

THE PERSON IS POLITICAL

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Abstract

The central objective of this dissertation is to develop an understanding regarding the socio-economic issue of homelessness. This dissertation attempts to review and develop understanding regarding the ethos and social improvement practices of the Recycling Lives organisation, evaluating the multi-dimensional company's social value in terms of socio-economic rejuvenation and individual rehabilitation. Other charities and support measures are reviewed alongside government statistics including an acknowledgment of factors which may have added to the progression of an individual's disadvantaged state, whilst reviewing the benefits and implications of institutionalised intervention.

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Acknowledgement

Thank you to everyone who has helped me along the way, it has been a journey of discovery and a realisation of dreams. Now... the next step.

Introduction

This dissertation centres on the charitable organisation Recycling Lives, a multi-faceted and multi-dimensional business and social care establishment. Recycling Lives aims to provide exemplary standards of social guardianship and support intervention; it is however in relatively foundational stages in terms of operational duration, therefore as an entity the charity may be viewed as inexperienced. To initiate further development this dissertation has been constructed to create additional documented research regarding the topic of homelessness, and implications involved with intervention projects concerning, perceivably depletive in stature, socio-economic citizens.

This document is a component of research development, concerning the University of Central Lancashire, in regards to furthering public care initiatives within an arguable disseminated community. Recycling Lives acts as a mediator and interceptor towards issues involving deprivation, and as a hub for correlating services. Recycling Lives assists individuals in personal betterment, and attempts to fracture typical patterns of behaviour and cognitive functionality in favour of creating active in function citizens.

Housing is fundamental within active, normative and functional socio-economic mechanisms therefore a need to address the issue, particularly within the current economic climate may be distinguished as vital. The first chapter sets the scene; establishing that poverty is prevalent within modern society, that housing requirements are a basic necessity. Recycling Lives is explored alongside other dimensions of the organisation, reviewing how the charity interconnects with its own business, and various charitable sectors. Subsequent to this is recognition of deprivation, not only for the Recycling Lives residents, but the wider community. The second chapter entails discourse, reviewing matters of institutionalism, and the importance of association. The third chapters summarises aspects of increased disadvantage whilst examining benefits regarding early intervention tactics. The fourth chapter reviews emotion, and the actuality that increased attention and consideration is consequential to added communal support. The fifth chapter analyses government facts and proposals, following this is an assertion of current positionality, conjoined with an evaluation of where the company is heading. The seventh chapter initiates research development proceedings; a methodology is produced in regards to improvement, and intended designing of the charity to initiate care towards a broader spectrum of individuals, and across a wider demographic area. The charity is evaluated in terms of minimising marginalisation, and increasing social value. Finally an assessment of emotional provision with regards to mind and body is displayed, followed by a consideration of Crime and Trauma. The final chapter is a short overview of the contemporary housing market and the vulnerable elderly. Added information is situated within the Appendix, Live Project and the Equality Impact Assessment.

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Chapter One; Mise en Scene

Local Poverty, the UK

Poverty in the United Kingdom is a controversial issue as individuals can have alternative opinions on the scale of deprivation, and the reasons explaining why individuals experience deprivation. *'People must organise for collective action to influence circumstances and decisions affecting their lives. To advance their interests, their voices must be heard in the corridors of power'* (United Nations Development Programme 1997 p94); arguably to progress and enhance political systems regarding the poor, a degree of attention must be delivered to individuals experiencing poverty, so that their voices may be heard and a recognition of incorporated aspects of the situation may be examined, enabling an accurate representation of their needs being vocalised, and subsequently dealt with, in essence, enabling 'the people' to make decisions regarding themselves.

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Basic Need

Homelessness is arguably the most severe division of housing deprivation as it can have obstructive consequences on life opportunities, and also personal perspectives;

'In the absolute sense the basic human need for shelter defines the housing problem in terms of quantity and quality... it remains true today that most housing in Britain is distributed through the market mechanism, with the result that the amount, quality and location of housing which consumers can obtain depends on their ability to pay' (Malpass et al 1999 p3).

Living costs have arguably exceeded usual increased escalation heights over the last few decades, resulting in an intensification of effort, labour, and possibly worry for the masses, within the sphere of social deprivation. Tax, rent, mortgages, bills, fuel poverty and food prices are all set to increase, further exacerbating the probability of an increase in levels of homelessness being generally expected.

Putman 2000 suggests that contemporary society has taken a fairly isolated standpoint of personal progression rather than aspiring for collective advancement. Putman argues that social coherence has minimised, and the consumed perception of individualism has transpired into the perceived formation of 'social aliens'; for instance an unfamiliar person is largely ignored. According to Putman persons' adopt a secluded and solitary staging towards unknown citizens; a suggested loss of civic commitment is prevalent. Proverbial patterns of perceived traditional characteristics of informal friendliness, and community spirit are now uncommon therefore within a modern world it would take pliability and fortitude to assume a position of stranger engagement (Putman 2000 p19).

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Recycling Lives

The Recycling Lives charity is located on the outskirts of Preston, which has a high percentage of individuals living in poverty and housing deprivation (Big Issue 1-

7/11/10 p15). The charity is supported by the University of Central Lancashire who are attempting to assist the organisation with their influx of charitable provision, targeted at individuals within disadvantaged circumstances. The University acts as a supportive unit for the foundation, aiming to participate in collective and individual community regeneration projects; helping to *'build, sustain, establish and develop community engagement'* within local provinces (Byrne-Roberts 2010).

Jackson (founder) decided to help individuals suffering from homelessness by creating an innovative programme which aims to provide temporary accommodation, for vulnerable individuals, and strives to assist them into developing skills which will enable them to integrate successfully within society². Additionally the organisation provides training programmes and work experience to facilitate individuals in obtaining the ability to independently function, within vocational environments, subsequently making it possible for those individuals to have the ability to fund basic necessities themselves, and to sustain usual housing requirements; helping them to become self-sufficient (Big Issue 1-7/11/10 p15).

Jackson who is reported in saying *'I believe in the power of people'* (Big Issue 1-7/11/10 p15) made his fortune through his development of an industrial scrap metal business, alongside added successful investments. Furthermore at one stage during Jacksons' lifetime he suffered and endured comparable circumstances; creating an understanding and a desire to help people who found themselves within a similar situation; **the Person is Political**.

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Waste or Raw Material

The title of the charity 'Recycling Lives' is relevant to its central subject matter. A presiding factor lies in the fact that the organisation aims to 'recycle' a deprived individuals' life, including styles and behaviour, and also aims to positively encourage that individual throughout the process. Attempting to promote an individual who has identified their personal strengths, qualities and attributes, and is subsequently able to use this for their own benefit; creating a fully and successfully functioning member of society (Big Issue 1-7/11/10 p15). The organisation maintains strict rules and expects high levels of effort and participation from all members involved, the subjects are admirably referred to as 'ambassadors'; suggesting that they are respected members within the organisation.

Rules of Engagement

Drugs, tobacco and alcohol are not permitted when residing within this charitable location as the individual must be entirely determined to make significant progress

² Recycling Lives received the Queens Award's for Enterprise: sustainable development 2010 which is an extensively prestigious accolade, Recycling Lives was actually recommended through the British Prime Minister who furthered his acknowledgment through recognition within the Royal Family; *'Commercial recycler and social welfare charity Recycling Lives, receives the award for its extremely strong performance across social, environmental and commercial sustainability. Inherently sustainable in terms of its core operational activity, Recycling Lives is also a sector leader in social sustainability and is particularly commended for the benefits it delivers to people from disadvantaged sectors of the community, the economically inactive and socially excluded.'* (Recycling Lives 2010).

within their life, and this is demonstrated through their rejection of destructive practices and routines, moreover their efforts would perhaps be futile if that individual was under the influence of harmful substances. Perhaps by accepting these requirements displays determination and makes a strong statement by that individual, that they are ready for personal betterment, and constructive change (Big Issue 1-7/11/10 p15)³.

The document “Friends in a Dialogue” (see end document) stated five key aspects that the charity uses in order to tackle and challenge previous behaviour, emotional issues, lack of security, improve skills and so forth, these are; accommodation, skill building, training, opportunity and revenue. ‘Bodies’ are often defined in terms of physical objects or data subjects however ‘bodies’ contain emotion. Social science research has discovered that emotion has a close link with the body, and action therefore in order to conquer the body; one must conquer emotion, and indeed the mind. Carr 2009 argued that neurotic disorders and psychosis were commonplace, and occasionally internalised within depressed individuals, explaining that when a person becomes depressed they often embody their feeling through their thoughts and behaviour. It was additionally acknowledged that they can become fixed within a negative cycle and pattern of thought, behaviour and feelings; which often exacerbate the feeling of not having a route to recovery, *‘ thoughts, feelings and behaviour are inextricably linked. If you change one, it will have an effect on the others ’* (Carr 2009 17-18).

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Voice

The Big Issue reported that one dilemma faced by social recuperation charities is that a large percentage of the homeless community remains silent, and therefore are further discriminated against; they may try to look after themselves yet suffer added disadvantage due to the actuality that they are homeless, and subsequently have minimal capital or assets. Homeless people often have difficulty claiming benefits, as to receive this state assistance it is a necessity that the individual can provide details of a fixed address (Big Issue 1-7/11/10 p15).

