third stage of this research in which selected case studies will be carried out.

³ Although the term ‘*host community*’ is not a new concept, it was recognised in this research that the nature and definition of a ‘*host community*’ may vary with different facility types. An effort has therefore been made to identify any special factors that determine the nature of prison facility host communities.

B: Methodology

Sample

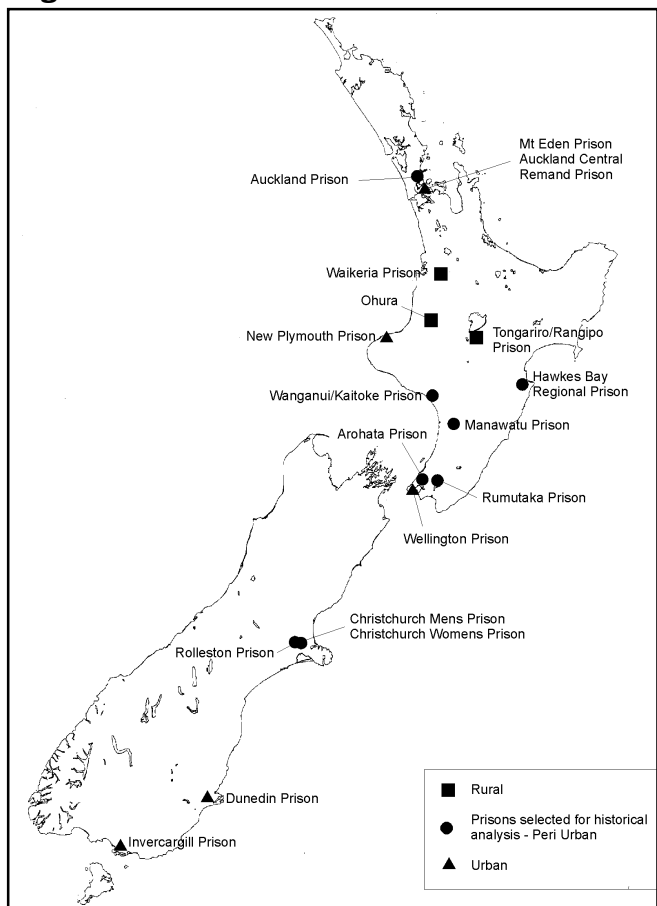
There are eighteen prisons in New Zealand, seventeen of which are public prisons, and one of which is owned by the crown but is privately operated. In order to assist the sample selection stage of this historical analysis, these eighteen prisons were placed into three categories according to their location:

- Rural - prisons situated in remote rural areas
- Peri-urban - prisons situated on the outskirts of an urban centre or within a short travelling distance from an urban centre
- Urban - prisons situated within an urban centre

Included in these categories are:

Rural	Waikeria Prison Ohura Prison Tongariro/Rangipo Prison
Peri-urban	Auckland Prison Hawkes Bay Regional Prison Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison Manawatu Prison Rimutaka Prison Arohata Womens Prison Christchurch Prison Christchurch Womens Prison Rolleston Prison
Urban	Mt Eden Prison Auckland Central Remand Prison ⁴ New Plymouth Prison Wellington Prison Dunedin Prison Invercargill Prison

Figure 1: Location of New Zealand Prisons



This historical analysis focuses on the nine peri-urban prisons. Several criteria influenced the selection of this category of prisons. All three categories of prisons have some sort of host community which has the potential to be impacted. As well as assessing the impact prisons have on their host communities however, an objective of this research is to determine whether or not there is any evidence of 'creep'. The notion of 'creep' is based on the idea that as a community becomes more comfortable and accepting of a prison facility, community development will 'creep' closer to the

⁴ Privately operated.

prison facility. This desire to investigate any evidence of creep therefore ruled out the urban prisons, as there is no opportunity for creep to occur. Both peri-urban and rural prisons have the opportunity to experience creep, however this is more likely in the case of peri-urban prisons which are located near a community of significant size.

Peri-urban sites are also likely to feature in future prison site selection policy due to the implementation of the Department of Correction's Regional Prisons Policy. This policy aims to accommodate inmates in their home region and within a reasonable travelling distance from urban centres⁵. This enables inmates to maintain links with family, friends, and employers, therefore assisting re-integration on release and reducing the chance of re-offending (Department of Corrections 2000, p. 12). The size of this peri-urban category also provided a manageable research sample, which was capable of being clustered into two groups⁶.

The sample selected contains half of the national prison facilities. Within this sample are both North and South Island prisons, men's and women's prisons, small, medium and larger sized prisons, and prisons with a variety of security levels. (See Table 1).

Table 1: Characteristics of the National Prison Facilities and the Prison Facility Sample

	National prison facilities	Prison facility sample
Total sample size	18	9
Location:		
North Island	13	6
South Island	5	3
Population:		
Male	15	7
Female	2	2
Male & Female	1	-
Capacity:		
0-99	2	1
100-199	5	1
200-299	2	1
300-399	2	2
400-499	3	1
500-599	1	1
600-699	1	1
700-799	-	-
800-899	2	1
Security levels:		
Minimum	15	9
Medium	14	8
Maximum	3	3
Remand	14	8

Source: Department of Corrections 2001.

⁵ A 'reasonable' travelling distance is defined as less than 40 minutes travelling time.

⁶ ie: South Island prisons and North Island prisons.

Research activities

The information contained in this report was gathered from a variety of sources. These sources included:

- *Department of Corrections:*
 - Provided background information/statistics on New Zealand's prison facilities.
- *Site visits:*
 - Semi-structured interviews were carried out with two staff from each prison who were familiar with the prison facility and its host community over the last 15 years (one person from management/custody and one person from property/maintenance/instruction).
 - Time was spent observing the surrounding neighbourhood to see what exists at the present time (eg: topography, land uses, dwellings, other physical structures, and other facilities or sites in the immediate neighbourhood which are of particular interest to different groups).
 - An interview was also carried out with a planner or building inspector from the territorial authority to obtain information on changes in the vicinity of the prison facility over the last 15 years (eg: changes in land use rules, resource consent data on land use, new construction activities).
 - South Island site visits were carried out between January 10th - January 25th 2001. North Island site visits were carried out between February 12th - February 16th 2001⁷.
- *Census data:*
 - Host community demographic and dwelling data over the last 15 years was obtained from Supermap for 1986, 1991, and 1996.

⁷ Note: the visit to Auckland Prison was made on June 12th 2001.

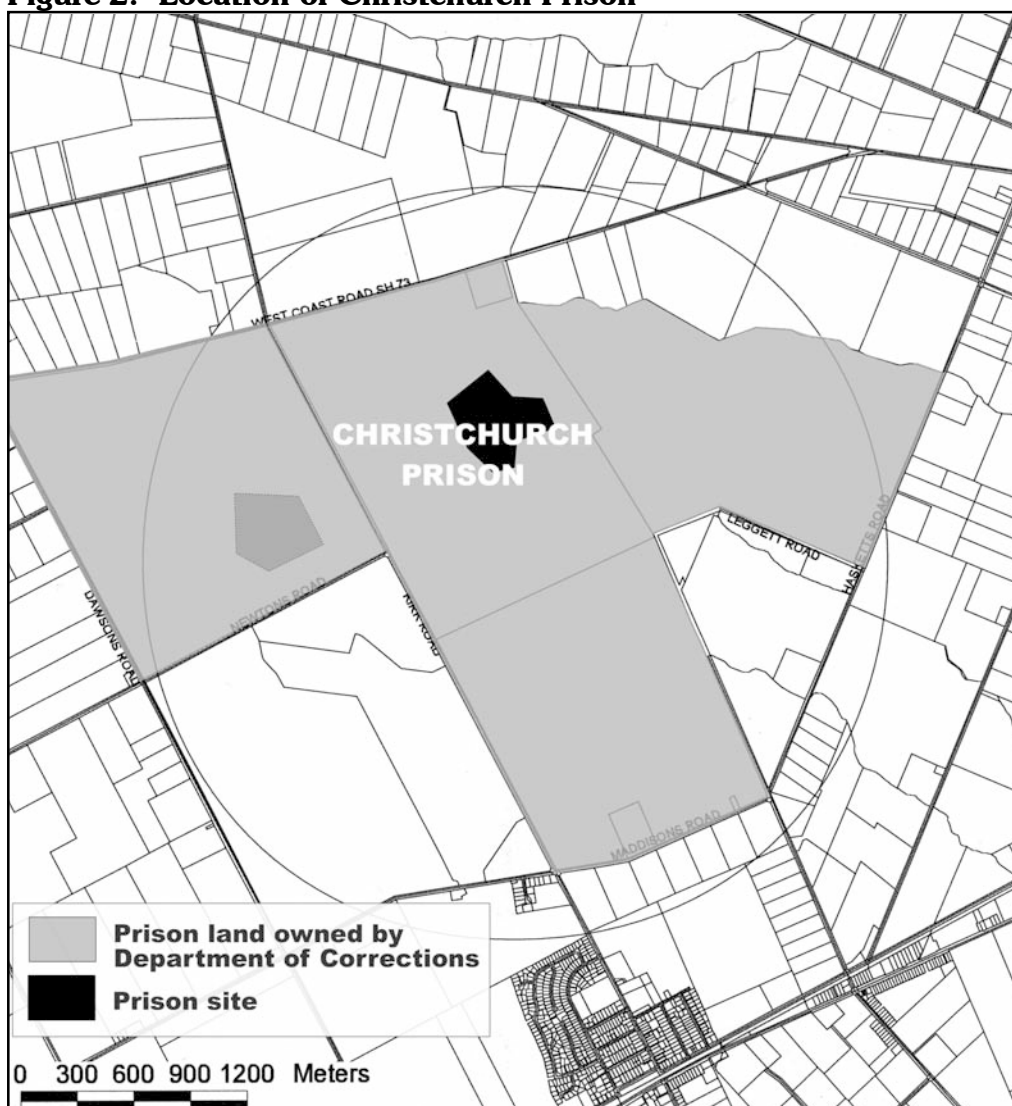
C: A Description of the Prison Facilities and their Host Communities

This section provides an overview of each prison facility and host community in the sample selected for this historical analysis.

Christchurch Prison

Christchurch Prison is one of New Zealand's larger men's prisons with an 812 bed capacity. (See Appendix for Christchurch Prison's characteristics). It is located on the Canterbury Plains, approximately 9 km south of Christchurch's city boundary, and 3 km north of the small township of Templeton and Main South Road (State Highway 1). The prison entrance is located on West Coast Road (State Highway 3).

Figure 2: Location of Christchurch Prison



Christchurch Prison and Christchurch Womens Prison share the same host community of Templeton, as they are located within one kilometre of each other. This host community includes the small township of Templeton 3 km south of the prisons, and scattered residential dwellings that surround the two prison facilities. The boundaries of the host community beyond the Templeton township have been defined, although not strictly, by the prison land, surrounding roads, visibility, and acknowledged associations. These boundaries run along West Coast Road, Dawsons Road, Newtons Road, Curraghs Road, Main South Road, and Hasketts Road. A community warning system is in place and regular meetings are held with the Templeton community. The Templeton community also has a newsletter, which at times discusses prison issues.

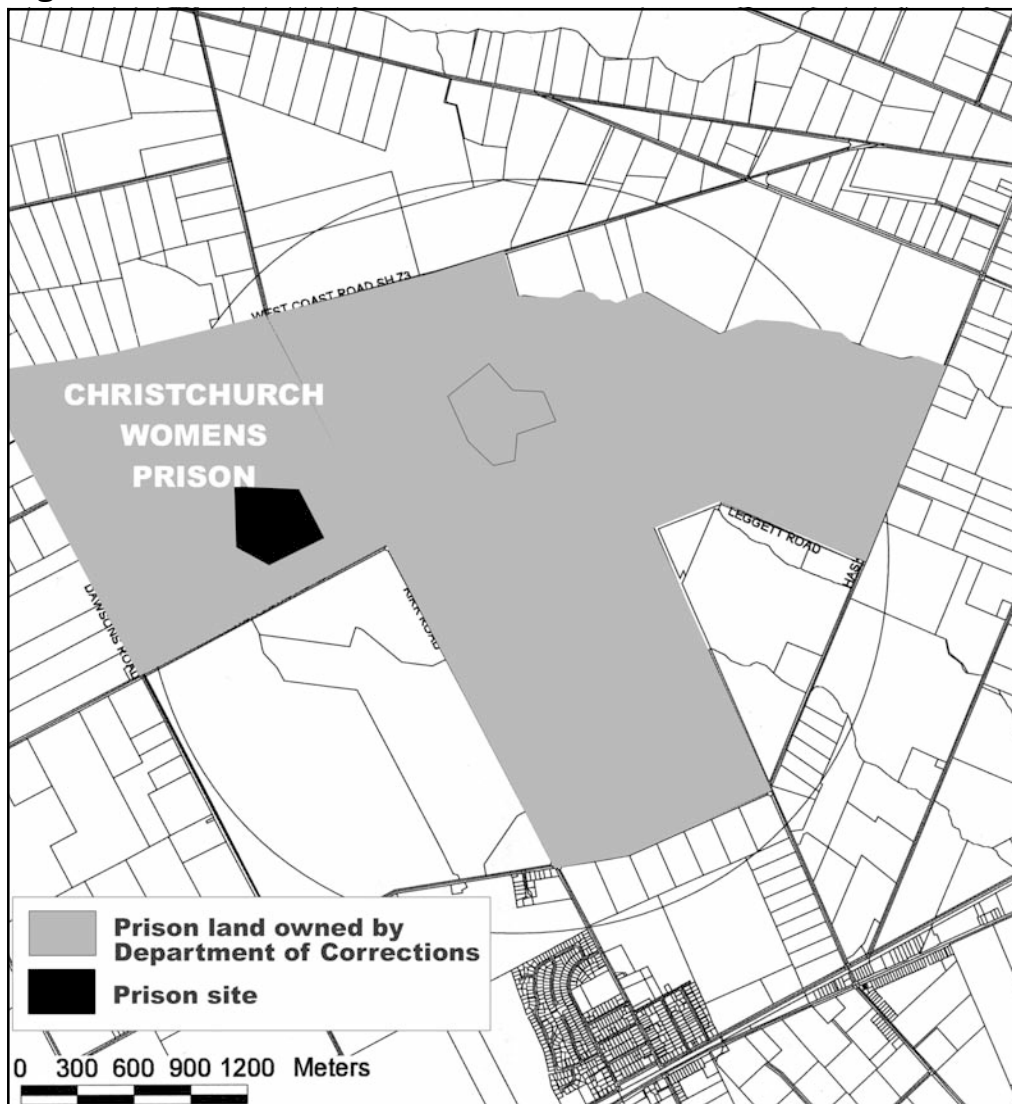
Within the Templeton community there are a number of community/public facilities and utilities, including a clinic for recovering alcoholics, the Christchurch Polytechnic School of Agriculture, Templeton School, the remaining portion of Templeton Hospital ('Brakenridge'), a Barnardo's youth institution, Ruapuna raceway and speedway, and a Christchurch City Council wastewater treatment plant.

Christchurch Womens Prison

Christchurch Womens Prison is one of New Zealand's smaller prisons with a 98 bed capacity. (See Appendix for Christchurch Womens Prison's characteristics). It is located on the Canterbury Plains, approximately 9 km south of Christchurch's city boundary, and 3 km north of the small township of Templeton and the Main South Road (State Highway 1). The prison entrance is located on Newtons Road, which is accessible from West Coast Road (State Highway 3) or Main South Road (State Highway 1).