The individuals in discussion may also face added difficulty due to the fact that without a home, that individual does not have the ability to maintain personal hygiene effectively, sanitize their clothes, and so forth therefore it is obviously difficult and possibly damaging towards career opportunities. Often people within this situation may not pass the interview stage, due to their appearance or factors such as being unable to provide necessary details, alongside many other limitations. Without a job it is unlikely that an individual would be able to sustain and maintain a home however without a home it is unlikely that an individual would be able to sustain a job, a viscous and precarious cycle (Big Issue 1-7/11/10 p16).

It may also be suggested that due to a large quantity of individuals refraining from reporting their situation to local authorities, and charitable organisations that the scale of the problem is largely unrecognised. In addition if an individual refuses to seek assistance for any reason then they are ‘off the radar’ of public service initiatives, and subsequently are not monitored creating further ominous prospects for that individual.

³ Residents may stay within the premises of the organisation for the duration of twelve months

Development Plans

Recycling Lives design personal development plans with their members that address short, medium, and long term goals, in relation to future aspirations, and are personally tailored to meet individual requirements and life goals. It could be argued that this is an extremely beneficial method of individual social rejuvenation; it not only allows public services and charity workers to identify needed aspects of improvement, but also helps infiltrate personal desires and obstacles, allowing them to be tackled effectively. The individual in question can identify their goals, and subsequently are provided with life direction, something which perhaps previously seemed daunting and challenging. Suggestively help and support provided by a friendly figure can make all the difference within a deprived individuals' life, assisting in fulfilling emotional, life and personal aspects of well-being (Big Issue 1-7/11/10 p16).

Where is that individual going? Arguably Recycling Lives tackles issues such as this through its initial and ongoing development of an 'ambassadors' Personal Development Plan, assisting that individual with finding their life direction and negotiating realistic pathways, by which that individual may be able to attain their aspirations, in terms of socio-economic progression. The affectivity and development plan of the organisation as an entity must additionally be contemplated, Duncan 2006 argues that the CHEW⁴ (a quality impact assessment) system is essential whilst attempting to develop and evolve an organisation, in this case, a charitable business. The acronym CHEW represents a method to mature a business methodology; a vision of progression is needed in order to advance procedure;

Confront: This suggests that an acknowledgment of the stage by which the charity operates is essential, having a realistic observation of what the problematic issues are within the charity. Time must be set aside to ponder the progression of the business and to confront elements which need improvement, Duncan emphasises the relevance of '*proper, clinical thinking*'.

Hone: This is a theory of the promotion of evolutionary success through the engagement in public nurturing and an engagement in facts, thoughts, and wisdom from external sources. To truly evolve an organisation plan, it is necessary to review obstacles, in order to tackle them, and to acknowledge successes, in order to exacerbate them. Believing in the abundance of productive self-thought, in other terms, having the faith to engage with risky ventures, modern, and creative ideas. Lastly it is essential to create a '*powerhouse of evolutive thinking*', enabling external individuals within similar professions and academic backgrounds to revolutionize procedure, alongside an acknowledgment of public opinion to influence study and practice.

Evolve: To '*distil, articulate and write down*' evolutionary thinking and ideas, to create new objectives to further social assistance, and productive initiatives. To evolve one must generate publicity and further business or charitable associates, utilizing government involvement strategies, such as funding streams for social progression.

What is next?: This suggests that too much time should not be spent on activities rather than action due to the fact that charities and businesses are predominantly

⁴ Confront, Hone, Evolve and What is next?
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assessed on 'outcome, not output'; the delivery is essential however progression and consequential 'produce' is vital.

(Duncan 2006 p5-9)

Chapter Two; Discourse

Goffman Recycled

'A total institution may be defined as a place of residence and work where a large number of like situated individuals, cut off from wider society for an appreciable period of time, together lead an enclosed, formally administered round of life' (Goffman 1961 p1). Goffman 1941 suggests that the feelings of an inmate are vital when sociologically analysing what effects an institution or establishment has on an inmate; Recycling Lives according to Goffman would be classified as a 'total institution... established to care for persons felt to be both incapable and harmless'; Goffman suggests that all institutions share similar characteristics, and are not dissimilar from 'outside' society due to the formation of divisions of labour, home-economics and educational provision. It was additionally argued that social structures are facilitated through the application of set procedures, pressures of compliance, scheduled activity and so forth, attempting to create social organisation (Goffman 1941 p1-6).

Goffman additionally argues that when an individual has remained in an institutional establishment for a prolonged period of time is that they eventually develop 'de-socialisation' suggesting a 'loss of fundamental capacities to communicate and cooperate' (Goffman 1941 p13). Furthermore it is questioned whether after experiencing institutionalism that an individual would perhaps find it difficult to reintegrate into society, that they would become accustomed to certain aspects of the institution, and may possibly revert back to old tendencies, which were consequential to them inhabiting that institution. Goffman also acknowledges a shift in an individuals' perception of life before, and after an institution, it was stated that an alteration occurs in their 'moral career'; 'a career composed of progressive changes that occur in the belief that he has concerning himself and significant others' (Goffman 1941 p14). Moreover as an individual evolves within their cognitive processes and senses of reality, their aspirations and perceptions of habitus, attributes and characteristics may transform, resulting in a modification, modernisation, and adjustment of phenomenological world views and personal values, be it positive or negative. It may be stated that whilst in an institution it is imperative to nurture an individuals' psychological well-being in order to manifest constructive advancement within their internalised and outer sense of being.

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Institutionalised Masculinity

Considering the high proportion of male residents within the Recycling Lives charity, and the actuality that many of the residents have absented from a prison establishment; it is perhaps necessary to understand how a male identifies with himself, and the roles which are somewhat beholden to him through social stereotyping. In addition the suggested 'pack mentality' of the collective are perhaps exhibiting a demonstration of a perceived survival technique, whereby individuals transcend fear through expressed aggression or violence.

Evans 2008 created an ethnography regarding an exploration of narratives concerning inmates between the ages of 22-47, attempting to evaluate a subjects' internalised perception of 'self', and to comprehend motives and grounds behind displays of hyper-masculinity. Evans stated within his research that 90% of school children with behavioural issues were male, alongside 90% of prison inmates, suggesting that males are predominant figures of disobedience and bad behaviour. It was additionally acknowledged that males were more inclined, and at a higher risk of partaking in precarious sexual practices, in conjunction with a higher statistic of suicide rates; creating a possible link a propos behavioural patterns and psychological manifestations of despondency (Evans 2008 p484).

It was determined within research that many masculine traits were internalised, and that from an early age they are subject to a preliminary deterioration in their emotional well-being through the conceived ideology of what constitutes a normative depiction of a 'man'. Seidler suggests that an association of being male is '*physical size, willingness and ability to fight, power and dominance*' (Seidler 1994 p432).

Willis 1977 created qualitative research in order to establish a connection between male experience and masculine tendencies; and a theory was substantiated by clear distinctions between a males' internalised 'self', and their presented 'self'. This incorporates many deep feelings of isolation through their inability to express their emotional opinions. It was suggested that hegemonic masculinity was socially approved, and effeminate men are perhaps treated with hostility, due to westernised stereotyping. Willis stated that males from a working-class background felt that a presented self of masculinity '*offers instant access to power often denied to them by their socio-economic status*' (Willis 1977).

Stanko 2001 would argue that fighting and displays of intimidation were survival tactics furthermore Toch 1998 would argue that masculine presentation is used to maximise status and self-worth, enabling them to progress socially, and minimises chances of threatening behaviour being directed towards them (Stanko 2001, Toch 1988 p168). Denborough 1995 identified that young men, the physically weak, and homosexuals were more inclined to experience cases of bullying, through their lack of a perceived heterosexual masculinity (Denborough 1995 p203). Perceived male 'norms' are socially constructed therefore it is somewhat philosophical, or theoretical to suggest how a man should actually be. Evans suggests that a balance must be formed between masculine and feminine tendencies⁵, that an overriding sense of bravado and a detachment from emotions detracted moral consciousness, it was additionally stated that a relationship that a man has with his father is significant to his identification of manhood (Evans 2008 p498).

Evan's research model determined that at initial stages of creating the qualitative research many inmates applied to take part, this perhaps demonstrates the significance of the subject of emotional expression for institutionalised males, moreover perhaps the inmates could identify with the idea of pretence regarding masculinity with regards to survival (Evans 2008 p499). Garde 2003 determined that prisoners felt poor emotional well-being, feelings of loneliness, conflict and inevitably became isolated, creating disparaging attributes and behaviour (Garde 2003 p14). When an individual is in a prison establishment they frequently develop skills to operate within that institutional environment however once leaving the establishment

⁵ Evans' analogy: hard against caring
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they often face added complexities, as it may be difficult to reintegrate into a 'normative' socio-vocational state (Garde 2003 p14).

If men have difficulty expressing their feeling and use violence as a psychological vent, then it could be suggested that research and theories must be made in order for an individual to develop skills to subjugate negative emotions, and act according to common moralistic behaviour patterns. According to Evans, a connection with the external, for instance close relationships, compose a more balanced internalised representation of self, and therefore these individuals became perceivably 'balanced' themselves. Evans also argued that as a man becomes older he self-reflects and 'calms down', creating a more sensible and rational persona, subsequently functioning in a more socially accepted manner of personal conduct (Evans 2008 p502). It is additionally argued that masculinity is learned behaviour, and perhaps a reaction to a consequence therefore social policing would challenge constructed ideologies. A promotion of reformed attitudes may engage with an acceptance of 'softer' actions, creating brighter attitudes, less emotional pressure, and a broader spectrum of what constitutes maleness (Evans 2008 p503).