As mentioned above, Christchurch Womens Prison and Christchurch Prison share the same host community of Templeton.

Figure 3: Location of Christchurch Womens Prison



Rolleston Prison

Rolleston Prison is a medium sized men's prison with a 320 bed capacity. (See Appendix for Rolleston Prison's characteristics). It is located on the Canterbury Plains, approximately 15 km south of Christchurch's city boundary, and 3 km south of the small township of Rolleston. The prison entrance is located on Walkers Road, which is accessible from Main South Road (State Highway 1).

Rolleston Prison's host community consists of the small township of Rolleston and a number of scattered dwellings surrounding the prison facility. The boundaries of the host community beyond the Rolleston township have been defined, although not strictly, by surrounding roads, visibility, and acknowledged associations. These boundaries run along Kerrs Road, Walkers Road, Two Chains Road, Wards Road, and Main South Road. Community members resident along these roads have at times been involved in discussions with the prison facility over issues such as the smells emanating from the facility.

Within Rolleston Prison's host community, community/public facilities and utilities include a community centre, school, play centre, and nudist colony. A railway line also runs through the host community, parallel to Main South Road.

Figure 4: Location of Rolleston Prison



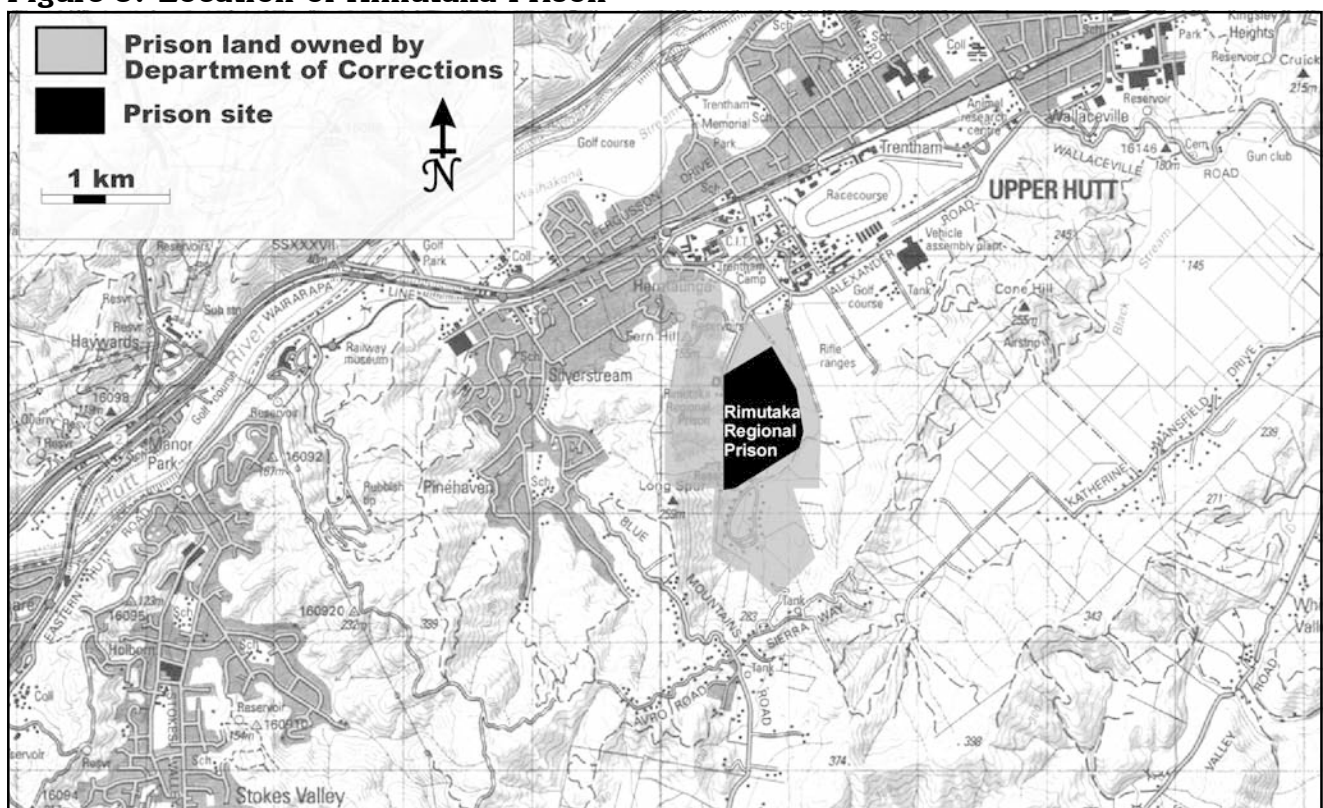
Rimutaka Prison

Rimutaka Prison is a medium sized men's prison with a 486 bed capacity. (See Appendix for Rimutaka Prison's characteristics). It is located in the Kuku Valley, approximately 30 km north of Wellington city, and 4 km southeast of Upper Hutt City centre. The prison entrance is located on Freyberg Road Extension, which is several kilometres east of State Highway 2.

Rimutaka Prison's host community is a part of Upper Hutt Valley. The boundaries of this host community has been defined, although not strictly, by surrounding roads, visibility, a major topographical feature, and acknowledged associations. The prison is nestled in a valley with hills behind it and the Trentham Military Camp, several businesses and educational facilities in front of it. Surrounding this valley is the Upper Hutt suburbs of Pinehaven, Silverstream, Heretaunga, and Trentham. Residents on Chatsworth Road and Blue Mountain Road have expressed particular concern about the prison facility and have been placed on a community warning system telephone list and attend occasional meetings with prison management.

Within Rimutaka Prison's host community, community/public facilities and utilities include a railway line, Trentham Military Camp, a golf course, Department of Conservation land, a rifle range, the Central Institute of Technology, several schools, a fire station, and Trentham racecourse.

Figure 5: Location of Rimutaka Prison



Source: Topomap

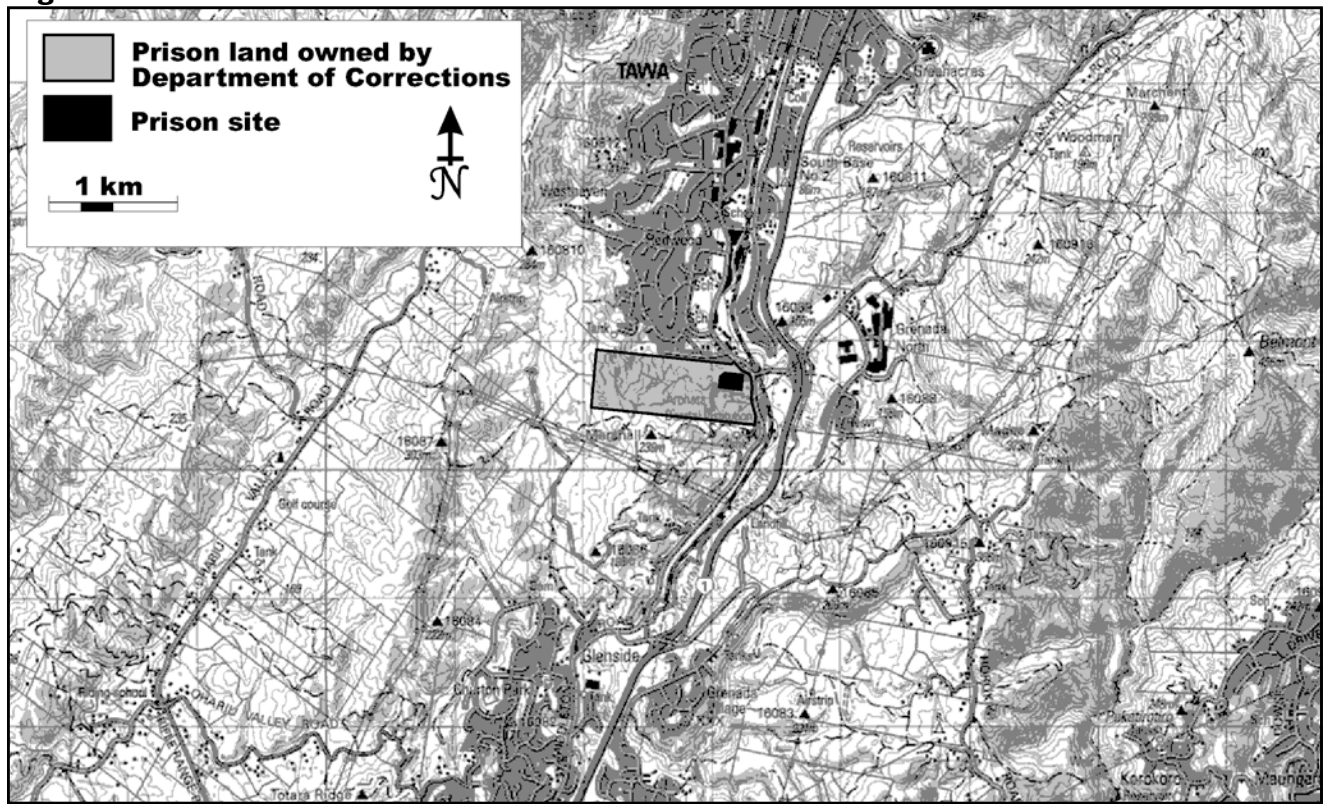
Arohata Prison

Arohata Womens Prison is one of New Zealand's smaller prisons with a 127 bed capacity. (See Appendix for Arohata Prison's characteristics). It is located approximately 12 km north of Wellington city, and 200 m south of Tawa. The prison entrance is located on Main Road Tawa, which is accessible from State Highway 1.

Arohata Prison's host community is situated in the consolidated residential area of south Tawa. The boundaries of this host community have been defined, although not strictly, by the residential boundaries of Tawa, major roads, a major topographical feature, visibility, and acknowledged associations. The host community is therefore located in the consolidated residential area of south Tawa, and in scattered dwellings on Middleton Road. Although Grenada North is located within only one kilometre of the prison facility its visibility and proximity is restricted by hills along State Highway 1. During recent fencing construction, residents from surrounding roads and roads from which the prison is visible were invited to discuss any concerns with the prison facility.

Within the Tawa host community there are community/public facilities and utilities such as a railway line, schools, a church, and day care facilities.

Figure 6: Location of Arohata Prison



Source: Topomap

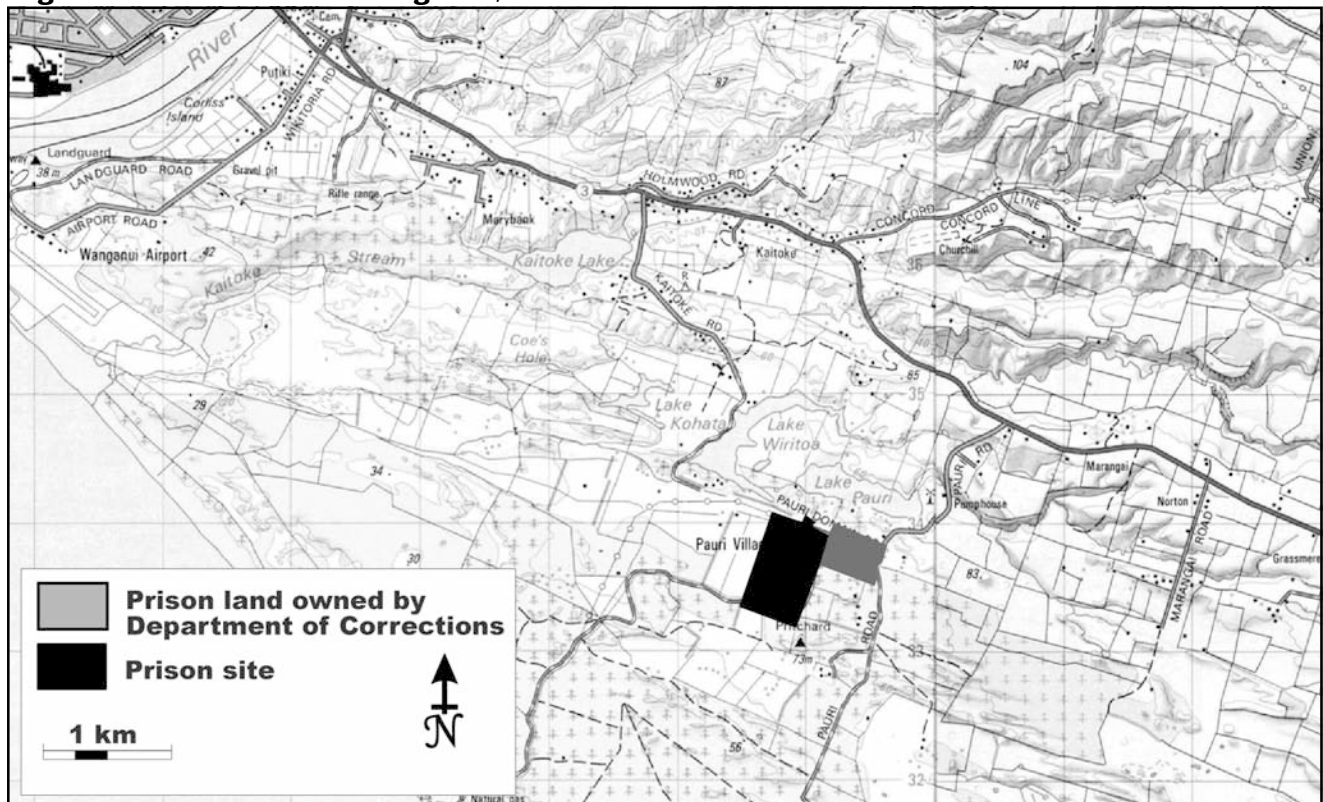
Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison

Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison is a medium sized men's prison with a 370 bed capacity. (See Appendix for Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison's characteristics). It is located approximately 5 km south east of Wanganui, 4 km south east of the small settlement of Marybank, and 3 km south east of the small settlement of Kaitoke. The prison entrance is located on Pauri Road off State Highway 3.

Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison's host community consists of a number of scattered dwellings on Wiritoa Road and Pauri Road surrounding the prison, and the small settlement of Kaitoke. The host community's boundaries have been determined, although not strictly, by major roads, topographical features, visibility, and acknowledged associations. Unlike the other prisons in this sample, Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison is not visible to any surrounding dwellings and is isolated by surrounding hills. There is however a community warning system in place, and the prison has had strong links with the Kaitoke community in the past through a variety of social interactions.

Within the Kaitoke community there are a number of community/public facilities and utilities including lakes, some of which have recreational facilities, a wildlife reserve, Wiritoa Reserve, a community hall, a school, and Scoutlands Camping Ground.