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Perceptions and Attachment

It is essential when looking at individual and collective cases of housing deprivation to examine factors such as mental health issues, many individuals who find themselves on the streets have often suffered circumstances which may be considered far removed from the normative stability of 'common' home life. Furthermore these individuals may have suffered or witnessed domestic abuse, originate from disadvantaged socio-economic, or criminal backgrounds, suffered trauma or disruption within their childhood, or hold an unintended obstruction to progression, such as drug misuse; this has a profound effect on predicaments such as self-induced temporary psychosis, in other terms, a distortion of reality that usually results in the inability to productively ruminate and elucidate methods of socio-economic advancement (Quilgars et al 9/5/2009).

Attachment and conditioning is present when analysing 'self' or the 'other' therefore as humanitarian thinkers it can be stated that all individuals are one, however modernity dictates the importance of self. Moreover capitalist idealism has resulted in suggested greed, and a large distinction between the poor and the supposed advantaged, life opportunities are arguably also prevalent within this analogy (Israel 1971 p3).

Zulueta 2008 argues that attachment is an issue that concerns humans and all primitive animals. An infamous experiment by Harlow in 1974 with rhesus monkeys, regarded as 'The Mother-Infant Separation Experiment'; discovered and determined within its research that an extended period or initial separation from a parent, particularly a mother; resulted in long-term effects on a separated child. Effects range from self-destructive practices, poor concentration, to anti-social and violent behaviour towards other adults in later life. Research such as this must be acknowledged due to the actuality that experiments have somewhat confirmed that disparaging relationships, rejection from a parent, or trauma at a young age can have an effect on later life behaviour and subsequently circumstances (Zulueta 2008 p74). It was additionally argued that on a cognitive level, children often blamed themselves, rather than their caregiver for circumstances of separation, and that they create an

idealised representation of that individual which can exacerbate levels of unhappiness, hopelessness and deplete feelings of self-worth (Zulueta 2008 p78).

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Key Writers Continued

Quilgars et al in a publication regarding youth homelessness, state that an estimated 75,000 young and potentially vulnerable individuals suffer homelessness within the United Kingdom at any one time, they suggest that eighteen to twenty-four year old who are alone (single with no supportive family, or their own children), are in a substantially worse position than many other persons within a similar circumstance. That the discussed individuals constantly face added challenges within 'the system', even though they are admittedly alone, which may hold further negative connotations towards their personal perceptions and their psychological well-being. Quilgars et al also suggest that prevention methods should be employed such as intervention meetings with families, to observe whether within a meditative process relationship malfunctions can be addressed, and conceivably resolved. They also suggested that the major contributing factor initiating issues of homelessness were cases of relationship breakdowns (Quilgars et al 9/5/2009).

Quilgars et al argue that young people suffer increased instability when within public service care, and often feel like they are powerless within the confines of 'the system'⁶. Often individuals who are defined as homeless will be given an offer of temporary housing, which then leads to transitional housing whereby an attempt is made at rejuvenating their life skills, and abilities whilst encouraging personal advancement; the discussed division of service provision are in high demand and therefore scarce (Quilgars et al 9/5/2009).

There is a major shortage of social housing due to the move away from Local Authority governance and the substantial influx in private ownership, and independent housing companies operations. The obligation of secure and punctual reoccurring funds for rent payments, a sum of deposit, guarantee schemes, and legislative documents often make the process of gaining access to housing difficult; therefore it may be ascertained that the 'homeless' route is the only method of socio-economic practice, that an individual from a low income background would obtain, as a route to stability and social recovery (Quilgars et al 5/9/2009).

Lastly Quilgars et al identified primary aspects often unconsidered within housing deprivation; the need for building support networks for that deprived individual, that little support was available for individuals with a 'lower-risk' addiction such as alcohol or cannabis usage, and finally that an extensively large number of individuals had little understanding of relevant and supporting

⁶ Gate-keepers are essential in providing education on which services are available in introducing individuals to key organisations, and establishments where they will be able to assist that vulnerable person in attaining improved sleeping arrangements. The conjoining Live Project was facilitated through a key gate-keeper within Recycling Lives.

organisations, and were subsequently unaware of different charities which may be able to provide added support and care initiatives (Quilgars et al 5/9/2009).

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Chapter Three; Statistics

Less Strain on Services: Early Intervention

Investment in deprivation keeps state costs to a minimum, and is argued to deflect rising crime rates, and benefit claims due to added individuals actively participating in society, allowing and encouraging the regeneration of communities, society as a whole, and the national economy. In addition there is a minimisation in the exhaustion of public services such as the NHS, due to better living conditions and standards of health. Deprivation increases chances of poor physical conditions, and the need for state remunerations;

‘Treating illnesses caused by bad housing may cost the NHS £2.4 billion a year, the remedying of damp and cold housing could save the NHS £800 million per year, rough sleepers die at an average age of 42, cold kills at least 30,000 people in their home every year’ (Heywood et al 2002 p72);

Therefore it may be argued that extra care provided for individuals will not put added stress on the economy, but in actuality decrease the level of medical service which is required for specific groups suffering housing deprivation, or indeed a lack of accommodation entirely.

If government funding was implemented with the target of improving housing arrangements for the economically disadvantaged, then this may not only benefit individual lives, but it may also have a positive effect of the emergency services in its entirety, and predictably minimise the likelihood of health poverty experienced by the homeless, and housing deprived sectors. Government strategies should direct added initial provision for citizens who derive from lower societal continuums.

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Likelihood of Added Disadvantage

A major dilemma with homelessness is death, crime and injury rates. The life expectancy for an individual living on the streets is estimated at forty-two, compared with the usual seventy-six national average, this figure is extremely worrying and highlights the fact that this issue must be recognised within contemporary society, whereby many problems such as this can be prevented or challenged (Heywood et al 2002 p72).

Crisis state that vulnerable individuals who find themselves living within hostels are thirteen times more likely to be attacked, hostels are predictably extensively overcrowded, and filled with individuals who have many disturbances such as substance misuse, and inclinations towards actions of crime. It is also reported that within a majority of hostels two thirds suffered considerably severe, and usually uncommon medical conditions such as trench-foot, pneumonia and so forth (Crisis 05/09/2010 p1-7).

Further statistics show that rough sleepers are thirty-five times more likely to commit an act of suicide, and it is forty times more likely that they will have not been registered with a General Practitioner. Subsequently many severe medical conditions are often left untreated which undoubtedly would suggest that the medical problem could escalate further; often homeless individuals require urgent medical attention due to this dilemma (Crisis 05/09/2010 p1-7).

Hostels; depictions of home?

BBC News reported on a hostel within central London entitled St Mungos; the hostel provides accommodation for roughly 1,500 individuals every night, the charitable organisation argues that the majority of individuals suffering from homelessness, often need added assistance with other dimensions of their lives. It was stated that the situation could be acknowledged as a metaphor regressing back to 1980's when the streets were often referred to as 'Shanty Towns' or London as the 'Cardboard City'. The establishment offers such facilities as traditional education and vocationally lead routes of training such as painting and decorating, gardening courses, creative writing, and many more; providing skills and accredited certificates for these deprived individuals in an effort to improve their life chances. They also insisted that being homeless was not a lifestyle choice, and that the individuals staying with them often have endured horrendous life circumstances (Coughlan, BBC News, 17/06/2010).

St Mungos also helps individuals with numerous areas of life such as creating dietary plans to improve their health, providing access to the internet and even supplying grooming services to create new senses of identity, a smarter appearance and a feeling of a fresh start. It could be asserted that methods like this offer real and well-considered assistance to vulnerable members of society, their efforts should be rewarded and more schemes such as this should be present within society, the public need to be made aware of the help that is available, and communities on a collective level must become involved (Coughlan, BBC News, 17/06/2010).

Chapter Four: Emotion and Awareness

Personal Accounts of War Heroes

Here is a few carefully chosen accounts of homelessness experienced by ex-service men with the purpose of highlighting, and reflecting on the fact that many individuals who live on the streets are often perceived and stereotyped as idle or inactive, even perhaps characterised as 'damaging' members for societal harmony. Furthermore it is imperative to realize that many individuals partially endure such circumstances due to immense psychological damage, or fraught family situations; a psychological state of being in many cases can be rectified if social interaction is applied, and if public services and charitable organisations attempt to collaborate provision, knowledge and other facilities.

Individuals who have spend numerous years living on the streets may have perhaps become unaccustomed to what is then considered to be normative and constructed societal structures and behaviour; this also must be addressed...

Chris Berry: (*Ex Corporal: lived in a forest for ten years and suffers post-traumatic stress. He also retains an alcohol addiction*) 'I wonder if I would have been better coming home in a body bag?'

Sid Fraser: (*Ex Queens Regiment: homeless for ten years*) 'Unprepared for the realities of life... ex-service men are proud folk. We don't want handouts... we just want... a chance to lead normal lives'

Gary Armstrong: (*Lieutenant and Army Sniper*) 'Frontline to the headline... it's easy to find yourself on the streets but really tough to get off them... I'd spent most my career on the ground so I was used to it... You were on your own. It was sink or swim- and I'm still sinking... I'd never ask my family for help, I don't want pity'

David Neal: (*Homeless for sixteen years: now thirty-eight years old*) 'I saw a colleague killed in a bomb in a forest. Then in Bosnia I saw the bodies of babies being raked into pits'

Stephen McGrath: (*Homeless for twenty-seven years, Ex-IRA Sgt: begs on the street*) 'People look down on me everyday... tell me to get a real job... I'm not a burden... I don't get benefits because I have no address.'

'Feel like a war zone, especially at food handouts, and I've had enough of war... they spit at me, abuse me. People look down on you but we all have a story, a life away from the pavement' (Armstrong)

(Hajibagher et al, News of the World 10/10/10 p15)

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Food Charities

A charity located on Bold Street within Liverpool centre entitled 'Some Where Else' is an organisation that attempts to integrate homeless individuals within community operations, and caring fields of social inclusion practices; providing individuals with an area of solace, a place to develop their skills, areas to worship, and a cooperative attempt and mutual effort in elevating cases of famine.

The organisation opens on a Tuesday and Thursday, and invites members of the public to enter the building and participate in culinary activities, such as bread making; the volunteers donate a percentage of what they produce to the homeless and also are able to take food produce home for themselves. The organisation attempts to entice an inclusive environment, encouraging all social spheres of community to come, volunteer and cook alongside economically disadvantaged individuals, providing them with an environment to socialize, and participate in positive and practical actions for life improvement on a basic level (O'Hare 2011).

Problem and solution creation can be built and formulated through social relations, a comment stated by a volunteer Julian O'Hare on a one-to-one meeting was that the organisation had a *'community atmosphere, we cook, relax, talk; it is like a home from home. We all eat together, we are a family'* (O'Hare 2011).

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Ethnomusicology

Talking Heads created a song which has symbolic relevance towards suffering from homeless perspective, a short summary of key interpreted and deciphered meanings

are incorporated within the lyrics which are situated in the Appendix of this Dissertation⁷;

This song contains highly emotive connotations, the only way to understand homelessness is to see if through their eyes, to understand the hurt, the pain, the suffering; to acknowledge that vulnerable individuals can be treated negatively and need assistance, that they can 'turn it around'. That by ignoring people and pretending you cannot see their deprivation, if people do not offer assistance it may constitute for a sinister outcome for that individual. People need help, living within a highly developed world, humanitarian atrocities such as this should not be occurring. Change starts today, Change starts with us.

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Chapter Five: Government Facts and Proposals

HM Government: State of the Nation

The HM government provided a national report entitled 'State of the Nation Report: worklessness and welfare dependency in the UK. The home secretary of state for work and pensions: Iain Duncan Smith stated that the focus of the report was to;

'Address poverty and inequality in Britain... it is unacceptable that one of the wealthiest nations... millions of adults and children are living in poverty... trapped in dependency and unable to progress... leaving disadvantaged children to become disadvantaged adults.'

(HM Gov. Report p3)

Smith also stated that over the past decade the situation of individuals living in deprivation or dependency has exceeded expectations, and that the cause may be partially due to social and educational elements such as relationship breakdowns, addictions and poor educational provision creating inequalities within life chances, he also acknowledged that poverty is multifaceted in its nature and therefore would need careful handling and mediation alongside co-operation between relevant parties (HM Gov. Report p3).

This document is extensive and makes extremely interesting reading, below are a number of key statistics derived from the executive summary which are extremely relevant to the matter of social deprivation within the UK;

1. 5.3 million people suffer multiple disadvantage in the UK
2. 1.4 million people have been claiming out of work benefits for over ten years
3. 670,000 households are eligible for benefits and tax credits worth up to 15,600+ a year
4. Highest level of income poverty since 1961
5. The higher proportion of children raised within workless households than most EU countries: 1.9 million
6. Highest rate of unemployed and uneducated youths within most EU countries
7. Individuals living in poorer neighbourhoods are estimated at dying seven years prior to wealthier counterparts
8. Severe cases of poverty have increased since 2005
9. One in ten individuals live in 'persistent' poverty (the last three years or longer)

⁷ Appendix A: **Ethnomusicology: Deciphered Annotation of Lyrics**
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10. Personal debts have reached a record height- the United Kingdom has a 'household debt' which is one of the highest of any developed countries
11. 10.6 million people in the UK do not work: one in four working age adults
12. Working age adults claiming disability allowance: advanced from 1997:1.2 million - 2009:1.8 million
13. 10% of working age adults have no qualifications
14. 1% of children who receive free school meal go on to further education
15. The UK has the highest rate of teen births in the EU
16. Lone parent families are twice as likely to have low incomes
17. Seven million people live in absolute poverty
18. Over half of the population did not engage in any civic activities within the last year
19. Half of all people over the age of 75 said that television was there main source of company.
20. 500,000 older individuals stated that they spent Christmas day alone.

And the list continues...

(HM Gov. P6-12)

Furthermore it was argued that two presiding factors of juxtaposing social functionality existed, a difference exists between intentions and outcomes. The intention was to provide state welfare for individuals who find themselves in a situation of poverty, however the outcome has resulted in many individuals finding that their financial situation would be better if they remained on benefits; referred to here as 'The unemployment trap', and the 'Poverty trap'. Remaining in a state of unemployment may have serious damaging consequences to a persons' self-esteem, and also depletes the cognitive freshness of skills and practiced ability. Crisis states that homelessness '*deskills, isolates, destroys confidence, self esteem and is a destructive cycle*' (Crisis 5/09/2010). It also must be recognised that attaining a job when in the possession of a criminal record is often an accompaniment to many individuals problematic socio-economic arrangements.

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Building a Bigger Society

The Coalition government has created a report with the intention of 'Building a Bigger Society', where they would access funds derived from dormant bank accounts to establish what has been entitled as 'The Big Society Bank'; intending to assist non-governmental organisations that are based within the charity sector, providing them with greater resources and social initiative grants. The government has produced a 'Big Picture Document' whereby many incentives within the document are parallel with the already functioning organisation Recycling Lives. Byrne-Roberts 2010 suggested that the discussed government document epitomises Recycling Lives. Added funding would assist in the expansion and development of like programmes, suggesting that it would be a fundamental requisite element to coincide with funding applications for the future, and also will assist plans of expanding Recycling Lives into a wider demographic location (Byrne-Roberts 20/06/2010 Project Initiation).

The document due to its parliamentary, political and social policy positioning substantiates pleas for further community and social initiative projects, the document

may be viewed as a '*key mechanism for change*'. It may be perceived as a credible recognition for the need for public understanding, assistance and community integration on a national level. The document aims to entice individual, or collective corporations and the 'business world' to be active members in societal functionality, and perhaps suggests that successful companies have a duty to regenerate the economy and allow a percentage of profit to be allocated towards social intervention initiatives, enticing corporate spheres to promote social action. It may be suggested that within a Capitalist state that individual success is promoted rather than a notion of collective empowerment and success, or more importantly traditional social morality. It may be stated that as members of a community that all individuals should feel a degree of social responsibility (Byrne-Roberts 20/06/2010 Project Initiation).

The goals and objectives of building a bigger better society are to entice social empowerment on a national level, to create an active civil society, '*encouraging individual communities to develop and maintain a sense of ownership, social and community responsibility*'; attempting to break patterns of destructive elements within society, to assist homeless individuals, and those who are vulnerable (Byrne-Roberts 20/06/2010 Project Initiation).

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Chapter Six: Present and Future

Reviewing Homelessness

When reviewing aspects of homelessness it is arguably important to identify, recognise, understand and tackle seven aspects relating to this societal state; firstly the *scale*, identifying what the actual size of the problem is, identifying the quantity and suitability of help that a person may need. Identifying the *nature* of the problem, why has the circumstance arisen and in which manner should it be tackled? Thirdly *experience*; what experience has that individual faced and could it prove constructive for that individual to receive counselling? Helping them deal with their *emotions* and assisting them in finding a route of emotional progression and intelligence. *Service provision*; what services are provided for these individuals? Where can they seek help and what services would be appropriate for them? *Joint working*, this is arguably essential; allowing services to provide better care through channels of communication and link-work with other organisations; to assist in the added care and comparative correspondence between relating organisations. Lastly *policy and practice development*; rethinking and reforming policies and practices, and identifying ways of making 'the system' more accessible, discovering pathways to surpass dependency and influencing independency, whilst creating awareness of accommodating and supportive or applicable services that are available for the deprived.

(Quilgars et al 09/05/2009)

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Linked Networking

Public perception is an integral element of improving charitable perspectives within the community; integration and communal support is the factor that will exacerbate and multiply organisational support measures, such as Recycling Lives. By individuals participating in business proceedings with Recycling Lives, through selling scrap metal to the organisation, will not only help the business, but also fund

further charitable activities, and create job opportunities for the vulnerable, helping to maintain support and encouragement in regards to improving life chances. It may be ascertained that successful businesses within local communities have perhaps a moral obligation and social responsibility to improve aspects of deprivation within their communities ('Working with Recycling Lives'. Brochure: p7)

Recycling Lives should arguably aim to act as an intermediate between the 'real world' and public/governmental services. A structured position would derive from revisiting the field of social intervention dynamics and assessing appropriate business and social care procedures for improvement in the field. Stredwick 2002 argues that *'there is extensive research showing that a high level of employee involvement, backed up by effective and regular communication, pays off in terms of organisational performance'* (Stredwick 2002 p166). As Recycling Lives actively involves all its acquired 'ambassadors' in the three-tiered process of the organisation, this allows them to become, if so willing, passionate about the charitable business and therefore perhaps encourages work-ethic, and a general sense of effort due to involvement procedure⁸.