Figure 7: Location of Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison



Source: Topomap

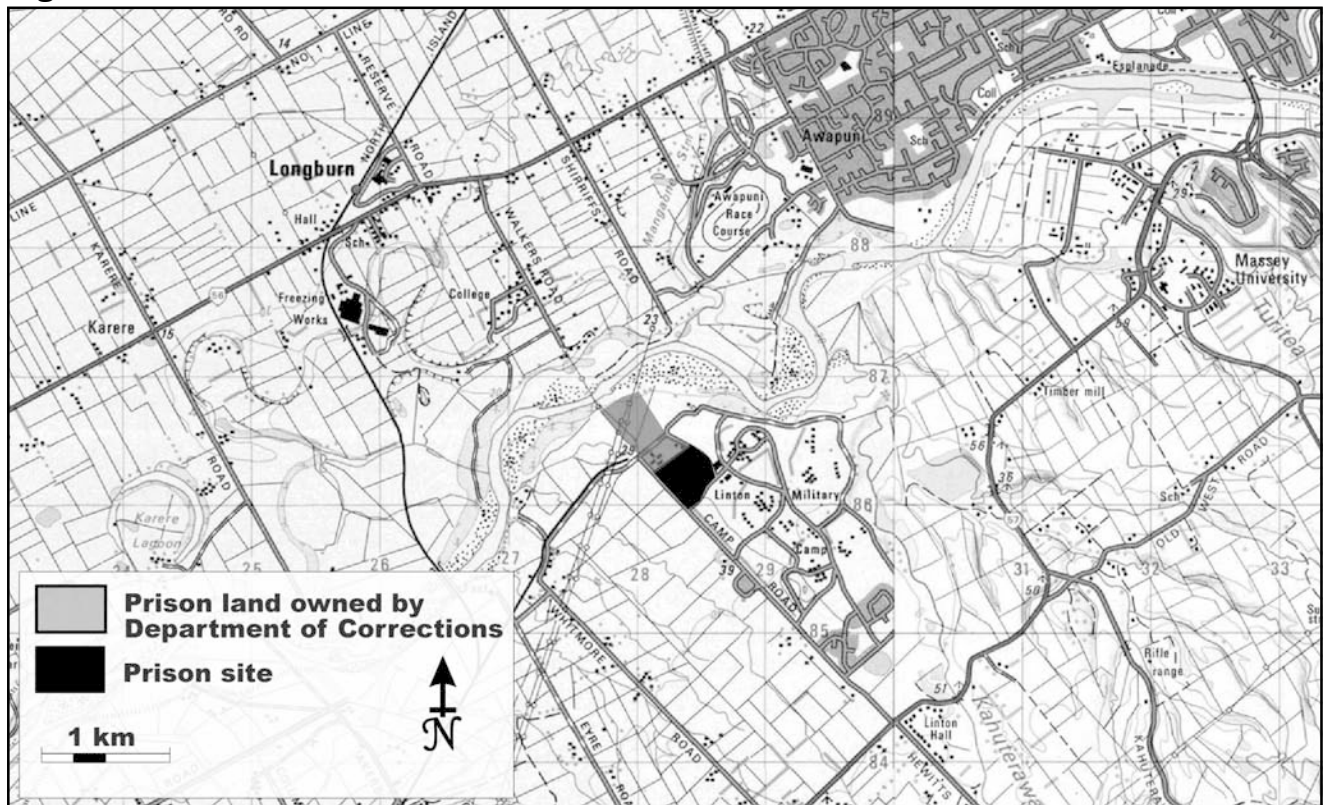
Manawatu Prison

Manawatu Prison is a medium sized men's prison with a 278 bed capacity. (See Appendix for Manawatu Prison's characteristics). It is located approximately 2.5 km south of Palmerston North. The prison entrance is located on Camp Road off Tennant Drive.

Manawatu Prison's host community consists of the Linton Military Camp and a number of scattered dwellings on Camp Road and Whitemore Road. The boundaries of this host community have been defined, although not strictly, by surrounding roads, visibility, a major topographical feature, and acknowledged associations. Residents on Camp Road and Whitemore Road have the strongest connection with the facility and are included on a community warning system list. Although Sherriffs Road and Walkers Road dwellings are also close to the prison facility they have restricted visibility and are separated from the prison by the Manawatu River.

Within this host community there are community/public facilities and utilities such as a school, and a library (Linton Military Camp facilities).

Figure 8: Location of Manawatu Prison



Source: Topomap

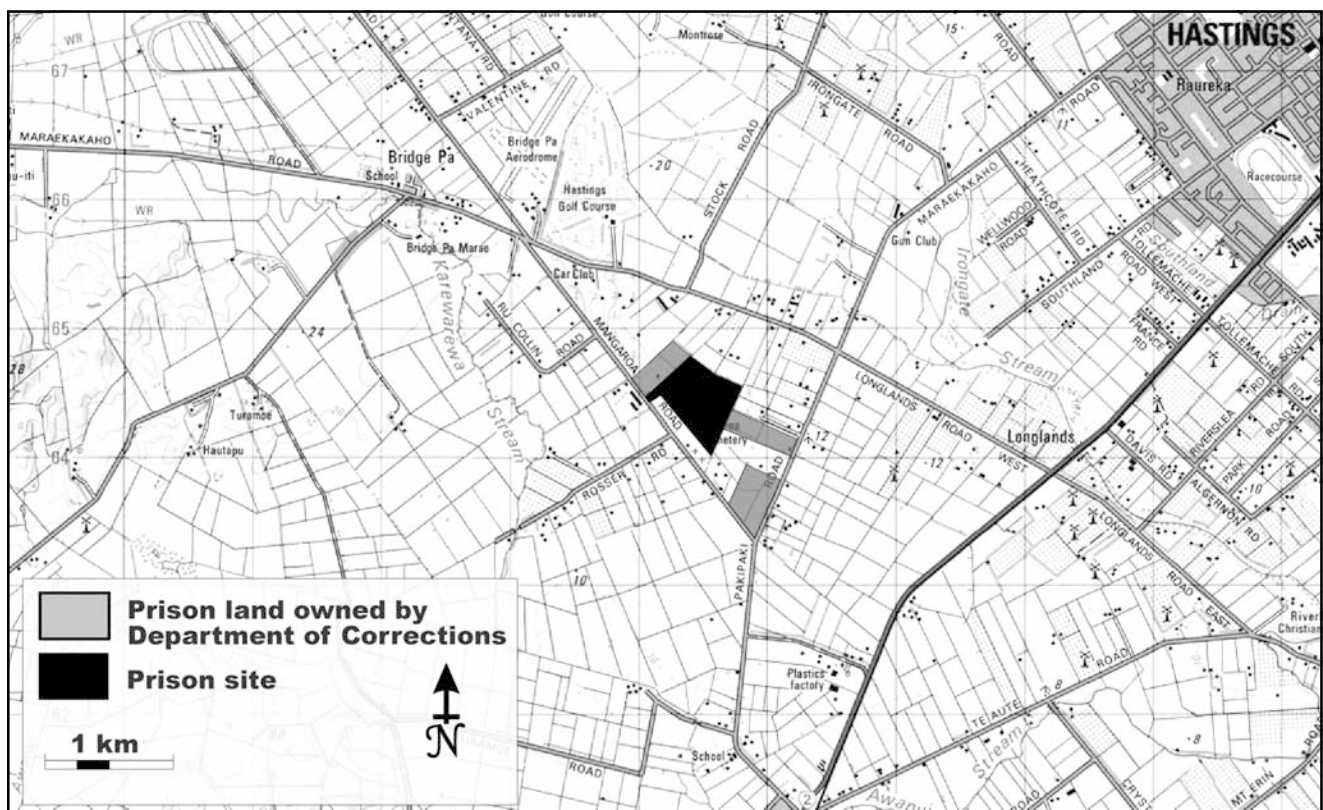
Hawkes Bay Regional Prison

Hawkes Bay Regional Prison is one of New Zealand's larger men's prisons with a 557 bed capacity. (See Appendix for Hawkes Bay Regional Prison's characteristics). It is located approximately 3 km south west of Hastings, 6 km west of Havelock North, 2.5 km south of Flaxmere, and 2 km south east of the small settlement of Bridge Pa. The prison entrance is located on Mangaroa Road.

Hawkes Bay Regional Prison's host community has been identified as the Mangaroa region and consists of a number of scattered dwellings on Maraekakaho Road, Mangaroa Road, and Farndon Pakipaki Road, and the small settlements of Pakipaki and Bridge Pa. The boundaries of this host community have been defined, although not strictly, by surrounding roads, visibility, and acknowledged associations. Occasional community meetings are held with the prison facility, and there is a pro-active relationship that exists between the facility and local Maori and maraes.

Within this community there are a number of community/public facilities and utilities including several schools, a cemetery, an aeroclub, a golf club, and two maraes.

Figure 9: Location of Hawkes Bay Prison



Source: Topomap

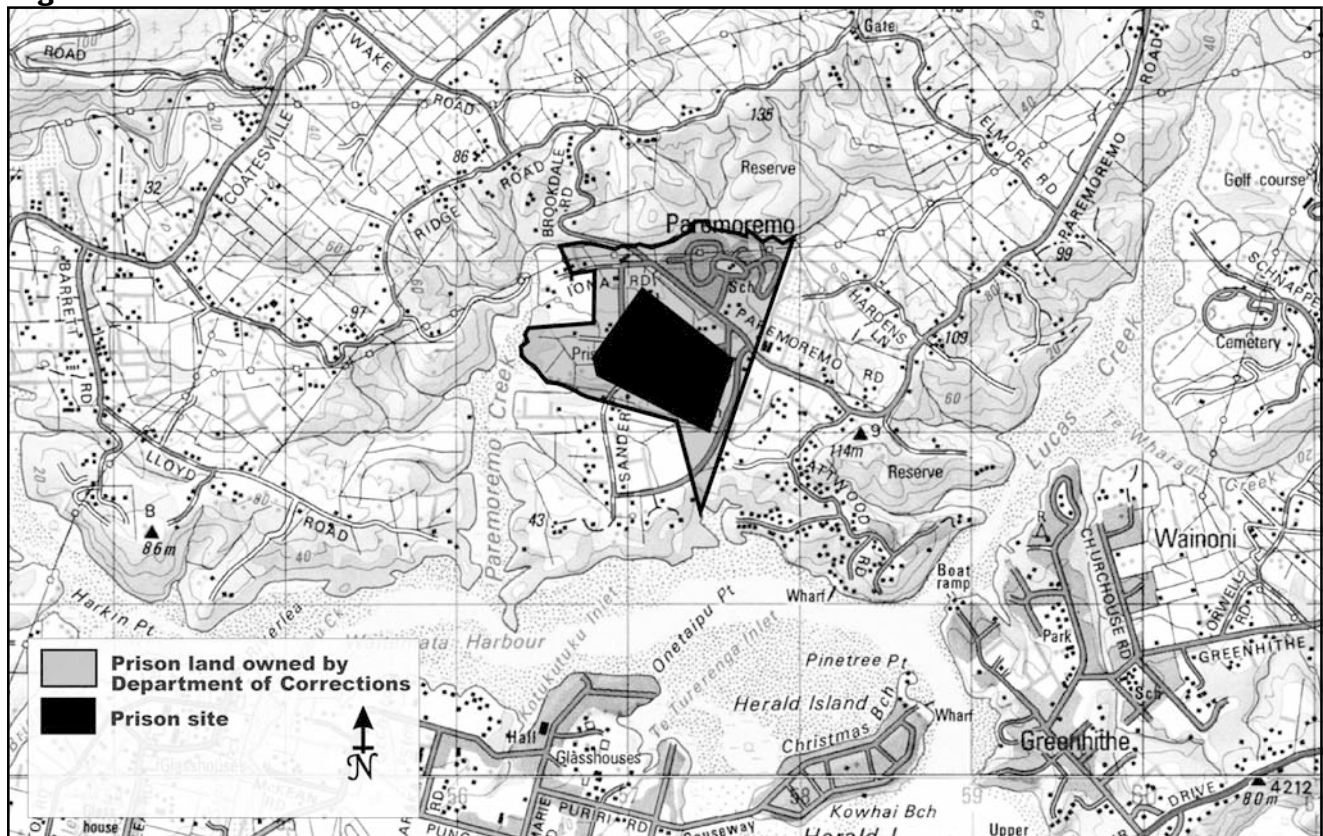
Auckland Prison

Auckland Prison is the country's main maximum security facility and one of New Zealand's larger mens prisons with a 645 bed capacity (See Appendix for Auckland Prison's characteristics). Auckland Prison is located approximately 25 km north west of Auckland city, and 15 km west of North Shore City. The prison's main entrance is off Paremoremo Road.

Auckland Prison's host community in this research is referred to as Paremoremo. The Paremoremo community consists of a number of scattered and some more consolidated areas of dwellings, set in a bush covered hilly terrain. The boundaries of this host community have been defined, although not strictly, by surrounding roads, visibility, and acknowledged associations. Using these indicators, it has been determined that Auckland Prison's host community, Paremoremo, falls loosely within the two kilometre radius from the prison marked on the map below.

Within Paremoremo, there is a Primary School (Ridgeview) and a Community Club (Paremoremo)⁸.

Figure 10: Location of Auckland Prison



Source: Topomap

⁸ Until recently this was a Prison Officers Club.

D: Prison Facility Trends: 1985-2001

This section examines the nature of, and changes to the sample prison facilities over the last 15 years.

Department of Correction’s prisons policy

Substantial policy changes and department restructuring has had a significant effect on the management and operation of New Zealand’s prisons over the last 15 years. In the mid 1980s a Regional Prisons Policy was implemented. This policy recognised the need to accommodate inmates in their own region, enabling them to stay in close contact with family, friends, and employers, therefore assisting re-integration into the community after release, and reducing the chance of re-offending. Implemented alongside the Regional Prisons Policy was the Comprehensive Prisons Policy. This policy requires prisons to be ‘comprehensive’ by including a range of security levels and facilities, therefore enabling the accommodation of a range of inmates. This in turn increases the likelihood that inmates can be accommodated regionally.

The implementation of this Comprehensive Regional Prisons Policy has had several implications for the management and operation of New Zealand prisons. Prior to the implementation of this policy the management and operation of each prison was kept separate with very little interaction between each prison facility taking place. With the implementation of this policy, new regions were created (See Table 2). Within these regions, prisons have regionalised management and operation functions.

Table 2: Prison sample’s regional clusters

Regional clusters within prison sample				
Christchurch Prison Christchurch Womens Prison Rolleston Prison	Rimutaka Prison Arohata Prison	Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison ^a Manawatu Prison ^a	Hawkes Bay Regional Prison ^a	Auckland Prison

^a Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison, Manawatu Prison, and Hawkes Bay Regional Prison are in the process of amalgamating.

Note: Some of these regional clusters include other prison facilities not included in the sample selected for this historical analysis.

It appears that the impact of this regionalisation was initially felt the most by those regions which contained a number of prisons located close together, for example, Christchurch and Wellington. As regionalisation has progressed its impact is now being felt by those prisons located farther apart, for example Wanaganui/Kaitoke Prison, Manawatu Prison, and Hawkes Bay Regional Prison.

The most obvious effect that regionalisation has had on prison management and operation is the increased movement of staff between regional facilities, and the centralisation of certain prison facilities and services. In the Christchurch region for example, Christchurch Prison now operates a central kitchen, which services both Christchurch and Rolleston Prisons⁹. It is possible that

⁹ Note: Christchurch Womens Prison is not serviced by this central kitchen due to the safety and psychological issues associated with male prisoners preparing their food.

regionalisation has also had an indirect effect on staff residence as staff reside within the larger region rather than within the individual prison's host community¹⁰.

The implementation of the Comprehensive Prisons Policy has resulted in an increase of onsite construction (for example, youth units, sex offenders units) as prisons aim to provide a comprehensive range of facilities and services.

Name of the prison facility

Around 1995 several of the prisons in this historical analysis experienced a name change. Paparua Prison became known as Christchurch Prison, Witako Prison as Rimutaka Prison, and Mangaroa Prison as Hawkes Bay Regional Prison¹¹. Christchurch Prison's name change came about as a result of regionalisation. The Department of Corrections was keen to emphasise the comprehensive and regional nature of prisons. Rimutaka and Hawkes Bay Regional Prisons' name changes however, were also influenced by community concerns. Local Maori in Upper Hutt expressed concern about the use of 'Witako' as a prison name. The Department of Corrections wanted to change Mangaroa Prison's name as it had been tainted by a large riot not long after opening, and residents in the Mangaroa region had also expressed concern about the name. This was especially an issue for the Mangaroa Marae, which was concerned about the associations made between the Marae and the prison.

Auckland Prison was officially named Auckland Maximum Security Prison until 1991. However, unofficially it has usually been referred to as Paremoremo Prison. This reference has been of some concern to the Paremoremo community, who have changed the name of the local school from Paremoremo Primary to Ridgeview Primary in an attempt to minimise any negative associations that may be made between the school and the prison.

Capacity

The capacity of all nine prisons in the selected sample has increased over the last 15 years. An examination of the total increase in beds each year highlights a flurry of construction in the late 1980s-early 1990s, and even more so in the late 1990s. Between 1988 and 1993, 644 beds were added to the prisons in the sample¹². Between 1995 and 2000, 1,313 beds were added (see Figure 11). This construction has generally been in the form of new single storey stand-alone 60 bed units.

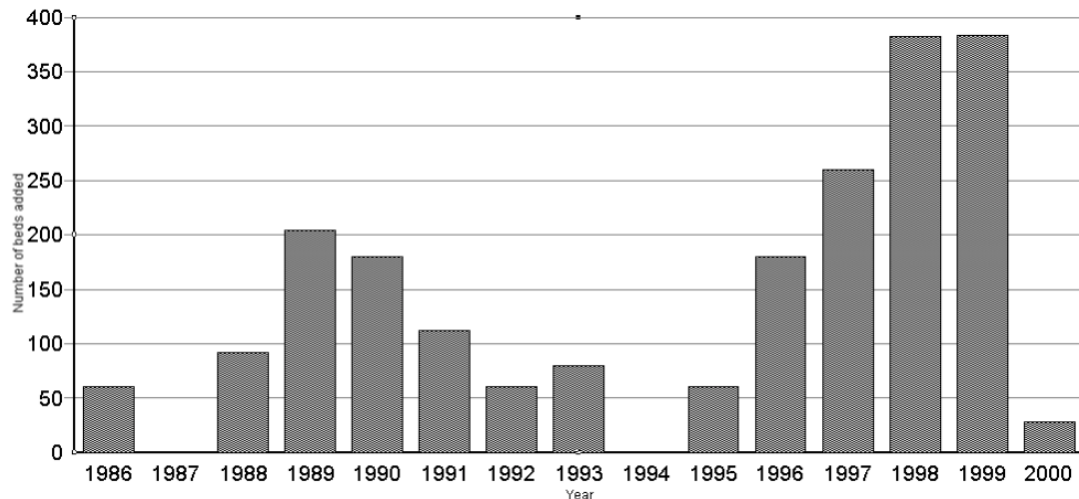
The men's prisons in this sample have experienced clusters of construction in the late 1980s-early 1990s, and late 1990s. Rolleston appears to be an exception with the construction of five units throughout the 1990s. Until recently, little expansion has taken place in the women's prisons.

Relatively, Auckland Prison has experienced the least expansion. The capacity of Christchurch, Christchurch Womens, Arohata, and Manawatu Prisons however has approximately doubled in size over the last 15 years. The capacity of Rolleston Prison has tripled, while the capacity of Rimutaka and Hawkes Bay Regional Prisons has quadrupled. (See Appendix).

¹⁰ See discussion below on Prison Staff.

¹¹ Note: Hawkes Bay Regional Prison is about to experience another name change as it amalgamates with Wanganui, Manawatu and New Plymouth Prisons and becomes known as Hawkes Bay Prison.

¹² This excludes the 144 beds added in 1989 with the opening of Hawkes Bay Regional Prison.

Figure 11: Increase in bed numbers within the sample over the last 15 years

Security levels

Prisons have contracts with the Department of Corrections to provide certain accommodation security levels. Little change to the security levels of each prison has occurred over the last 15 years. Four of the nine prisons provided their present contracted security levels in 1985 (Rolleston, Christchurch Womens, Arohata, Wanganui). Of the remaining five, Auckland (1987), Christchurch (1988), Manawatu (1988), and Hawkes Bay Regional Prisons (1991) have added minimum security accommodation, and Rimutaka (1994) and Christchurch (1999) have added remand facilities (See Appendix). Although each prison has significantly increased its capacity over the last 15 years, prisons have not increased their security levels. The three prisons that are presently contracted to provide maximum security accommodation, also provided maximum security accommodation in 1985 (Christchurch, Christchurch Womens, Auckland).

Muster

The total muster for all New Zealand prisons has increased by 90% since 1985. The total muster in this prison sample however, has increased by 154% since 1985¹³. This difference can be accounted for by the fact that the prisons in this sample are in peri-urban locations. Generally, it has been the peri-urban prisons that have increased their capacity in order to cope with the increases in muster over the last 15 years. This is because peri-urban prisons have tended to have more land available for expansion, and because focusing on the development of peri-urban prisons has been in line with the Department of Correction's Regional Prisons Policy.

The muster increase in this sample over the last 15 years has corresponded with the increase in capacity experienced by each prison. Since 1985, musters at Christchurch Womens, Arohata, Wanganui, Manawatu, and Auckland Prisons have approximately doubled in size. Christchurch Prison's muster has tripled in size, Rolleston and Hawkes Bay Regional Prison musters have quadrupled in size, while Rimutaka Prison has increased its muster approximately fivefold (See Table 3) (See Appendix).

¹³

Note: this increase includes Hawkes Bay Regional's muster as at 1990 not 1985.

Table 3: Prison sample musters in 1985 and 2000

Prison Facility	Muster as at July 1985	Muster as at July 2000	% Increase
Christchurch Prison	240	719	200%
Christchurch Women's Prison	41	98	139%
Rolleston Prison	58	253	336%
Rimutaka Prison	107	436	307%
Arohata Prison	59	127	115%
Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison ^a	205	365	78%
Manawatu Prison	138	272	97%
Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	151 ^b	563	273%
Auckland Prison	369	642	74%
All prisons in the sample	1,368	3,475	154%
All New Zealand prisons	3,015	5,735	90%

^a the muster as at July 1985 for Wanganui/Kaitoke includes the muster for the smaller Wanganui city site which was closed in 1999.

^b this figure is based on the muster as at July 1990, one year after opening.

Note: % increase has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Inmate sentences

In order to gain an impression of the length of sentences inmates are serving in the prisons sampled, sentence lengths were divided into three categories: less than 1 year, 1-7 years, and over 7 years¹⁴. Of the prisons sampled, figures were obtained for six of the nine prisons. The majority of inmates were serving between one and seven years (see Table). Of the six prisons for which figures were obtained Auckland Prison, despite being the country's maximum security facility, had one of the lowest numbers of inmates serving over seven years. It did however have the highest number of inmates serving between one and seven years.

Table 4: Inmate sentences

Length of sentence	% of total inmates in sample serving sentence
Less than 1 year	9%
1-7 years	73%
Over 7 years	18%

(See Appendix)

Prison staff who were interviewed believed there has been an increase in inmates serving longer sentences over the last 15 years due to changes to legislation and sentencing practices.

¹⁴ These categories were selected on advice that they are also used by Department of Correction's head office. They also provided a sensible distinction between inmates serving short, medium, and long term sentences.

Escapes

The total number of escapes that have occurred over the last 15 years in this prison sample has reduced. Although this reduction is evident by observing the number of escapes each year (Table 5), the true extent of this reduction is highlighted when viewed in relation to the huge increase in prison muster that has occurred over the last 15 years (Figure 12).

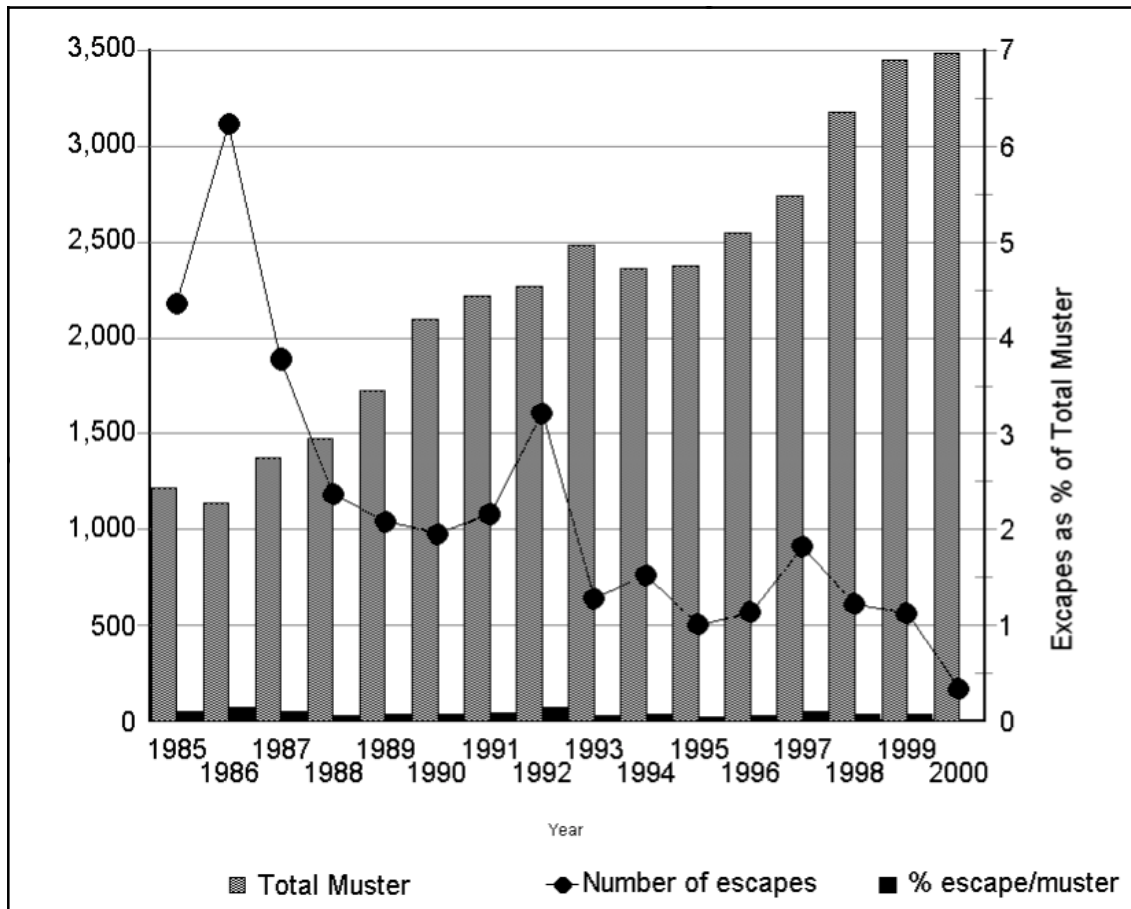
The Department of Corrections classifies escapes into four categories: 'breakouts' (breach of security), 'walkaways' (by low security inmates), 'non-returns from temporary release', and 'other' (eg: escapes from escorts). All four of these categories of escapes have experienced reductions over the last 15 years, especially when viewed in relation to muster increases. Generally there have been more breakouts, than walkaways and non-returns from temporary release, although the numbers of breakouts have decreased over the last seven years (See Table 5).

Table 5: Total escapes from prisons in the sample, 1985-2000

Year	Total prison muster in the sample ^a	Total Escapes	Breakouts	Walkaways	Non-returns from temporary release	Other (eg: escapes from escorts)
1985	1217	53	27	7	19	
1986	1140	71	35	14	22	
1987	1376	52	24	11	17	
1988	1474	35	20	6	9	
1989	1726	36	15	10	11	
1990	2095	41	20	6	15	
1991	2218	48	20	7	15	2
1992	2269	73	34	20	12	5
1993	2486	32	14	5	9	3
1994	2362	36	6	14	14	2
1995	2377	24	8	5	10	1
1996	2546	29	6	6	12	6
1997	2741	50	21	10	14	2
1998	3177	39	19	11	8	1
1999	3447	39	5	27	3	1
2000	3475	12	3	12	0	

^a based on July average of weekly actuals.

NB: Hawkes Bay Regional muster included from 1990

Figure 12: Escape Trends

Most of the prisons sampled have had to deal with regular escapes over the last 15 years (see Appendix). Two exceptions to this appear to be Auckland Prison and Christchurch Womens Prison. Auckland Prison has had fewer escapes than any other prison in the sample¹⁵, while Christchurch Womens Prison, which has always had a boundary fence, has only had two escapes (in 1998) (See Appendix). It would seem that the construction of new standard fences will have an impact on the number of escapes. Manawatu Prison, the first prison to erect new standard fences in 1999 has had only one escape since. Christchurch Prison has also had a reduction in escapes since the erection of new fences in 2000, with no escapes reported.

Although no systematic study of the consequences of escapes has been undertaken, escapes generally were discussed with prison staff. Escapees tend to go to wherever they have support systems in place. As inmates usually do not come from the immediate surrounding community, they rarely stay in the local community for long. Inmates may however steal cars or other items from local residents in order to assist their escape. Very few high profile incidents seem to take place. After an escapee is caught they are returned to prison where they undergo a review of their classification. Unless they are high profile escapes, or the prison they escaped from does not accommodate their new security classification, inmates tend to be returned to the prison from which they escaped.

¹⁵ Staff interviewed at Auckland Prison noted that security features at the prison were not as stringent as they could be, and that the reason they still had fewer escapes was because of excellent internal prison management.

Prison staff

Staff

A variety of staff are employed in the prison service. These include: administration, human resources, client support¹⁶, cultural, custody, health, instruction, management, programmes, maintenance, finance, operations, crime prevention, compliance, and property services. The majority of staff fall within the 'custody' category. As would be expected, those prisons with higher musters have more staff. In all cases the majority of staff are employed full time. Part time staff are most likely to be administration or health staff. Although both male and female staff are employed in the prison service, for practical reasons there are more males employed in men's prisons and more females employed in women's prisons. Between sixty and ninety percent of staff are Pakeha (See Table 6).

Table 6: Staff characteristics

Prison Facility	Total Staff	Full time	Sex		Ethnicity	
			Male	Female	Pakeha/ Other	Maori/ Pacific Islander
Christchurch Prison	361	349	290	71	295	66
Christchurch Women's Prison	44	41	13	31	39	5
Rolleston Prison	99	98	76	23	89	10
Rimutaka Prison	273	267	207	66	178	95
Arohata Prison	57	49	14	43	35	22
Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison	174	173	147	27	127	47
Manawatu Prison	125	124	99	26	92	33
Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	267	260	197	69	165	102
Auckland Prison	322	317	258	64	234	88

Staff figures over the last 15 years are difficult if not impossible to access. It is clear however that staff figures have generally increased over the last 15 years alongside the increase in prison musters. This is especially the case when individual units (which are run as separate entities) are constructed. The two women's prisons in this sample may be an exception due to their slower expansion, and the fact that the majority of their inmates are accommodated in one older structure. Christchurch Womens Prison for example has experienced a drop in staff numbers, due to the regionalisation of Christchurch prisons (and subsequent rationalisation of staff) and the fact that inmates are mostly accommodated in its original structure rather than a number of separate units.