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Offering Expertise

Issues of misfortune can be tackled efficiently if solid, consistent and well-informed support is given. It arguably may assist deprived individuals with their personal development if they have an outlet, someone to talk to, a mentor to help them during their journey of betterment. Usually individuals can maintain a more understanding relationship with people who have endured similar circumstances to themselves. In addition possessing a greater support network allows individuals to progress feelings of support and recovery, whilst increasing social skills; which are integral within a working world therefore public participation and enthusiasm is absolutely necessary (Coughlan, BBC News, 17/06/2010).

Putman 2000 states that *'frequent interaction among a diverse set of people tends to produce a norm of general reciprocity. Civic engagement and social capital entail mutual obligation and responsibility for action... social networks and norms of reciprocity can facilitate cooperation for mutual benefit'* (Putman 2000 p21). It may then be suggested that individuals usually act on kindness when there is an underlining element that would be somewhat beneficial towards them, suggesting that relationships work on a profit/loss structural foundation, and that collective engagement operates in the sense of personal attainment. Moreover individuals must bring something to a relationship in order to progress within it. This may be applied to the ethos behind Recycling Lives⁹, it may be suggested that a deprived individual must be able to attain something, for instance a qualification, in order to be an asset to something, for instance a vocation. If an employee can offer something then the employer would want them, the employee would benefit from income, whereas the

⁸ Due to the fact that Recycling Lives is a relatively new charity it may be suggested that they need added support, guidance and direction to really utilize the potential of their charity. It may be stated that the charity needs to perhaps make the application process more accessible, considering the fact that some potential 'ambassadors' may have a poor reading and writing standard, therefore denying these individuals access at a preliminary stage (see end document: 'Friends in a Dialogue' 3/5/2011).

⁹ Appendix F **Copy of Recycling Lives: At the Present**

employer would benefit from applied skill or vocational engagement. Moreover it may be asserted that to personally advance, an individual must possess something perceivably desirable to another.

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Finding a Use

Most objects can be recycled into raw materials, rather than disposing of possessions, they can be adjusted, reformed or broken down into usable equipment. For instance Recycling Lives not only recycles household waste materials but also finds use for old IT equipment; rebuilding broken or traditional models which can then be donated to families from low income backgrounds, or sold for a profit that will benefit the charity and its constituents. IT and telecoms equipment is used throughout the organisation to maintain managerial aspects of the company and to interlink services (Working with Recycling Lives. Brochure: p7-9).

Old vehicles are dismantled for parts which are fixed or replenished; this also generates added income for the business, and creates opportunities for Recycling Lives subjects in regards to career prospects and skills building. Not only do Recycling Lives trade to the public through industrial sites, units and the company headquarters but they also own a credited website whereby financial and material transactions can be carried out online. This demonstrates their ability to work at a traditional and locally based, hands-on level, alongside advancing their business procedures through the use of contemporary internet marketing. Displaying that Recycling Lives in an organisation that can function on many different levels and that many of its areas are interconnected and operate competently (Working with Recycling Lives. Brochure: p8).



Enigma of Community and Community Gateway

Aspects of homelessness may be complex to address. Underlining issues may be present due to circumstances, experiences, attributes, practices and so forth, which may have a negative effect on personal progression (links to **Offering Experience**). Communities have high levels of diversity and schemes operatively employ alternative processes therefore it may seem like an enigma to actually receive or apply to organisations where they would be able to provide assistance. Additionally it is often difficult to provide enough provision to meet a substantial level of disadvantaged individuals, and possibly it is difficult to find the individuals who would advance through this provision. Community Gateway is of avid importance as they assist in providing administrative work whereby they can assess the multi-dimensional levels of community practice and advise a subject on a route that would be best suited to them. Community Gateway supplies Recycling Lives with referrals whereby they ascertain whether an individual meets the criteria of the organisation, and can suitably assist them in gaining access to it. Other organisations like Disc have an influence on productivity as they assist in maintaining an influx of residents and applicants (see end document: 'Friends in a Dialogue'¹⁰).

¹⁰ Within the live project it was stated that the collective did not want to generalise circumstances regarding the residents however throughout the dialogue this was continuously contradicted, it was stated that residents sometimes suffer from isolation issues; encounters are of vital importance as they form relationships. Relationships form security; which arguably creates inclusion that will then develop into emotional strength when presented with support and positive direction. It was also stated within the dialogue that mental health services assist in providing psychological care, mental health issues can be addressed through the one-to-one counselling service therefore a

Peckham et al 2003 argues that communication is the key to successful social work practice, that inter-professional working and partnership constitutes a modern framework for health care initiatives. However concerns were raised over the *'quality of inter-professional work... still quite variable... issues of language, meaning, management, governance and accountability are major differences which both facilitate and constrain opportunities... inexperience of primary care professionals as a limitation of inter-professional collaborations'* (Peckham et al 2003 p174). It may then be stated that inexperience is a considerable issue with regards to the provision of care for vulnerable individuals, and that trial-and-error practice can lead to inefficient care provision, therefore strategic planning is ascertained as essential, close collaboration of experienced professionals within relevant social fields will almost certainly raise standards of care provision.

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Cost Cutting, Saving the Environment and Responsiveness

Recycling Lives supports its residents, provides opportunities and facilities to the homeless community, operates a thriving and fully functioning successful recycling business but also acts as a role-model and positive example for other business. By caring for environmental and humanitarian issues Recycling Lives is an ambassador and exemplar for future business performance. To lower their carbon footprint they minimise their use of heavy vehicles through optimising transport and cares for the environment through the recycling of produce.

When engaging in business with this charity they offer a 24 hour guarantee with regards to elements of the company such as skip hire, ensuring a fast and effective service. Recycling Lives aims to provide reliable and methodical service provision (Working with Recycling Lives' Brochure: p5).

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Creating a Broader Spectrum

Research has identified that the activities by which Recycling Lives operates at its foundational stage overlooks the female community; subsequently enhancing the probability of being labelled with a critique of gender bias (see Appendix¹¹). However it may be asserted that Recycling Lives is a substantially new organisation with various elements involved within its successful progression. Therefore it may be ascertained that Recycling Lives are within a learning process, furthermore the organisation is at semi-foundational stages of its social intervention procedures and social initiative progression.

Recycling Lives holds the intention of creating wider service provision, that will not only cater for women but an increased amount of subjects, the incentive is to expand the organisation into a wider demographic area. Contained within the documented Live Project (see end document: 'Friends in a Dialogue') it states the capacity of the charity, however 'ambassadors' were not mentioned in terms of ethnicity, gender or culture therefore the charity may be lacking validity in terms of

generalisation is made and arguably should be, in order to address persistent issues (see end document: 'Friends in a Dialogue').

¹¹ Appendix C Copy of Recycling Lives Training Options
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catering for a broad-spectrum of individuals. It has been established that the service appears to be directed towards young-males however to create ethical practice other religious denominations, genders and so forth must receive acknowledgment and provision¹².

Recycling aspects such as demolition, car dismantling, glass and plastic recycling is perhaps a male dominated field of work. Therefore added grants or subsidiary payments from local authorities, the community and local businesses, would possibly enhance the availability and suitability of this work for female centred assemblage. Manual labour is traditionally perceived as a male vocation and could possibly deter women from seeking assistance, opportunity and guidance from this organisation. Moreover the availability of other activities other than perceivable 'masculine' labour must be reviewed in order to allow male individuals, who do not find themselves accustomed to such work, to have an alternative option. Furthermore if other opportunities were made available, for instance recycling clothes, or using the recycled card and paper to create a 'gift card', or design business within the material processing side of this organisation, it would suggestively appeal to a wider audience and commercial sectors (see end document: 'Friends in a Dialogue').

Recycled materials may be used to establish innovative projects. It may be argued that consultation proceedings should be carried out in order to fulfil obligations to future female residents and others, the provision of alternative and non-stereotypical activities allows for increased and inclusive ethical practice.



Chapter Seven; Research Development

Procedure

Scientific methods of research are integral in relation to the social sciences, it holds significance in regards to understanding subjects and situations as a whole entity. The collection of data is necessary when conducting research methodology, theoretical and practical research increases validity of practice. Space for expression of self should be encouraged; the role of a research-practitioner is suggestively essential as the work is produced with the intention of improving a situation for that particular individual. Intersubjective experience is essential; an identification of patterns enables improvements in practice to be made based on discovered research conclusions.

'Qualitative researchers claim to adhere to traditional standards of objectivity and methodological rigor, while at the same time pushing the narrative potential of qualitative studies' (Newkirk 1992 p148).

It is essential when conducted research not to deliver leading questions, which may provoke a sought response and a subject must be briefed of objectives accordingly. A variety of entrants enable a wider-scope of research, the interviews or meetings should be transcribed to ensure validity of results, or perhaps tape-recorded. Creating

¹² O'Brien 2000 states that during 1997 the appointed Prime Minister praised Britain for being a tolerant and multi-ethnic society whilst enthusing that Britain could act as a demonstrator towards ethical and inclusive practice, as a beacon and 'ambassador' for future world progression through its acceptance of diversity and function as a multi-faceted society (Green et al 2000 p25).

research creates discovery; which ultimately exacerbates accuracy of procedure (Newkirk 1992 p153).

Social Value

Social value is vital when exploring the issue of homelessness. The concept that is suggestively left widely unacknowledged within generalised social and corporate spheres is that by improving an individuals' social value they subsequently become a greater asset towards societal functionality. Individuals who are helped solely on the premise of immediate results are subjected to a suggestively misinformed approach as 'disadvantaged' individuals may endure intermittent circumstances and patterns of emotion and behaviour.

Social and cultural capital has great relevance when considering charities such as Recycling Lives as they improve an individuals' social value and vocational skills therefore enables 'ambassadors' to become conceivably 'better' individuals, containing higher social value and added cultural capital; investment in individuals shapes society. Putnam 2000 stated that '*social action... extent and depth of... action within civic society is itself a measure of the strength and sustainability of any social order, that these organisations are a form of social capital (an expression of our collective investment in social relations), and that this can even be measured to provide some indication of the health, or otherwise, of a particular society* (Putman 2000; Alcock 2003 p162-163). Furthermore it may be argued that charitable organisations who work with social aspects of the community are vital with regards to bettering society as an entire entity, improved social capital instigates improved economy and social welfare which is arguably a necessity within a successful nation. Moreover to invest in people constitutes an investment in society; as economy will rise and disadvantage and deprivation will ultimately fall.



Recycling Lives Case Study

A case study was conducted by Recycling Lives whereby they assessed the transition of progressing social value by one of the charities successful participants. A prior analysis of an individual before he had entered the organisation, compared with an assessment on the social value the individual possessed once leaving the establishment. A copy of the Recycling Lives case study is presented at the end of this dissertation (see appendix¹³) however a comparative table has been created which measures the difference of social value in terms of repaying economy through taxes rather than diminishing resources through actively claiming state support;

<i>Job Seekers Allowance</i>	-3,380
<i>Income Tax and National Insurance</i>	2,673.40
Total	-706.6
<i>Housing Benefit</i>	-4,786.60
<i>Employers Contributions</i>	1,069.32
Total	-3,717.28
<i>Council Tax Credit</i>	-790.5
<i>Council Tax</i>	-790.5

¹³ Appendix D Copy of Recycling Lives Case Study
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Total	0
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This would then suggest that within one year after an individual claimed state assistance, if they had received a job and succeeded in maintaining this productive social position, that they would then in actuality have contributed back to the economy through taxes and therefore diminished the amount of suggested 'debt' that the individual would have cost society previously. Without ignoring the fact that they would have become economically active and socially responsible citizens.

	-706.6
	-3,717.28
Remainder Owed to State Per Annum	4,423.88

Within one year this individual would remain to 'owe' the state the sum of £4,423.88.

<i>Income Tax and National Insurance</i>	2,673.40
<i>Employers Contributions</i>	1,069.32
<i>Council Tax</i>	790.5
Total	4,533.19

After an additional year that individual would have repaid one years' state assistance, with a minimal spare, back into government funding supplies, whereby the money has the ability to be used for greater purposes. Furthermore the paid tax may be utilised to assisting another individual in difficulty, by encouraging them through the help of such organisations to progress with their own personal betterment, regardless of background. Social initiative programmes increase the probability of creating active citizens and societies whilst improving the state of the national economy.

<i>Amount Owed to State Per Annum</i>	4,423.88
<i>Amount Contributed to State Per Annum</i>	4,533.19
Total Remaining	109.31

Moreover it may be established that social value seems to be a resolution to the suggested multi-faceted social issues that faces many nations. Homelessness, poverty and deprivation are arguably tackled through public, governmental and charitable engagement and cooperation¹⁴.

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¹⁴ When an individual is assisted in personal advancement, educational engagement and skill development, it suggestively determines an improved duration by which that individual would be able to recover from their social, economic, emotional and physical state of deprivation.

Chapter Eight; Mind and Body

Recycling Lives Assessment Sheet

The Recycling Lives assessment sheet arguably uses a qualitative approach to establishing a potential or current resident's state of being. They attempt to measure feelings and emotion, alongside levels of confidence and motivation. A numerical graph is provided whereby an individual can confirm their emotional state of being through identifying between 1-10 their levels of emotion, also encouraging abilities to identify states of unhappiness and form a degree of emotional and intelligence and discipline. The application of an emotion measurer assists in providing life skills of emotional and psychological control and balance (see appendix¹⁵).

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Emotional Provision

The Centre for Mental Health Report, Across the Wire, asserted that

'It is all too easy to blame lack of resources for failure to provide what is needed to solve problems... ignorance, apathy and lack of co-ordination have been the principle enemies for too long.... This is not to say that there are not many dedicated and concerned individuals and organisations... who have tried to help... however that system was backed up by a society that no longer exists.'

(Ramsbotham Centre for Mental Health Report: Across the Wire)

Counselling services are a vital area of support within fields of homelessness and deprivation as a subjects' previous history, or experience may have an effect on their psychological well-being and therefore penalises their ability to integrate successfully within society. Recycling Lives is operational and organised, yet does not fail to meet the emotional needs of the charities inhabitants, and provides them with arguably substantial care through integration with members of the organisation, to the provision of counsellors, and the consensus that they can be signposted onto other charitable or government schemes (see end document: 'Friends in a Dialogue').

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Bodies on the Margins on the World, Local.

Woodward 2009 argues that the Government targets 'bodies' considered 'on the margins' with the intention of creating 'better' citizens, which inevitably increases the productiveness and efficiency of the state. Essentially Woodward discusses that the application of services, legislative governing bodies, organisations that implement policy, and primarily, at a lesser expense to the government, commercial and voluntary sectors, who in essence promote social cohesion and advanced community practices (Woodward 2009 p1).

'Embodied selves drawing upon the phenomenological notion of embodiment (Wacquant, 1995, 2004, Young, 2005) which combines mind and body with the

¹⁵ Appendix E Copy of Recycling Lives Assessment Document
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formation of self (Ponty 1962)... bodies and their practices... merging of mind and body... problematic'

Woodward also indicates that individuals can be a threat to their own self, and that bodies can be both regulated through self-discipline and support regulations (Woodward 2009 p2).

Woodward additionally argued that the successful functionality of a process was derived from a persons' ability of compliance, that the objective must be centred in reforming the practice of a particular individual. Practice can in many cases be 'fixed' and often deeply conditioned. It was also ascertained within the journal that individuals possessing a certain habitus and condition felt a certain belonging and security within their practices. Practice may be progressed through personal, public and governmental dialogue. Woodward added that the economic position which a particular organisation was in would play a significant role in the prospects that the organisation would face, better standards of capital results in better service care and provision (Woodward 2009 p8).

'Identities are not simply pre-given or inherited: they are formed, made and re-made: they exist in practice dialogically, through collective action and interaction' (Werbner 2002:267; Woodward 2009 p10). Woodward argues that excluded groups can feel like victims and also insisted that the transformation of social life could prove difficult within popular culture. It was additionally suggested that progress can prove limited when working with 'lived bodies', suggestively bodies who have endured extreme emotional or physical damages (Woodward 2009 p16-20).

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Chapter Nine; Crime and Trauma Discourse

Origins of Violence

Zulueta 2008 stated that the UK government has to acknowledge a surge in knife crime and other cases of criminal violence, that crime has reached a peak of critical mass. Government policies attempted to produce a £100 million Youth Crime Action Plan (HM Gov. Report 2008), Revel 2008 backed these claims by insisting that NHS figures determined that an estimated fifty-eight young individuals had been admitted into hospital, after suffering deliberate criminal injuries, and that this sum did not include individuals who had died or been sent home (Revel 2008, Coleman et al 2007; Zulueta 2007).

Zulueta additionally argued that the London Child Poverty Commission 2008 stated that poverty levels had reached the level of approximately a third of children within the London district, and that many of these children subsequently participated in acts of crime, anti-social behaviour, possessed low levels of education, poor health and rarely had a job (Zulueta 2007 p70-71).

Feletti and Anda 2008 stated that *'violence impacts the health of the nation... relationship between adverse childhood experience and adult health'*, and argued that three main elements existed contributing to poor social functionality, in terms of mental health issues, aspects such as abuse, neglect and household dysfunction. The study also concluded that individuals deriving from a low income background had a higher likelihood of becoming ill, being addicted to alcohol and tobacco, having a

criminal record and engaging in substance abuse. It was also determined that individuals who had endured such problematic issues then faced an increased risk of domestic abuse and sexual violence in later life. (Feletti et al: Zulueta 2008 p72)

Zulueta 2008 stated that traumatic events may act as an encouragement for violent behaviour in the future. Henry 1997 argued that individuals who had suffered trauma often developed a condition called alexithymia, which can be defined as '*an inability to describe emotions in words and symbols in order to cope with disturbing feelings*' suggesting that they had greater difficulty in life. These individual were potentially unaware of how to methodically process emotions and feelings, and possessed reactionary responses. Traumatized youths arguably then have an inability to dominate their possible negative feelings or actions of desire, anger and hatred (Van der Kolk, 2005: Zulueta 2008 p79).

Children who have suffered trauma arguably possessed measures of personality disorders (Ogawa et al 1997: Zulueta 2008) and also endured physical symptoms, for instance, the brain size of a child who suffers deprivation or abuse, is usually smaller than that of their none-abused, mainstream or privileged counterparts. It was also identified that there is a minimisation in the limbic system, a system that governs emotions (Shaw et al 1996: Zulueta 2008 p81). Zulueta concluded that empathy was the key determinant to understanding matters of violence (Zulueta 2008 p83).