Staff residence

The locations of staff residences were obtained for five of the nine prisons sampled. Using the definition of each host community as identified in Part Three, it appears that a very small percentage of staff reside in the host communities of the peri-urban prisons sampled in this report (See Table 7).

¹⁶ The 'client' is the inmate; 'client support' includes programme facilitators and sentence planners.

The slightly higher numbers in Tawa (Arohata Prison's host community) may be explained by the fact that the host community as identified as Tawa in this report is more consolidated and urban in nature than the other four host communities for which figures were obtained. Although Auckland Prison appears to have a greater number of staff residing within its host community, this is due to the presence of a prison staff village. Over 98% of the staff living in Auckland Prison's host community, Paremoremo, actually live in the prison staff village.

Table 7: Staff residences, 2001

Prison Facility	Total staff	Number of staff residing within identified host community	Number of staff residing outside identified host community	% of staff residing within host community
Christchurch Womens Prison	39	2	37	5%
Arohata Prison	51	9	42	18%
Manawatu Prison	129	1	128	1%
Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	223	0	223	0%
Auckland Prison	322	80	242	25%

^a 75 of these 80 staff reside in the prison's staff village.

Discussions with prison staff suggested that prior to regionalisation when prisons were managed and operated separately, more staff tended to live in a prison's host community. It was also noted that staff residence changed dramatically with the closures of most of the prison staff villages in the mid to late 1990s.

Prison staff villages

Of the nine prisons sampled in this historical analysis, eight of the nine have had prison staff villages in the past. The ninth, Auckland Prison, has retained its prison staff village.

The eight prison staff villages now closed, provided housing for many of the staff, and were generally located close to the prison. Although all eight prisons had prison staff villages, there were actually only seven villages as Christchurch and Christchurch Womens Prisons shared the same village. Five of the seven prison villages sampled were located adjacent to the prison within one kilometre (Arohata, Rolleston, Wanganui/Kaitoke, Christchurch/Christchurch Womens, Rimutaka). The remaining two prison villages were located offsite within two and a half to three kilometres (Manawatu, Hawkes Bay Regional). Generally these villages were established at the time of the establishment of the prisons between 1914 and 1989. The size of these villages ranged from three to eighty five dwellings, accommodating between 10 to 170 people. Five of the seven villages had communal facilities such as a hall (See Appendix).

Prison staff villages served a number of functions that were significant for prison staff, the prison facility, and the host community. Having staff nearby provided a degree of security in the event of an emergency, as staff were available at short notice. Prison staff villages were also conveniently located close to the place of employment and provided cheap housing for their occupants. The community atmosphere within these villages appears to have been significant for many staff. Villages were said to have created a community spirit, and high morale. The villages also provided an important link with the host communities, through shared social functions at communal halls, and participation in sports teams and events. Despite the many positive associations made with the prison staff villages, it was also suggested that 'social problems' were at times evident due to the fact that staff worked and lived together.

The closure of prison staff villages was a gradual process, initiated by a government decision in 1985 to divest itself of Crown housing. This policy was introduced by the Department of Justice in 1992 and written into staff contracts in December 1992. The proceeds from the sale of the prison staff villages were earmarked for the upgrading of prison facilities¹⁷. The Department's decision was however met with protest resulting in a legal challenge in the Court of Appeal in 1996, which held that the Department had a right to dispose of the staff housing. Only vacant houses had been sold up until December 1997. At this point a compulsory sale programme was introduced, with the last sales taking place in 2000 (village closures were finalised between 1998 and 2000). Although the majority of houses were sold privately, some were also sold to prison staff, Housing New Zealand, and the Ministry of Defence. Houses on three of the five villages sited adjacent to prisons have been shifted offsite and sold privately (Christchurch/Christchurch Womens, Rolleston, Wanganui/Kaitoke). Rimutaka's village remains but is now owned by Housing New Zealand. A portion of Arohata's village houses were sold privately and moved off site, one has been converted for prison staff use, and the rest remain but are privately owned. The fact that many of the village houses remain at Rimutaka and Arohata may reflect their proximity to a built up area, making it easier to sell them as is. Offsite village housing at Manawatu is now used by Linton Military Camp, while offsite village housing in Hastings (Hawkes Bay Regional Prison) has been sold privately (See Appendix).

As prison staff villages closed, some communities expressed concern about the impact the closures would have on security if staff were no longer readily available in the event of an emergency. It was suggested however that advances in transport and communications has meant that having staff so near is no longer such a necessity. In Kaitoke (Wanganui), local residents and council were not only concerned about security but also the local school's roll. The establishment of a prison staff village at Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison had boosted the local Kaitoke school roll and resulted in the hiring of additional teachers. The Kaitoke community was concerned that the school would not be sustainable with such a big drop in the school roll as prison staff families moved to Wanganui. Although the Wanganui District Council strongly objected to the prison staff village closure it has since been recognised by the council that the closure does not appear to have had a significant impact, as only a small loss of students and prospective students has occurred (Hovey 2000)¹⁸.

For many staff, the closures also represented a lost sense of community, and resulted in a drop in staff morale. Several positive impacts were however associated with the prison staff village closures. Many families moved into the wider community and purchased their own houses. Some staff viewed this shift as a step towards challenging stereotypes and breaking down barriers between prison staff and the wider community. The prison staff villages had the potential to be very isolating, and the closures provided the opportunity for staff to increase their interaction with the wider community. Although the closure of the prison staff villages initially generated protest from prison staff, it seems that there is now a greater degree of general acceptance of the closures, as positive impacts have been experienced by staff.

As mentioned above, despite widespread closures, Auckland Prison has managed to retain its prison staff village. Established in 1968 when the prison was opened, Auckland Prison's staff village contained 134 dwellings. Thirty of these were removed in 1997, and another four removed in 1998 leaving 100 dwellings onsite. The village is located directly opposite the prison, off Paremoremo Road, only

¹⁷ The proceeds from these sales went into a general fund for prison upgrades rather than to individual prisons.

¹⁸ A major reason Wanganui District Council opposed the closure of the prison staff village was because it acted as a buffer zone (in a physical and non-physical sense) between the prison and the wider community.

a few hundred metres from the prison facility. The village contains a hall, a cultural centre, a sports field, and a school. The school is one aspect of the village which allows for interaction between the village and the surrounding community. Not only do some children from the surrounding community attend the school, the surrounding community also has access to school facilities such as the swimming pool. There was also a dairy, however this has closed recently. Changes have been made to how the village is managed. Although Auckland Prison has retained its village, most other villages throughout New Zealand have been closed as the Department of Corrections no longer believes that it should have to provide housing as part of its employment conditions. The Department of Corrections, although retaining the village at Auckland Prison, has therefore transferred the management of the village to a private contractor. This contractor has also been asked to upgrade the dwellings and village in general, in order to bring it up to market standard since its tenants now have to pay market rents.

There appears to be several factors that influenced the decision to retain Auckland Prison's village. As other prison villages were being closed, Auckland Prison campaigned very hard to retain its village. The difference between Auckland Prison and other prisons, which also campaigned to retain their villages, seems to be the fact that it holds the majority of New Zealand's maximum security prisoners. More weight was therefore given to the argument that these staff villages enable staff to respond quickly to emergencies, and provide an extra sense of security for the host community.

Inmate employment

Inmate employment policy was consolidated and approved by the Minister of Justice in 1993/1994. This policy lacked detail however, and up until 1997, the degree to which inmate employment took place and the extent of its commercialisation was determined by individual prison facilities. In 1997 the Minister of Corrections requested an upgrade of inmate employment policy so that all eligible inmates were able to work. The objectives of this policy and guidelines for its implementation were outlined in the 1997 Department of Correction's report: *Inmate Employment Policy*. The objectives of this policy were to help reduce re-offending by giving inmates work ethics and skills which could be used upon release, reduce custodial costs and assist with the management of inmates by reducing idleness and tension, and to ensure industries were more sustainable by focusing on a cost benefit analysis. Before any industry was to be established it was to undergo a cost benefit analysis. This analysis would assess the potential industry's ability to provide productive, useful employment training opportunities for inmates, its social benefit to the community, and its ability to make a positive financial contribution (Department of Corrections 1997).

There are three types of employment that prison facilities may require inmates to participate in, in order to achieve these objectives. These are *commercial work* (these enterprises may be run wholly by the prison facility, or run in co-operation with the private sector - these may take place onsite or offsite), *self-sufficient work* (internal prison work providing goods and services to the facility), and *community service* (carried out by the prison alone or with local bodies/community groups to provide services which are of benefit to the community) (Department of Corrections 1997). Discussions with prison staff indicate that up to 50% of inmates may be involved in employment at each prison.

Further significant changes to inmate employment are currently taking place. In the past, each prison managed the majority of its inmate employment. Corrlands, which also comes under the Department of Corrections but operates parallel to the public prisons service, will take over the

management of most inmate employment¹⁹ by mid 2001. Until recently Corrlands farms and forests has operated the largest commercial industry run wholly by prisons. Corrlands will focus on increasing the quality of inmate training, providing a commercial work environment, increasing professionalism, and operating efficiently. As a result, inmates should be released back into the community with greater skills, and improved work ethics.

For the purposes of this historical analysis, inmate employment activities have been broken down into four categories of employment: *commercial work onsite* (either run wholly by the prison or with the cooperation of the private sector), *commercial work offsite* (either run wholly by the prison or with the cooperation of the private sector), *self-sufficient work*, and *community service*. This section also examines the participation of inmates in *release to work* programmes.

Commercial work onsite

All of the prisons examined in this historical analysis are involved in onsite commercial work. In most cases, this onsite commercial work is run wholly by the prison facility. There are some cases however where these commercial industries operate with the cooperation of a private sector company. In Manawatu Prison for example, an offsite hydroponics company moved to base all its operations onsite using inmate labour. A variety of onsite contract work is undertaken:

Table 8: Prison involvement in onsite commercial work in 1985 and 2001

Type of onsite private contract work	Number of prisons involved with onsite contract	
	1985	2001
Tailor shop	5	6
Vegetable Gardens	3	5
Nursery/Horticulture/Seed propagation/Compost	0	5
Dry cleaning	1	0
Pamphlet inserts	0	1
Farming (sheep, cattle, pigs, chickens)	2	3
Engineering	1	3
Timber products	1	3
Joinery	3	4
Laundry	1	2
Shoe factory	0	1
Concrete products	0	1
Upholstery	1	1
TV editing	0	1
Computer assembly	0	1

(See Appendix)

¹⁹ Includes commercial work onsite, commercial work offsite, and some self-sufficient work such as kitchen duties.

Since 1995 there has been a dramatic increase in inmate employment in onsite commercial work. This increase has occurred either through the introduction of new onsite industries, or the reorganisation of existing industries to focus on profit. Auckland Prison has nine onsite commercial industries, Christchurch Prison has six onsite industries, Wanganui/Kaitoke and Hawkes Bay Regional Prisons have five, Rolleston and Rimutaka Prisons have three, while Christchurch Womens, Arohata, and Manawatu Prisons have two. Alongside this increase in onsite inmate employment work, an increase in the diversity of work is also evident. Whereas in 1985 nine different industries existed, in 2001 there are fifteen different industries operating.

For some councils, the development of new industries has been a concern. Wanganui District Council has expressed concern about the lack of consultation with the community, the threat they pose to 'real jobs' in the host community, and whether these industries created a 'level playing field' inside and outside the prison (Hovey 2000).

Commercial work offsite

All prisons sampled are involved in offsite commercial work, although not to the extent that they are involved in onsite commercial work. There has however been an effort to increase involvement in offsite commercial work over the last three years. A variety of contracts are undertaken:

Table 9: Prison involvement in offsite commercial work in 1985 and 2001

Type of offsite private contract work	Number of prisons involved with offsite contract	
	1985	2001
Squash picking	0	2
Forestry	1	3
Fruit picking	0	2
Gardening	2	3
Farm work	2	1
Walkway maintenance	0	1

(See Appendix)

Self-sufficient work

Each prison has a portion of inmates involved in internal prison work such as cleaning, gardening, and kitchen duties. Although these activities will always be necessary in order to keep a prison running there is little room for expansion.

Community service

Very little community work is currently undertaken by inmates in the prison facilities sampled in this analysis. Involvement in community work has decreased over the last three years as an emphasis has been placed on profit-driven inmate employment, and as security issues have been raised. Community work that is undertaken is usually requested by the community, but is also at times suggested by prison staff. Community work trends have generally been influenced by the need to balance the prison's need to be seen contributing to the community, and with the prison's wish to remain discreet and low key. The types of community work undertaken include: maintenance (school, halls, play centres, walkways, reserves, cemeteries, community clubs, roads), planting, gardening, fencing, marae based work, and disaster relief work.

Release to work

Release to work allows inmates in the last three to twelve months of their sentences to be released each day to work for a private employer. The inmate receives a wage and is then required to pay board to the prison. The number of inmates involved in release to work has dropped significantly over the last five years due to high unemployment and community safety fears. Currently only a few are released to work. However, several of the prison staff who were interviewed stated that there was an intention to increase these numbers.

Inmate family relocation

No statistics indicating the degree to which inmate family relocation occurs were available. However prison and PARS²⁰ staff have indicated that although inmate families do relocate to be closer to their relatives in prison, it is suspected that these figures are not high. In Manawatu and Hawkes Bay there has been a noticeable increase in the Pacific Island community since the numbers of inmates from outside the region increased, indicating the presence of relocated families. A number of factors may deter relocation including: a lack of resources, uncertainty as to how long an inmate will remain at a particular prison, and a lack of employment available in the prison host community. For those who do relocate, it is usually not a permanent move, although some may choose to stay. Note that a study commissioned by the Department of Corrections in 1999 concluded that families of inmates in Rimutaka and Wanganui Prisons generally did not relocate to the prison's host community, and that inmates from outside the region usually did not decide to stay in the host community after release (Waldegrave 1999).

Visitors

There are several categories of visitors to prison facilities. Visitors are categorised according to the status of the inmate being visited, ie: sentenced inmates, remand inmates, segregated inmates, and special visits. At present seven of the nine prisons sampled allow visitors to visit sentenced inmates during the weekend only (Christchurch, Christchurch Womens, Rolleston, Rimutaka, Arohata, Wanganui, Auckland). The remaining two also allow visits to sentenced inmates during the week (Manawatu, Hawkes Bay Regional). Most of the prisons allow visits to remand and/or segregated inmates during the week. Since 2000, new visiting arrangements have been implemented at most prisons. These arrangements have restricted visiting times, require that appointments be made, and require that security checks be undertaken.

As would be expected, visitor numbers vary according to the number of inmates a prison accommodates. It can be assumed that visitor numbers have increased significantly as prison musters have increased. As there are more sentenced inmates in prison, more visitors are received during the weekend, especially for the seven prisons that only allow for visits to sentenced inmates during the weekend. These numbers vary between 20-40 visitors a day to the women's prisons and 100-320 visitors a day to the men's prisons during the weekends. Since the introduction of new visiting arrangements, which require security checks, these numbers have generally decreased. These security checks have not only discouraged some visitors from visiting, but also enabled prisons to identify and decline visits from certain visitors (for example, ex-inmates and gang members).