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Deprived Areas

'Anti-social behaviour blights people's lives, destroys families and ruins communities. It holds back the regeneration of disadvantaged areas and creates the environment in which crime can take hold' (Home Office 2003 p2), deprivation can incorporate feelings of failure, and disadvantage which can have a disastrous effect on communities. Public morale can decline at a rapid rate and conditions often inflicted on these individuals through their deprived environments are substantial. Individuals contributing actively into the rejuvenation of local communities can lower issues of apparent social difficulty, and possibly reduce 'rebel actions' from individuals possibly reacting to the situation that they inhabit. Furthermore public intervention may enhance the local quality of communal support and public awareness. The civilian facilitation of assistance perhaps positively revolutionizes and revives areas. Knowledge, awareness of prospects, and a personal containment of aspiration are arguably an absolutely necessity for deprived areas as it can assist in constructive rejuvenation, not only for the location, but for the life experience that its residents are subject to (Flint 2007 p79).

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Does Crime have Benefits?

When a crime is committed an individual can be sentenced to a period of time within a prison establishment whereby they will certainly be provided with state funded privileges such as; food provisions, accommodation, and in many cases skill and educational opportunities for personal advancement. A prisoner has the ability to receive accredited certificates proving their acquisition and achievement within fields of vocational, educational and skill building sectors, alongside various other activities. When a homeless person is living on the streets they rarely have access to facilities

such as this therefore the question should be put forward, does crime pay? When individuals are homeless it could be asserted that they have a higher likelihood of behaving illegally or partaking in crime, how can they lose? If they commit a crime such as burglary or the distribution of narcotics then they will have the advantage of gaining capital, if they are caught then they have the advantage of a place to sleep, food and many other benefits which would be provided within a prison establishments, who are notorious for making attempts to reforming characters, options and behaviour (see Equality Impact Assessment).

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Vulnerability, Crime, Victimology

Croall 2011 argues that individuals' who suffer previous victimisation in their youth usually have a propensity to become victims in later life. Croall argues that exclusion incidents, such as leaving home due to suffering violence, may result in an increase in victimisation. Through an individual leaving an abusive home they often confront added challenges, for instance homelessness, creating a chain of victimisation. Homeless individuals often attempt to attain sheltered accommodation. However facilities are few and far between, creating added quantities of victims, due to the actuality that the homeless are often exposed to violent attacks and are generally extremely vulnerable. Their vulnerability makes them easy targets for exploitation through the means of issues such as drug trafficking. Their environment is also prone to enhance the chance of being exposed to drug misuse and therefore maximises the risk of an individual developing an addiction (Croall 2011 p154-155).

Homeless individuals are allegedly less likely to report acts of crime committed towards them, and Croall would suggest that they feel as though they are suspects rather than victims. Croall additionally argues that individuals within society have a tendency to associate homelessness with poverty, drug addiction and crime, furthering the victimisation that would be faced by a homeless individual. Croall suggests that homeless individuals are victimised and criminalised by society, subsequently viewed as 'the underclass' ignoring factors which may have encapsulated their current socio-economic state. Social exclusion in this manner derives from a depiction of the homeless as deviants, and disorganised citizens in the midst, and at the core of urban decay (Croall 2011 p154-155).

The Crisis website identified four central causes for issues of homelessness relating to cases of individuals attempting to reintegrate themselves into mainstream society, after receiving punishment in the form of an institution, perhaps a prison establishment; a major cause of limitation is a lack of affordable and available housing, stigmatisation, the combined factor of unemployment and/or idleness, and lastly high levels of poverty within many regional areas of the country. It was also stated within this extract that a need for developing access into the privately owned and rented sector of the housing market, was an extremely significant solution to the problem of homelessness, and housing deprivation, and that it is also ultimately imperative. In addition the fact that a home is the foundation and building block for socio-economic progression furthers the assessment that if this basic need was unfulfilled then it would be adventurous to assume that progress could be made in other areas of a 'disadvantaged' life (Crisis 05/09/2010).

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Space

Space is an essential element when reviewing the notion that individuals habitually need space, in many forms, and senses of the terminology. Space can be identified in different ways, for instance, space may refer to the amount of space an individual has in terms of demographics. Humans often have inner feelings of territory and 'home', it can be ascertained that an unstable depiction of home can result in unstable feelings of emotion.

It must be recognised that many aspects of the Recycling Lives charity and premises could be associated with a prison establishment, for instance there is a strict no drugs, alcohol and tobacco policy, they must follow the set structures and plans of the organisation, and they live within the premises of the charity, and are suggestively self-contained. This form of rehabilitation may produce institutionalised individuals, it cannot be denied that methods employed by the charity are rational and work on the basis of joint commitment, however when an individual is institutionalised, rehabilitation must be encouraged in order to ensure that these individuals can work as efficiently once leaving the establishment. They must not become dependent or reliant on the organisation as an entity, or as a space of security, as subsequently they may be unable to transcend perceivably accurately into 'normative' society. The entire process of rehabilitation and improvement must be based upon, and continuously reaffirmed, as a transitional stage within that individuals' life; a learning curve and short impel towards their future positioning (see **Institutionalised Masculinity**).

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Chapter Ten; Home

Council Houses and House Prices

Housing procedures are a highly contested and debated form of welfare as the distribution involved is often complicated '*recently housing has been identified as the wobbly pillar under the welfare state*' (Malpass 2005 p1). Council houses are difficult to attain and usually have an extensive waiting list; many families and certainly individuals can often wait a substantial quantity of years before receiving an offer of housing.

The Daily Mail reported recently that experts now believe that house prices are falling rapidly and will continue to do so, '*the average house price has come down by £5,741 in the past year to £161,435. Capital Economics, which has been warning of property market busts for a decade, predicted further falls... falling house prices, are generally linked to low consumer confidence, reduced spending and growth. However, falls would be good news for first time buyers who have been unable to get on the housing ladder*' (Poulter; Daily Mail 11/1/2010 p19). It could be suggested that first time buyers within the current economic state are lacking the capital to purchase a home, and that the public are cautious of spending as the collective perceive the future of the immediate British economy to be bleak. The media frequently highlight such issues and subsequently have a role in the exacerbation of public unrest regarding the economic situation, which perhaps decreases the amount of charitable donations being made by the public, due to a worry regarding their own financial circumstances.

Housing Projects

Power 1999 argued that there are four key points in relation to the social requirement of housing projects; that it helps the economy, it equalises housing standards, ensures low cost housing for low income based earners, and that it provides guaranteed access for deprived groups. Power also stated that *'private housing... an economic motor... higher general standard than the state could provide... adequate supply and therefore lower-than-average quality housing... social housing estates were needed to house the poorest groups to fulfil the central social housing goals of an affordable supply and access for the poor and potentially excluded'* (Power 1999 p34); moreover affordable housing and general living costs are rising therefore a further depletion on housing standards are debatably impending, furthermore the affects that this will have on already dilapidated housing could be possibly astronomical, further reducing the quality of deprived individuals existence which can have a highly damaging effect on society. Social consequences exist in relation to housing and they should arguably be analysed; the reduction of living standards can suggestively result in increased levels of crime, a lack of order and equality, a minimisation of the potential for social and community advancement and an intensification of levels of depression and poor health. A case study conducted by Flint suggested that deprived areas encompass feelings of despondency; *'Group were reported as having depression and more than half were also reported as having mental health problems'* (Flint 2007 p186); feelings due to circumstances have a significant effect on life experience, and should be addressed by relevant parties.

Conclusion

The central proposition of this dissertation is to ascertain methods of improving service provision, and procedural operation within the Recycling Lives charity, whilst analysing the significance of intervention tactics and applied understanding, in terms of advancing social value for the economically deprived. This is a suggested imperative for sociological and humanitarian fields. Furthermore there is a requisite for an analysis of extreme socio-economic deprivation, alongside encompassing factors.

A major emphasis and primary focus was placed upon emotional engagement due to the theoretical discovery of the necessity for emotional intelligence, and cognitive balance in regards to individual rehabilitation. A preliminary discovery is that by improving an individuals' social value it subsequently exacerbates the productiveness of the economy through active citizenship, and typically increases social functionality.

Attention arguably needs to be directed towards poverty on a national scale; poverty is set to increase within the current economic decline. It has been verified that training, education, emotional engagement and experience facilitates social improvement. Issues of emotional intelligence are significant parts of the process, as they assist in providing life and social skills, psychological assistance and encouraging productiveness. Providing necessary tools for social reintegration and personal betterment.

Recycling Lives assists individuals with personal development through the application of development plans, assisting them in identifying personal strengths and attributes, enabling their qualities to be used for their own advantage, and to improve their social value. Creating essentially a 'Vision for Progression'. The socio-economic constructiveness of organisations such as Recycling Lives is demonstrated within the **Social Value**, and **Recycling Lives Case Study** area of this dissertation. State support is a vital element for charities with regards to expansion and increased service provision. Health complaints should be addressed at a preliminary stage.

Additional work should be produced with regards to 'finding' the homeless, to instigate access, and to encourage residents in engaging with volunteer work and active 'front-line' recruitment. Outside knowledge must be accepted and utilised in order to improve practice, whilst minimising the 'institutionalism' of the organisation. Engaging in public spheres and social organisation, whilst repelling de-socialisation and accustomed functionality, disallowing 'packs' to be formed with regards to residents; emphasis of the individual, within the collective.

There is argued importance to address the construction of male stereotypes and conditioned behaviour, break barriers and alternative depictions of what constitutes their internalised and subsequent outer being. To create a safe environment, too address a constant goal, to produce a safe environment, to reduce emotional pressure and psychological damage. Previous experience perhaps assists in affectivity of practice with regards to one-to-one understanding however empathy should be employed throughout all denominations. Trauma victims may need added counselling and psychological support as their internalised problematic issues may be fixed and deep rooted.