²⁰

Prisoner Aid and Rehabilitation Society.

Security features/fences

Older accommodation structures have generally not been fenced. All of the 60/80 bed units that have been erected in this prison sample since 1985 have been fenced. Since 1999 new standard double mesh and razor wire fences have been erected around some prison boundaries (Manawatu in 1999, Christchurch in 2000, and Arohata in 2001). Having a boundary fence (although not the new standard double fence) has been particularly important for Christchurch Womens Prison, which is situated adjacent to Christchurch Prison and surrounded by prison land farmed by male inmates. For Manawatu Prison, erecting the new standard fences has been more important in stopping intrusions rather than escapes, as there was a significant problem with relatives and friends leaving drugs and other contraband on surrounding land for inmates to pick up, or in some cases passing it through prison windows (See Appendix).

Utilities

Three of the prisons in this sample have their own water supplies and sewage treatment plants (Christchurch Prison, Rolleston Prison, Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison), four use local water supplies and sewage treatment plants (Rimutaka Prison, Arohata Prison, Hawkes Bay Regional Prison, Auckland Prison), one prison has its own water supply but uses a local sewage treatment plant (Christchurch Womens Prison), while another uses a local military camp's systems (Manawatu Prison). It was noted at several prisons that any future prison expansion would require further utilities development as present systems could not cope (Rolleston Prison, Manawatu Prison) (See Appendix).

Relationship between prison facilities and their host communities

All the prisons in this sample have some form of contact, albeit generally limited contact with their host communities.

Several of the prison staff who were interviewed felt that prisons had a greater role interacting with the community on prison issues prior to regionalisation. Prior to regionalisation individual prisons were run separately and had a greater association with their host community rather than the wider region.

Prison Liaison Staff, Meetings with the Community, and Community Concerns

Auckland Prison and Hawkes Bay Regional Prison are the only prisons that have a staff member specifically appointed to liaise with the prisons' host community. At Hawkes Bay Regional Prison, this staff member is a cultural advisor who liaises with the local Maori community. This relationship is pro-active rather than reactive.

Four of the nine prisons hold regular meetings with their host communities (Auckland Prison, Christchurch Prison, Rimutaka Prison, Hawkes Bay Regional Prison)²¹. Of these four prisons,

²¹ Christchurch Prison holds annual meetings to discuss prison and community issues (these have only been running for the last three years). Rimutaka holds meetings with those residents on its community warning system (not as regular as in the past). Hawkes Bay Regional Prison holds occasional BBQs with surrounding neighbours. Auckland Prison holds regular meetings with members of its host community.

Auckland Prison appears to have had the greater contact with its host community. There is a community committee and leader, and a prison staff member who liaise regularly to discuss prison issues. Until recently, the prison and the community met formally throughout the year in order to discuss any issues that the community may have. In 2000, the prison has initiated a more informal system of meetings in which the prison has taken a more pro-active role. Rather than having the community raise concerns, the prison makes an effort to inform the community of any proposed site or management issues and changes. Contact with the community can therefore occur up to as many as two to three times a week. As a result the prison has noticed a reduction in the number of concerns being expressed to the prison.

Of the nine prisons sampled, all reported that host communities rarely express concern to the prison. If concern is expressed it is more likely to be about a high profile 'undesirable' expansion such as a sex offenders' unit. In Rolleston significant discussions took place over the smell that the community members believed emanated from the prison sewage ponds. After extensive investigations it was concluded that the source of this smell was actually a local piggery. Rolleston staff pointed out that the number of community members who take up issue with the prison depends on the issue involved. For example, rather than the whole host community complaining about the smell, complaints were limited to those residents who experienced it.

Prison Staff Presentations and Participation on Community Boards

Some prisons are represented in the community by prison staff who are members of resident associations, community boards, and safer community councils. In some prisons, staff go out into the community to give presentations. This occurred more often in the past when prison's had superintendents who often spent more time in the community liaising and giving presentations.

For the Wanganui District Council, the level of communication between the Council and the Prison has been a concern for several years. Much of this concern relates to issues of site designation (see below). Since 2000 the Council has decided to invite the regional manager of New Plymouth, Wanganui, Manawatu, Hawkes Bay Regional Prisons to speak to the Community Development Committee twice yearly (Wanganui District Council 2000).

Donations, Fundraising and Other Community Involvement

Many prisons donate excess vegetables to organisations such as the Salvation Army, the City Mission, Nga Wahine, and retirement homes and hospices (seven out of the nine donate vegetables, two of the nine stopped the donations when their gardens ceased operating). Other contributions tend to be more sporadic such as toy making for local charities and overseas appeals such as East Timor, T-shirt printing for teen cancer victims, involvement with the Special Olympics, the performance of plays, donation of laundry and TV editing services, assistance with the Department of Conservation's Arbour Day planting, carvings for maraes, Art Festivals, and staff relays to raise money for teen cancer and victim support. Several prisons commented that these contributions were greater when host communities were smaller, and that generally they have decreased over the last 15 years.

Community Warning Systems

Six of the nine prisons have community warning systems in place (Auckland Prison, Christchurch Prison, Christchurch Womens Prison, Rimutaka Prison, Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison, Manawatu Prison). These systems ensure that the community is warned, usually by telephone, of any emergency or escape that occurs. The community members who are warned are usually limited to those who

request to be put on a telephone list. In most cases these people live in one or two roads immediately adjacent to the prison. At Auckland Prison, a village siren also sounds in the event of an escape or fire. This can be heard from up to eight kilometres away. (Note that Auckland Prison also maintains its own fire brigade, staffed by volunteer prison staff members. This brigade responds to both prison and surrounding community fires).

E: Host Community Trends: 1985-2001

Zoning

For a prison facility to be sited and operated, the prison site first has to be designated for prison use. Once a site is designated for prison use, the facility can operate and expand without complying with normal resource consent procedures. If expansion is proposed, the facility may submit an outline plan which specifies what expansion or activity is proposed²². This tends to be a formality, as a territorial local authority may only recommend changes to the outline plan. Unlike resource consent procedures, if a territorial local authority objects to the outline plan it has to resort to court action. One council expressed concern about the lack of an effects-based assessment within outline plans, which is a component of the resource consent process (Wanganui District Council). This is especially an issue for some councils as certain prisons develop extensive onsite industries, which are questionable 'prison uses' and not subject to any effects based assessment. As a result, industrial land uses are developing on areas of land where they might otherwise not have been allowed. Without an effects-based assessment, effects associated with the operation of these industries such as transport and effluent disposal may not be monitored or regulated as they would be under the resource consent process.

The underlying zoning for the designated prison sites in this sample is a mixture of rural (7), rural special purposes (1), and plains (1)²³. Zoning immediately surrounding the prisons is mostly rural, except for those prisons that are sited close to a consolidated residential area (Rimutaka, Arohata). Three of the prisons sampled, Rolleston, Rimutaka, and Manawatu are also situated in areas with significant portions of land designated for defence use. Rolleston Prison's community is the only host community which has experienced zoning changes in the past decade as the Rolleston township has expanded and new subdivisions built. For most councils, it has been a deliberate decision not to re-zone these areas, mainly in an attempt to retain existing rural land uses.

Separation distance to nearest dwellings

The separation distance between the prisons in this sample and their nearest dwellings do not appear to have changed over the last 15 years (In other words, 'creep' does not appear to be occurring). This is not to say that new dwellings have not been built close to the prison, but rather that these new dwellings are not being built any closer to the prison than existing dwellings. At present the separation distances are as follows:

²² The prison can opt to apply for a resource consent rather than submit an outline plan. Refer to Taylor Baines & Associates, 2001. *A Sector Review of New Zealand's Prison Facilities* for a more detailed explanation of the designation process.

²³ Rural (Auckland Prison, Christchurch Prison, Christchurch Womens Prison, Rolleston Prison, Arohata Prison, Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison, Manawatu Prison), Rural Special Purposes (Rimutaka Prison), Plains (Hawkes Bay Regional Prison).

Table 10: Separation distance to nearest dwellings, 2001

	Separation distance		
	0-500 m	500 - 1,000 m	1,000 - 1,500 m
Number of prison facilities	5	2	2

Separation distance to nearest consolidated residential area

The separation distance between the prisons in this sample and the nearest consolidated residential areas does not appear to have changed over the last 15 years. (In other words, ‘creep’ does not appear to be occurring). At present the separation distances are as follows:

Table 11: Separation distance to nearest consolidated residential area, 2001

	Separation distance				
	0-1 km	1-2 km	2-3 km	3-4 km	4-5 km
Number of prison facilities	2	2	2	2	1

Visibility: day and night

Seven of the nine prisons sampled in this analysis are visible to surrounding private dwellings (Auckland Prison, Christchurch Prison, Christchurch Womens Prison, Rolleston Prison, Rimutaka Prison, Arohata Prison, Hawkes Bay Regional Prison). Generally this visibility has increased over the last 15 years as new units and fences have been constructed. Visibility at night is significant due to the powerful security lights prisons use. This visibility has also increased over the last 15 years due to the construction of new separate 60/80 bed units which each have their own lighting structures.

Host community demographics

Census data in Supermap was used in this research to assess the population trends over the last 15 years within the host communities being examined. Population data was available for the years 1986, 1991, and 1996. Mesh blocks which coincided with the host community boundaries identified in Part three, were used to access population data for the eight prison host communities (Paremoremo, Templeton, Rolleston, Upper Hutt, Tawa, Kaitoke, Linton, Mangaroa). Note that as no strict host community boundaries have been defined, mesh blocks that ‘best’ coincided with the loose definitions in part three have been used. Mesh blocks containing the prison site and prison staff villages (Paremoremo) have not been included in these figures.

The overall population in the host communities sampled has increased slightly (14%). The most notable changes have been in Linton (100% increase) and Templeton (43% increase). These increases can be accounted for by new military housing in Linton, and new subdivision in Templeton. Rolleston is another host community which has experienced an increase in population through new subdivision (30% increase) Paremoremo has experienced a similar increase in population of 32%. This increase is due more to new lifestyle blocks than new subdivisions. One explanation put forward for the increase in population and residential development experienced in Paremoremo, is that with a growing population in Auckland, land which is within a reasonable travelling distance from Auckland but which still retains some elements of a rural lifestyle, is highly sought after. (See Appendix).

Table 12: Changes in host community populations, 1986-1996

Host Community	1986	1991	1996	% increase between 1986 and 1996	% decrease between 1986 and 1996
Templeton	2,241	2,589	3,198	43 %	-
Rolleston	1,365	1,542	1,773	30 %	-
Upper Hutt	5,487	5,298	5,352	-	3 %
Tawa	3,702	3,651	3,690	-	0.3 %
Kaitoke	363	372	396	9 %	-
Linton	654	1,272	1,308	100 %	-
Mangaroa	642	603	606	-	6 %
Paremoremo	1,194	1,317	1,575	32 %	-
TOTAL	15,648	16,644	17,898	14 %	-

(See Appendix)

Host community land uses

The host communities examined in this analysis contain a combination of residential, commercial, and farming land uses.

Residential

Six of the eight host communities sampled contain scattered residential dwellings (Paremoremo, Templeton, Rolleston, Kaitoke, Linton, and Mangaroa). Five of the eight host communities contain consolidated residential dwellings (Paremoremo, Templeton, Rolleston, Upper Hutt, and Tawa). Two of the eight host communities contain military housing (Upper Hutt and Linton).

Census data in Supermap was used to assess the level of residential development that has occurred in these host communities between 1986 and 1996. As with the population data, mesh blocks which coincided with the host community boundaries identified in Part three, were used to access private dwelling data for the eight prison host communities (Paremoremo, Templeton, Rolleston, Upper Hutt, Tawa, Kaitoke, Linton, Mangaroa). Note that as no strict host community boundaries have been defined, mesh blocks that 'best' coincided with the loose definitions in Section C have been used. Mesh blocks containing the prison site and prison staff villages (Paremoremo) have not been included in these figures. Over the whole sample, there was a 19% increase in private dwellings between 1986 and 1996. For Paremoremo, Templeton, Rolleston, and Linton however, there was a significantly higher increase in residential development. This can be accounted for by new lifestyle block development in Paremoremo, new subdivisions in Templeton and Rolleston, and new military housing in Linton.

Table 13: Number of private dwellings, 1986-1996

Host Community	1986	1991	1996	% increase between 1986 and 1996
Templeton	498	648	810	63 %
Rolleston	375	444	510	36 %
Upper Hutt	2,154	2,226	2,283	6 %
Tawa	1,095	1,128	1,128	3 %
Kaitoke	78	87	87	12 %
Linton	144	270	273	90 %
Mangaroa	168	180	186	11 %
Paremoremo	345	393	489	42 %
TOTAL	4,857	5,376	5,766	19 %

(See Appendix)

As Supermap only provided census data for 1986, 1991, and 1996, discussions were held with territorial authority planners and data obtained (when possible) from local authority building inspectors, in order to establish some idea of the development in the host communities since 1996. Data was obtained for Templeton, Upper Hutt, and Wanganui. It appears that similar development has occurred within the host communities sampled as highlighted in the 1986, 1991, 1996 data. Discussions with councils have however highlighted the tendency for councils to not identify these communities in their plans as areas for significant future growth²⁴. In Wanganui (Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison - Kaitoke) and Palmerston North (Manawatu Prison - Linton) development has occurred North of the cities rather than south near the prison facilities.

Information regarding the general residential trends was also sought through discussions with prison staff, territorial local authorities, and real estate agents. In Kaitoke, Linton, and Mangaroa where prisons are surrounded by scattered dwellings there has been no significant development, except for a couple of new scattered houses. In both Kaitoke and Linton, residential development has occurred in the north of the region rather than in those host communities. Linton has had some development occur within the Linton Military Camp housing areas, although it was mentioned that new houses built for military use were very slow to sell. In Templeton and Rolleston where the prisons are situated close to a small township, there has been little scattered residential development in the neighbouring areas but some development through new subdivisions in the townships. A large proportion of Templeton was added in 1990 and 1994. It was mentioned however, that development and house sales are lower than other areas for a number of reasons including the focus of development in other areas south and north of Christchurch, and because Templeton is in a flight path for Christchurch International Airport. Rolleston which is viewed by some as a potential 'satellite city of Christchurch' has also expanded through new subdivisions in the mid to late 1990s. In Upper Hutt and Tawa where the prisons are located on the outskirts of a larger urban centre, there has been some residential development. In Upper Hutt there has been a few new subdivisions and retirement villages. In Tawa there have also been a few developments, the closest to the prison occurring on Main Road Tawa where a factory area was converted into a retirement village.

²⁴

Rolleston is probably an exception with its present and predicted growth through new subdivisions.

Commercial

Of the eight host communities sampled in this analysis, Rolleston and Mangaroa have the largest centres of commerce. In Mangaroa these commercial enterprises are scattered in the area surrounding the prison facility. In Rolleston however, most of the commercial activities occur in a part of Rolleston earmarked solely for commercial use. There does not appear to have been 'significant' commercial development in the eight host communities sampled in this analysis. Over the last 15 years, the main developments have occurred in Mangaroa, Rolleston, and Tawa. In Mangaroa there has been an increase in the number of vineyards, while in Rolleston and Tawa new shopping centres have been established.

Farming

Land is used for farming in the host communities of Paremoremo, Templeton, Rolleston, Kaitoke, and Linton. It seems that apart from some farms subdividing small portions of their land for lifestyle blocks (especially in Paremoremo), little change has occurred.

F: Summary and Conclusions

The objective of this three-stage prison research is to assess the social impact that New Zealand prisons have had on their host communities. This historical analysis (stage two of the research) set out to examine prison facility and host community trends over the last 15 years and to determine whether or not there is any evidence of ‘creep’. In order to identify these trends, nine of the eighteen prisons in New Zealand were selected and examined.

Of the **nine ‘peri-urban’ prisons** selected, there were:

- seven men’s prisons and two women’s prisons,
- two small prisons (under 199 inmates), three medium sized prisons (200-499 inmates), and three large prisons (500-899 inmates)²⁵, and
- one prison with minimum security accommodation, five prisons with minimum, medium, and remand security accommodation, one prison with minimum, medium, and maximum security accommodation, and two prisons with minimum, medium, maximum, and remand security accommodation.

The following **prison facility trends** were observed:

- Prison management and operation has regionalised and centralised since 1995.
- The comprehensiveness of prisons has been increased, in order to provide a wider range of facilities and services.
- Some prisons have been re-named to reflect the wider regions they service, and to ease community concerns regarding the associations made between the facilities and their host communities.
- Prison capacity levels have been increased during the late 1980s-early 1990s and late 1990s to accommodate a gradual but significant muster increase since 1985.
- Inmates are being sentenced and accommodated for longer periods of time, the majority of which are serving between one and seven years.
- The number of escapes occurring has significantly reduced, especially since the erection of several new fences since 1999.
- The number of prison staff employed has increased alongside the increase in muster.
- Few prison staff reside in the prison host communities. These numbers have reduced further with regionalisation and the closure of most prison staff villages between 1992 and 2000.
- There has been an increase in commercial onsite and offsite inmate employment activities since 1997.
- Community service carried out by inmates has reduced over the last 15 years, especially since 1997.
- Fewer inmates are being released to work.
- Few inmate families relocate to prison host communities.
- Visitor numbers have increased alongside the increase in muster, although numbers have recently dropped slightly with the introduction of new visiting times and procedures in 2000.

²⁵

Note that these classifications as small, medium, and large prisons have been arbitrarily developed by Taylor Baines for the purpose of this summary.

- New fences have been erected at some facilities since 1999.
- There has been limited dialogue with host communities over prison issues in all but one of the selected prison facilities.
- There has been less interaction with host communities in the form of presentations, donations, and fundraising.

Eight²⁶ host communities were examined in this historical analysis. In Section C, maps and definitions of the host communities were provided. Having completed this historical analysis it is clear that the effects from the operation of these prisons can extend beyond these host communities to the wider regional community.

Of the **eight host communities** examined in this analysis:

- three consisted of scattered dwellings surrounding the prison, and a small consolidated township approximately 3 km away,
- two were large urban centres,
- three consisted of scattered dwellings surrounding the prison, and
- one consisted of a number of scattered dwellings and small pockets of consolidated residential areas surrounding the prison.

The following **host community trends** were observed:

- Apart from a few new subdivisions, no zoning changes have occurred.
- There has been no change to separation distances between prison facilities and their nearest dwellings or nearest consolidated residential areas.
- The combined host community population has increased partly due to a number of new subdivisions.
- Residential development has been limited to the addition of a few scattered residential dwellings in most host communities and some new subdivisions.
- Little commercial development has occurred over the last 15 years.
- Apart from some subdivision to create lifestyle blocks, there have been few changes to farming in the selected prisons' host communities.

The concept of '**creep**' is based on the idea that as a community becomes more comfortable and accepting of a prison facility, the development of the community will 'creep' closer to the prison facility. It appears that creep has not occurred in the host communities examined here over the last 15 years. Although a few new scattered dwellings have been built surrounding a number of prisons, these dwellings are not being built any closer than existing dwellings. Note that although dwellings are not being built any closer, the fact that they are being built close to a prison may be significant in itself.

To **summarise these trends**, over the last 15 years there have been significant changes to prison facilities in New Zealand revolving around regionalisation and increased muster levels. Although traditional methods of contact and interaction (such as community service) with host communities

²⁶ Two of the nine prisons shared the same host community.

has generally reduced, a new form of interaction has emerged through the deliberate focus on inmate employment in commercial industries. The establishment of these commercial industries have forged new links with host communities through joint ventures or through the provision of goods and services.

Although this trend is also true for Auckland Prison, Auckland Prison differs from other prisons examined, in that it has maintained a high level of contact with its host community over prison issues. A recent change to this contact, which has seen more pro-active communication rather than reactive communication, has received a positive response from the community as the availability of information eases concerns. The high level of contact that Auckland Prison has with its host community may be explained by the fact that it is a high profile facility holding maximum security inmates, and because of its location in a valley in close proximity to surrounding dwellings.

The nature of New Zealand's peri-urban prison facilities and host communities, and the changes to these over the last 15 years as identified in this analysis, have several implications for host communities. Note that the brief discussion of these implications below does not intend to identify *actual* social impacts, but rather it intends to signal a number of *potential* social impacts that may need to be investigated during the third stage of this research when a number of case studies will be carried out. These potential impacts may or may not occur and may vary in intensity. It appears that many of these potential impacts will be dispersed amongst the wider region rather than solely within the host communities as identified in Section C²⁷. A review of national and international literature on the social impacts of prisons on their host communities carried out in stage one of this research (Taylor Baines & Associates, 2001. *A Sector Review of New Zealand's Prison Facilities*) identified several categories of potential social impacts. Possible implications of the trends identified in this historical analysis are briefly discussed below under these categories (these are not in any way intended to cover all the potential social impacts and issues highlighted in this historical analysis).

Employment and the Local Economy

The significant expansions to the prison facilities over the last 15 years, suggest that a number of positive impacts may have been experienced by their host communities through contributions to employment and the local economy. There may be some factors that affect the nature, degree, and location of these impacts. For example, there has been a significant increase in prison commercial industries, which although can provide benefits through joint ventures, can also, if not developed carefully, pose a threat through competition to existing and future host community industries.

Personal Safety and Crime

It may be assumed that because of the huge increase in muster over the last 15 years and the closure of prison staff villages, that there would be an increased chance of escapes, and therefore an increased risk of crime and threat to personal safety. However, escape figures examined reveal a reduction in the number of escapes (this may be partly due to new fences being erected over the last few years).

²⁷ The nature of this dispersion would most likely depend on the type and scale of the prison's immediate host community.

Property Values

The greater operational presence and visibility of the prisons may have an effect on property values in the host communities.

Community Resources and Services

The literature review conducted in stage one of this research indicated that an influx of prison staff and inmate families into host communities may either put a strain on community resources and services or facilitate improvement to community resources and services. This does not appear to be an issue for the host communities in this analysis as few have any community resources and services. It may be that this also fails to be a significant issue for the wider regions which may be big enough to absorb any increased demand. Discussions with inmate family support groups and prison staff indicate that the number of inmate families that relocate to the host communities is low.

Community Improvement

There may be less opportunities for community improvement due to the reduction in levels of inmate community service and prison involvement in the community.

Aesthetic Values

Prison expansion and the resulting increase in visibility may affect community aesthetic values.

Environment/Conservation

The environment may be affected by increased traffic (prison staff, visitors, inmate transport, goods and service providers, centralisation of prison services, construction), the need for utilities (sewage, water), prison industry development, and construction associated with prison expansion.

Quality of life/Community prestige

A number of factors may influence the host communities' quality life and associated community prestige, including: the visibility of the prison, its operational presence, and the relationship developed between the prison facilities and their host communities.

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Appendix 1

Table A.1: Characteristics of Christchurch Prison

Source: Prison site visits & Department of Correction's Head Office.

Facility	Opened ^a	Land Size	Male/ Female	Catchment Area	Capacity	Muster ^b	Security Levels	Other Features
Christchurch Prison	1925	798.6062 ha's ^c	Male	South Island from Timaru up	812	700	Minimum Medium Maximum Remand	- Youth unit

^a Number of inmates as at 10th January 2001, NB: muster statistics can change on a daily basis.

As the exact opening date of this prison is difficult to access, the opening date used here best reflects the current buildings onsite.

Table A.2: Characteristics of Christchurch Womens Prison

Source: Prison site visits & Department of Correction's Head Office.

Facility	Opened	Land Size	Male/ Female	Catchment Area	Capacity	Muster ^b	Security Levels	Other Features
Christchurch Womens Prison	1974	798.6062 ha's ^b	Female	South Island (Catchment for the maximum security facility is the North and South Island)	98	91	Minimum Medium Maximum Remand	

^a Number of inmates as at January 2001, NB: muster statistics can change on a daily basis.

Table A.3: Characteristics of Rolleston Prison

Source: Prison site visits & Department of Correction's Head Office.

Facility	Opened ^a	Land Size	Male/ Female	Catchment Area	Capacity	Muster ^b	Security Levels	Other Features
Rolleston Prison	1962	63.2957 ha's ^c	Male	South Island from Timaru up	320	256	Minimum	- Sex Offenders Unit Alcohol and Drug Unit

^a Number of inmates as at January 2001, NB: muster statistics can change on a daily basis.

As the exact opening date of this prison is difficult to access, the opening date used here best reflects the current buildings onsite.

Table A.4: Characteristics of Rimutaka Prison

Source: Prison site visits & Department of Correction's Head Office.

Facility	Opened	Land Size	Male/ Female	Catchment Area	Capacity	Muster ^a	Security Levels	Other Features
Rimutaka Prison	1967	189.4103 ha's	Male	Lower North Island	486	442	Minimum Medium Remand	- Violent Offenders Unit - Maori Focus Unit - Youth Unit

^a Number of inmates as at 12th February 2001, NB: muster statistics can change on a daily basis.

As the exact opening date of this prison is difficult to access, the opening date used here best reflects the current buildings onsite.

Table A.5: Characteristics of Arohata Prison

Source: Prison site visits & Department of Correction's Head Office.

Facility	Opened ^a	Land Size	Male/ Female	Catchment Area	Capacity	Muster ^b	Security Levels	Other Features
Arohata Prison	1944	56.3414 ha's	Female	North Island south of Hamilton	127	113	Minimum Medium Remand	- Intensive substance abuse programmes

^a Number of inmates as at 13th February 2001, NB: muster statistics can change on a daily basis.

As the exact opening date of this prison is difficult to access, the opening date used here best reflects the current buildings onsite.

Table A.6: Characteristics of Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison

Source: Prison site visits & Department of Correction's Head Office.

Facility	Opened ^a	Land Size	Male/ Female	Catchment Area	Capacity	Muster ^b	Security Levels	Other Features
Wanganui/ Kaitoke Prison	1978	49.1643 ha's	Male	West Coast & Central North Island	370	367	Minimum Medium Remand	

^a Number of inmates as at 14th February 2001, NB: muster statistics can change on a daily basis.**Table A.7: Characteristics of Manawatu Prison**

Source: Prison site visits & Department of Correction's Head Office.

Facility	Opened	Land Size	Male/ Female	Catchment Area	Capacity	Muster ^a	Security Levels	Other Features
Manawatu Prison	1977	53.4214 ha's	Male	West Coast & Central North Island	278	272	Minimum Medium Remand	

^a Number of inmates as at 15th February 2001, NB: muster statistics can change on a daily basis.**Table A.8: Characteristics of Hawkes Bay Regional Prison**

Source: Prison site visits & Department of Correction's Head Office.

Facility	Opened	Land Size	Male/ Female	Catchment Area	Capacity	Muster ^a	Security Levels	Other Features
Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	1989	58.0339 ha's	Male	East Coast of the North Island	557	540	Minimum Medium Remand	- Youth Unit - Maori Focus Unit

^a Number of inmates as at 16th February 2001, NB: muster statistics can change on a daily basis.**Table A.9: Characteristics of Auckland Prison**

Source: Prison site visits & Department of Correction's Head Office.

Facility	Opened	Land Size	Male/ Female	Catchment Area	Capacity	Muster ^a	Security Levels	Other Features
Auckland Prison	1968	120.6748 ha's	Male	North Island north of Huntly (Catchment area for the maximum security facility is the North and South Island)	645	645	Minimum Medium Remand	- Sex Offenders Unit - Drug Free Unit - Psychiatric Unit

^a Number of inmates as at 2001, NB: muster statistics can change on a daily basis.

Table A.10: Individual Prison Expansion, 1985-2000

Source: Prison site visits.

Year	Christchurch Prison	Christchurch Womens Prison	Rolleston Prison	Rimutaka Prison	Arohata Prison	Wanganui/-Kaitoke Prison	Manawatu Prison	Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	Auckland Prison
1986						60			
1987									60
1988	60						42		
1989				60			28	144	
1990	60		60	60					
1991					20	32		60	
1992			60						
1993			20					60	60
1994									
1995			60						
1996	60			120					
1997	20					80		160	
1998		26	60	60		20	88	116	60
1999	280	16	-40	30				17	
2000					28				
2001				40					
Present Capacity	812	98	320	486		370	278	557	645

Table A.11: Changes to Prison Security Levels, 1985-2000

Source: Prison site visits.

Prison Facility	Present Security Levels	Changes over the last 15 years ^a
Christchurch Prison	Minimum, Medium, Maximum, Remand	Minimum added 1988 Remand added 1999
Christchurch Womens Prison	Minimum, Medium, Maximum, Remand	
Rolleston Prison	Minimum	
Rimutaka Prison	Minimum, Medium, Remand	Remand added 1994
Arohata Prison	Minimum, Medium, Remand	
Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison	Minimum, Medium, Remand	
Manawatu Prison	Minimum, Medium, Remand	Minimum added 1988
Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	Minimum, Medium, Remand	Minimum added 1991
Auckland Prison	Minimum, Medium, Maximum	Minimum added 1987

Table A.12: Individual Prison Musters, 1985-2001

Source: Department of Corrections 2000b & Department of Corrections 2001.

Year	Christchurch Prison	Christchurch Womens Prison	Rolleston Prison	Rimutaka Prison	Arohata Prison	Wanganui/-Kaitoke Prison	Manawatu Prison	Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	Auckland Prison
1985	240	41	58	107	59	205	138		369
1986	287	37	54	90	55	164	96		357
1987	351	46	91	112	67	194	143		372
1988	379	30	112	127	76	215	157		378
1989	457	55	115	148	73	295	161		422
1990	447	57	171	168	98	295	190	151	518
1991	431	48	182	242	73	310	177	239	516
1992	439	54	191	224	90	313	177	257	524
1993	521	60	251	250	100	327	189	259	529
1994	455	58	248	260	69	305	180	241	546
1995	464	52	235	289	65	271	185	258	558
1996	488	57	254	354	71	307	185	259	571
1997	533	53	320	363	99	315	187	288	583
1998	576	83	318	410	104	394	226	433	633
1999	607	95	320	439	101	416	273	557	639
2000	719	98	253	436	127	365	272	563	649
2001	725	96	256	432	109	365	274	543	642

^a at the time of the site visit^b not available^c includes 16 men^d includes 3 men^e includes 6 men^f includes 32 men^g includes 39 men

Table A.13: Length of Sentences Being Served by Inmates, 2001

Source: Prison site visits.

Prison Facility	Sentence Length					
	Less than 1 year		1-7 years		Over 7 years	
Christchurch Prison ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Christchurch Womens Prison	10	11%	54	62%	23	26%
Rolleston Prison ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rimutaka Prison	51	13%	242	64%	85	22%
Arohata Prison	19	20%	70	73%	7	7%
Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manawatu Prison	26	11%	161	69%	48	20%
Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	56	11%	369	74%	75	15%
Auckland Prison	4	1%	529	82%	112	17%
Total in Sample	166	9%	1425	73%	350	18%

NB: figures as at January 2001 (Christchurch Womens Prison) and February 2001 (remaining prisons)

^a no data was available^b no data was available^c initial figures obtained from Wanganui Prison were for one 60 bed unit. These have been adjusted to account for the 367 inmates at Wanganui Prison as at February 2001**Table A.14: Prison Staff Village Information**

Source: Prison site visits & Department of Correction's Head Office.

Prison Staff Village	Date opened-closed	Number of Dwellings	Number of Residents	Communal Village Facilities	Fate of Dwellings
Christchurch Prison ^a	1914-1999	85	170	Hall Canteen	- Private sale (moved offsite)
Rolleston Prison ^a	1962-1998	22	100	Hall Childrens' play centre	- Private sale (moved offsite) - Hall retained by prison
Rimutaka Prison	1954-2000	39	155	Hall	- 3 purchased by staff (moved offsite) - Remainder sold to housing New Zealand (remain onsite)
Arohata Prison	1944-1999	13	40		- Private sale (some remain onsite, others moved offsite)
Wanganui/Kaitoke Prison ^a	1976-1999	34	120	Hall	- Private sale (moved offsite)
Manawatu Prison	1979-1998	27	114	Hall/Bar	- Swapped village with Linton Military Camp for Defence land next to the prison and land in Upper Hutt
Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	1989-1998	3	10		- Private sale
Auckland Prison	1968-	100	400	Hall Cultural Centre	

^a Apart from three dwellings next to Christchurch Womens Prison off Newtons Road, Christchurch Prison and Christchurch Womens Prison shared a prison staff village on Kirk Road. These figures include both.^b As at 30/6/89.^c These figures are estimates based on the number of dwellings in each village, and the assumption that most of these dwellings were occupied with families of 3-4 people.

Table A.15: Commercial Work Onsite, 2001 - Number of Inmates Involved (and Date Work Established)

Source: Prison site visits.

Onsite Contract	Christchurch Prison	Christchurch Womens Prison	Rolleston Prison	Rimutaka Prison	Arohata Prison	Wanganui/- Kaitoke Prison	Manawatu Prison	Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	Auckland Prison
Tailor shop	20 (pre 1985)	10 (pre 1985)	18 (pre 1985)		8 (pre 1985)			2 (1989)	8 (1968)
Horticulture/ gardens	14 (1985)		36 (pre 1985)				10 (1998)	30 (1989)	8 (1969)
Nursery/seed propagation/ compost		8 (1994)	9 (2000)	20 (1995)		15 (1998)			16 (1994)
Pamphlet inserts	8 (1999)								
Farming (sheep, cattle, pigs, chickens)	34 (pre 1985)			12 (1968)				10 (1989)	
Engineering	24 (1996)						28 (1999)		8 (1985)
Timber products	20 (2000)					8 (1999)			8 (1985)
Joinery				12 (1967)		12 (1978)		30 (1989)	8 (1968)
Laundry					14 (pre 1985)			2 (1989)	
Shoe factory						45 (1997)			
Concrete products						20 (1999)			
Upholstery									8 (1968)
TV editing									8 (1997)
Computer assembly									8 (1997)

Table A.16: Commercial Work Onsite - Ceased 1985-2001 - Number of Inmates Involved (and Date Work Ceased)

Source: Prison site visits.

Onsite Contract	Christchurch Prison	Christchurch Womens Prison	Rolleston Prison	Rimutaka Prison	Arohata Prison	Wanganui/- Kaitoke Prison	Manawatu Prison	Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	Auckland Prison
Horticulture/ gardens					10 (1992-2000)				
Dry cleaning			8 (1980-2000)						

Table A.17: Commercial Work Offsite, 2001 - Number of Inmates Involved (and Date Work Established)

Source: Prison site visits.

Offsite Contract	Christchurch Prison	Christchurch Womens Prison	Rolleston Prison	Rimutaka Prison	Arohata Prison	Wanganui/- Kaitoke Prison	Manawatu Prison	Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	Auckland Prison
Squash picking	10-30 (1997)		15 (2000)						
Forestry	10 (2000)		18 (2000)					64 (1989)	
Fruit picking	30 (1998)								8 (1999)
Gardening/ Planting		8 (2000)					8 (1996)		8 (1999)
Farm work								8 (1989)	
Walkway maintenance							8 (1997)		

Table A.18: Commercial Work Offsite - Ceased 1985-2001 - Number of Inmates Involved (and Date Work Ceased)

Source: Prison site visits.

Offsite Contract	Christchurch Prison	Christchurch Womens Prison	Rolleston Prison	Rimutaka Prison	Arohata Prison	Wanganui/- Kaitoke Prison	Manawatu Prison	Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	Auckland Prison
Squash picking									
Forestry						15 (1978-97)			
Grape picking									
Gardening/ Planting		8 (2000)			6 (1997)				
Farm work							8 (2000)		6 (1996)
Walkway maintenance									

Table A.19: Individual Prison Escapes, 1985-2000

Source: Department of Corrections 2000b & Department of Corrections Head Office.

		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Christchurch Prison	Muster	240	287	351	379	457	447	431	439	521	455	464	488	533	576	607	719
	Escapes	9	20	12	7	15	13	5	16	5	5	7	11	22	8	10	-
Christchurch Womens Prison	Muster	41	37	46	30	55	57	48	54	60	58	52	57	53	83	95	98
	Escapes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Rolleston Prison	Muster	58	54	91	112	115	171	182	191	251	248	235	254	320	318	320	253
	Escapes	2	2	3	5	-	2	1	9	5	-	1	3	5	6	2	1
Rimutaka Prison	Muster	-	90	112	127	148	168	242	224	250	260	289	354	363	410	439	436
	Escapes	4	9	2	9	6	6	10	6	2	13	7	5	4	1	5	2
Arohata Prison	Muster	59	55	67	76	73	98	73	90	100	69	65	71	99	104	101	127
	Escapes	20	13	13	3	3	3	3	8	5	5	-	2	9	7	4	2
Wanganui/ Kaitoke Prison ^a	Muster	205	164	194	215	295	295	310	313	327	305	271	307	315	394	416	365
	Escapes	5	6	12	4	1	5	7	7	5	4	5	2	1	5	9	3
Manawatu Prison	Muster	138	96	143	157	161	190	177	177	189	180	185	185	187	226	273	272
	Escapes	10	15	4	5	8	6	14	10	4	6	1	4	4	1	-	1
Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	Muster	-	-	-	-	-	151	239	257	259	241	258	259	288	433	557	563
	Escapes	2	6	5	1	1	2	6	16	3	3	3	1	3	5	6	3
Auckland Prison	Muster	369	357	372	378	422	518	516	524	529	546	558	571	583	633	639	649
	Escapes	1	-	1	1	2	4	2	1	3	-	-	1	2	4	3	-

Table A.20: Prison Fencing, 2001

Source: Prison site visits.

	Fences around units	Single boundary fence	New standard double boundary fence
Christchurch Prison	✓		✓
Christchurch Womens Prison		✓	
Rolleston Prison	✓		
Rimutaka Prison	✓		
Arohata Prison			✓
Wanganui/ Kaitoke Prison	✓		
Manawatu Prison			✓
Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	✓		
Auckland Prison	✓		

Table A.21: Prison Utilities, 2001

Source: Prison site visits.

Prison Facility	Prison		Territorial Local Authority	
	Water supply	Sewage treatment plant	Water supply	Sewage treatment plant
Christchurch Prison	✓	✓		
Christchurch Womens Prison	✓			✓
Rolleston Prison	✓	✓		
Rimutaka Prison			✓	✓
Arohata Prison			✓	✓
Wanganui/ Kaitoke Prison	✓	✓		
Manawatu Prison	✓ ^a	✓ ^b		
Hawkes Bay Regional Prison			✓	✓ ^c
Auckland Prison			✓	✓

^auses Linton Military Camp water supply^buses Linton Military Camp treatment plant^csome minor treatment is required before it enters the local territorial authority sewage system**Table A.22: Host Community Residential Land Uses, 2001**

Source: Prison site visits.

Land Use - Residential	Templeton	Rolleston	Upper Hutt	Tawa	Kaitoke	Linton	Mangaroa	Paremoremo
Scattered Residential Dwellings	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Consolidated Residential Area	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Military Housing			✓			✓		

Table A.23: Host Community Commercial Land Uses, 2001

Source: Prison site visits.

Land Use - Commercial	Templeton	Rolleston	Upper Hutt	Tawa	Kaitoke	Linton	Mangaroa	Paremoremo
Chicken Farm		✓					✓	
Piggery		✓						
Car Painters		✓						
Landscapers		✓					✓	
Garage/WOF		✓		✓		✓		
House Relocators		✓						
Coal Suppliers		✓						
Chicken Feed Suppliers		✓						
Shopping Centre/ Supermarket		✓	✓	✓				
Quarries	✓						✓	
Horse Farms	✓						✓	
Diary	✓					✓	✓	
Motels/Lodges/B&Bs				✓	✓		✓	
Vet	✓							
Pharmaceutical Company						✓		
Orchards							✓	
Vineyards							✓	
Catery							✓	
Emu Farms							✓	
Hydroponics								✓
Strawberries								✓

Table A.24: Host Community Farming, 2001

Source: Prison site visits.

Land Use - Commercial	Templeton	Rolleston	Upper Hutt	Tawa	Kaitoke	Linton	Mangaroa	Paremoremo
Farming	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓

Table A.25: Population Trends in Templeton - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Meshblock	1986 Population	1991 Population	1996 Population
2492904	159	234	267
2493200	177	246	300
2495800	30	30	36
2496100	9	9	9
2494800	63	60	48
2494400	57	81	120
2494700	9	6	6
2495700	609	528	504
2495600	162	192	258
2495500	9	9	9
2497100	18	24	15
2498000	33	30	39
2495900	24	27	27
2496003	45	42	54
2496004	30	75	159
2496006	144	192	198
2496005	0	33	195
2496007	0	0	66
2496002	162	192	258
2496200	117	126	123
2496300	96	138	156
2496400	96	120	159
2496600	45	48	45
2496500	147	147	147
TOTAL	2,241	2,589	3,198

Table A.26: Population Trends in Rolleston - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Meshblock/Area Unit	1986 Population	1991 Population	1996 Population
2493801	18	21	21
2493701	21	15	33
2493802	234	246	423
2719000	156	216	231
Rolleston	936	1,044	1,065
TOTAL	1,365	1,542	1,773

Table A.27: Population Trends in Upper Hutt - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Meshblock/Area Unit	1986 Population	1991 Population	1996 Population
Trentham South	861	726	912
Pinehaven	3,243	3,285	3,189
Heretaunga-Silverstream	1,383	1,287	1,251
TOTAL	5,487	5,298	5,352

Table A.28: Population Trends in Tawa - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Area Unit	1986 Population	1991 Population	1996 Population
Tawa South	3,555	3,501	3,546
Churton Park	147	150	144
TOTAL	3,702	3,651	3,690

Table A.29: Population Trends in Kaitoke - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Meshblocks	1986 Population	1991 Population	1996 Population
1687602	27	36	30
1687400	303	303	342
1687700	33	33	24
TOTAL	363	372	396

Table A.30: Population Trends in Linton - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Meshblocks	1986 Population	1991 Population	1996 Population
1798502	0	0	0
1798503	126	135	204
1798505	300	375	381
1798506	99	642	558
1797300	87	84	126
1797400	42	36	39
TOTAL	654	1,272	1,308

Table A.31: Population Trends in Mangaroa - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Meshblocks	1986 Population	1991 Population	1996 Population
1463200	192	186	150
1463300	99	63	57
1464000	27	27	24
1463500	57	66	57
1469600	141	132	150
1470214	6	18	21
1470208	0	0	42
1470212	105	72	72
1470211	15	39	33
TOTAL	642	603	606

Table A.32: Population Trends in Paremoremo - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Meshblocks	1986 Population	1991 Population	1996 Population
0179501	231	204	129
0179400	120	126	177
0179701	180	165	207
0179702	153	258	324
0216900	141	201	249
0216800	177	180	198
0217300	192	183	291
TOTAL	1194	1,317	1,575

Table A.33: Private Dwelling Trends in Templeton - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Meshblock	1986 Dwellings	1991 Dwellings	1996 Dwellings
2492904	45	69	45
2493200	48	75	96
2495800	9	9	12
2496100	6	3	3
2494800	15	18	15
2494400	18	27	39
2494700	3	3	3
2495700	3	0	0
2495600	48	48	33
2495500	3	3	6
2497100	6	9	6
2498000	12	12	15
2495900	9	9	12
2496003	15	9	18
2496004	9	24	54
2496006	36	60	60
2496005	0	12	63
2496007	0	0	21
2496002	48	57	72
2496200	39	39	48
2496300	30	48	57
2496400	36	42	63
2496600	15	18	15
2496500	45	54	54
TOTAL	498	648	810

Table A.34: Private Dwelling Trends in Rolleston - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Meshblock/Area Units	1986 Dwellings	1991 Dwellings	1996 Dwellings
2493801	3	9	9
2493701	6	6	12
2493802	54	57	51
2719000	48	66	81
Rolleston	264	306	357
TOTAL	375	444	510

Table A.35: Private Dwelling Trends in Upper Hutt - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Area Units	1986 Dwellings	1991 Dwellings	1996 Dwellings
Trentham South	75	75	66
Pinehaven	966	1,023	1,050
Heretaunga-Silverstream	1,113	1,128	1,167
TOTAL	2,154	2,226	2,283

Table A.36: Private Dwelling Trends in Tawa - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Area Units	1986 Dwellings	1991 Dwellings	1996 Dwellings
Tawa South	1,044	1,077	1,077
Churton Park	51	51	54
TOTAL	1,095	1,128	1,128

Table A.37: Private Dwelling Trends in Kaitoke - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Meshblocks	1986 Dwellings	1991 Dwellings	1996 Dwellings
1687602	9	12	12
1687400	51	54	48
1687700	18	21	27
TOTAL	78	87	87

Table A.38: Private Dwelling Trends in Linton - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Meshblocks	1986 Dwellings	1991 Dwellings	1996 Dwellings
1798502	0	0	0
1798503	0	3	6
1798505	78	87	93
1798506	24	138	126
1797300	27	30	36
1797400	15	12	12
TOTAL	144	270	273

Table A.39: Private Dwelling Trends in Mangaroa - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Meshblocks	1986 Dwellings	1991 Dwellings	1996 Dwellings
1463200	39	45	33
1463300	24	21	18
1464000	9	9	9
1463500	18	27	30
1469600	39	39	48
1470214	0	6	6
1470208	0	0	9
1470212	33	24	24
1470211	6	9	9
TOTAL	168	180	186

Table A.40: Private Dwelling Trends in Paremoremo - 1986, 1991, and 1996

Source: Supermap Census data.

Meshblocks	1986 Dwellings	1991 Dwellings	1996 Dwellings
0179501	57	48	30
0179400	33	39	63
0179701	57	51	63
0179702	48	78	99
0216900	42	63	78
0216800	48	54	66
0217300	60	60	90
TOTAL	345	393	489