It is harder for lone individuals to receive adequate assistance therefore organisations such as Recycling Lives are integral improvement initiative programme. Emphasis needs to be maintained with regards to residents on the fact that they are within transitional accommodation and training, added support should be provided such as aftercare, ensuring an individual does not become 'lost within the system' or re-inhabit past life situations.

Social initiative programmes such as Recycling Lives minimise levels of crime, deprivation, benefit claims, long term dependency, and health costs; they promote active citizenship, they encourage problem and solution creation, enabling personal revitalisation. Recycling Lives promotes corporate spheres to become involved in social action and community engagement, attaining a level of social responsibility; deciphering an importance and correlation between social morality and corporate gains.

Public perceptions should be tackled on a national scale, further awareness should be created, and an analysis of facts should be represented, recognising a need for the removal of dependency into independency. Recycling Lives functions on many levels, and competently interconnects its operations, whilst remaining dynamic through encouraging aspects of environment rejuvenation. The charity maintains an eco-friendly business and is active with regards to minimising waste materials. The charity must critically evaluate itself regularly, learning from experiences and accepting wider knowledge including theoretical incorporation within the field.

A refinement needs to be constructed in terms of methodology of practice, examples of this are provided within the **Procedure** and **Research Methodology** section. Recycling Lives should aim to become more accessible, whilst establishing constant dialogues with conjoining organisations and social service sectors. Enticing

inclusive practice measures for gender ethics whilst aiming to provide appropriate service for a diverse and pluralistic nation.

Community engagement, a friendly society, traditional neighbourly values are all proposed to be lost in modernity. There is a need to reduce crime incentives, homeless persons are easy targets for exploitation purposes, to change perceptions of the 'underclass' and promote social inclusion is essential. Recycling Lives should aspire to provide a normative depiction of active residence and home, gate keepers are also vital in assisting individuals in gaining access to the organisation, it must however be further publicised to ensure full capacity of members at all times.

It is argued that homeless individuals are criminalised by the public however they are far more susceptible to increased crime committed towards themselves therefore it may be argued that they are victims of crime rather than perpetrators. An increase in crime is suggestively a social consequence in relation to ignoring matters of social deprivation. Crime constitutes a lack of order and typically poor economic circumstances. Homelessness constitutes lower chances of social, economic and community advancement. Therefore it is prevalent to revolutionize and revive areas. Finally it has been ascertained during this dissertation that homelessness exacerbates issues of mental health deficiencies therefore there is evidence to increase professional psychiatric provision.

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Appendix

A. Ethnomusicology: Deciphered Annotation of Lyrics

Talking Heads: 'This must be the place'

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'Home is where I want to be, pick me up and turn me round (Can someone help me get home), I feel numb- born with a weak heart, (Cold, disheartened, hurting) I guess I must be having fun, the less we say about it the better, make it up as we go along (trying to make the best of it), feet on the ground, head in the sky, (Still on the earth, still being) It's ok I know nothing's wrong...nothing (Denial, pain),

Hi yo I got plenty of time (I'm not going anywhere), hi yo you got light in your eyes, and you're standing here beside me (You are beside me but you cannot see me, you still have light in your eyes, you are still happy), I love the passing of time (I am waiting for time to pass, I have nothing else, waiting for it to end), never for money, always for love, cover up and say goodnight... say goodnight (Trying to keep warm and reassure myself in the midst of loneliness and despair),

Home- is where I want to be, but I guess I'm already there (I need a home but home is where I am), I come home, she lifted up her wings, guess that this must be the place (Sleeping anywhere, I do not belong), I can't tell one from another, Did I find you, or you find me? (Did I create this unhappiness or has it came to me) There was a time before we were born, If someone else asks, this where I'll be... where I'll be (I wish I had never been born, it was easier, before the suffering),

Hi yo we drift in and out (I am drifting in and out of consciousness), hi yo sing into my mouth (You try and help but it is too late), out of all those kinds of people, you got a face with a view (You can see me now), I'm just an animal looking for a minute or two (I was treated like an animal, I could have been saved), and you love me till my heart stops (At that point you care), love me till I'm dead (Soon I will die), eyes that light up, eyes look through you (You finally see me, but I cannot see you), cover up the black spots (The blood that is left), hit me on the head Ah ooh (After my attack).'

B. Research Questions

1. What are the most common issues?
2. What are frequent underlying issues involved?
3. What is the socio-economic history of the subject?
4. Why does the programme prove successful in some cases and not others?
5. What resources and support can be offered through the organisation?
6. What support and resources are available from the wider community and correlating services?
7. What government support is provided?
8. How effective is the service provided?
9. What are appropriate intervention strategies?
10. How satisfied are the subjects with the service and provision provided?
11. How many people are subjects within the organisation and can the figures increase?
12. Do the subjects have any further requirements, for instance?
13. Due mental health issues occur?
14. What characteristics, habits or attributes need to be challenged?
15. How many subjects per week can be provided with satisfactory support from the organisation?
16. How is knowledge being spread about the company and its charitable organisation?
17. Is the organisation accessible?
18. How can people gain access to the organisation?
19. Is the local Citizens Advice Bureau aware of the charitable work available?
20. What headway is being made with regards to expansion?
21. What are the strengths and limitations of the service?
22. How can self-esteem and levels of happiness be measured by the service?
23. How can the accuracy and validity of procedures be maintained?
24. How can public attitudes be assessed and community volunteer support be utilised?

(Kumar 2005 p2)

C. Copy of Recycling Lives: At the Present

Recycling Lives is an organisation that reviews circumstances which have effected and induced a state of homelessness, and subsequently challenges such issues and intervenes accordingly. Recycling Lives is often referred to as a three tiered business due to the fact that three differentiating elements involved within the company; an environmental recycling business, a registered charity supporting and rehabilitating deprived individuals, and a business incubation programme whereby assistance is provided for persons wishing to establish a fresh business, or to choose a newfound career pathway.

The aims and objectives of this organisation are listed below:

1. To regenerate old goods, for instance renewing objects such as couches and selling them on or donating them to needy individuals.
2. Recycle local waste and materials within the community.
3. To generate vocational opportunities for individuals deriving from poor or marginalised backgrounds.
4. To enable the provision of suitable accommodation for the homeless, and individuals who require new found independence or rehabilitation.
5. Creating new methodology and policies in regards to community motivation practices, facilitating individuals in enhancing career aspirations, and remoulding foundational aspects of public opportunity, and chances; building successful community pathways.
6. Providing support for new business arrangements for all persons despite backgrounds or previous history.
7. To enhance employability through the application of educational, vocational and apprenticeship opportunities, providing suitable facilities.
8. To act as a 'hub', allowing charities to interconnect and share information and facilities. Enabling a more cohesively organised and unified public service for individuals in need of community assistance.

(Working with Recycling Lives brochure p5)

D. Ten Point Charity Action Plan Initiative: Vision for Progression

1. *Address emotion further- enticing emotional intelligence. Widen psychological engagement- analyse health positions frequently.*
 2. *Tailor procedure and residence for a more diverse assemblage, adding inclusive practice within a diverse and pluralistic nation (cater for females, religious denominations, cultures and so forth).*
 3. *Increase regular and consistent communication, establishing and maintaining dialogues with relevant parties.*
 4. *Make Recycling Lives more accessible, for instance applicants may have a poor reading age. Encourage recruitment, and organise residents (within final stages of the process) to assist in active and communal engagement with the current homeless.*
 5. *Continuously critically examine the organisation in order to learn from experience and improve practice.*
 6. *Generate added publicity, contact local newspapers, and introduce adverts in community centres. Advertising the charity will generate public donations.*
 7. *Be creative; engage in further project ventures creating assessable outcome.*
 8. *Provide aftercare; track prior residents, attempt to maintain support via continual available advice for further progression.*
 9. *Promote further security within the confines of the establishment.*
 10. *Alongside Development Plans, create Problem and Solutions Plans, enabling specific issues to be addressed and creating routes for recovery.*
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E. Five Point Government Action Plan Initiative: Vision for Progression

- 1. Expand social care and service provision, including support for lower-risk addictions and lone individuals.*
- 2. Reduce privately owned sectors within the housing market mechanism and increase social housing.*
- 3. Entice public provision and 'finding' the homeless; actively searching for individuals, as they may not seek assistance and therefore be 'off the radar' for public service initiatives, they may be unaware of assistance and support that would be available to them.*
- 4. Introduce care observers for the vulnerable elderly*
- 5. Encourage homeless communities to tackle health complaints through introducing nurse and GP's 'on the beat'; services whereby professionals enter hostel residences and typical homeless dwellings, attempting to diagnose health complaints, and essentially register them with a medical surgery, aiming to produce and sustain increased health care initiatives, whilst decreasing strain on services. This could be implemented within medical training therefore lowering socio-governmental expense.*

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Equality Impact Assessment

Recycling Lives and the Homeless

<p>Are you aware of any higher or lower participation rates in relation to; age, disability, gender, race, religion and belief, and sexual orientation?</p>	<p>It is argued that women and ethnic minorities are over represented within the spheres of public service intervention. Males are under-represented and therefore are less likely to receive information on services or benefit from statutory provision. All communities should receive a form of monitoring, problems may then be intercepted.</p>
<p>Do any of the equality target groups have different needs, experiences or priorities?</p>	<p>Young people may need added service care due to emotional issues, vulnerability etc. Disabled groups would need adapted and accessible accommodation. Elderly individuals may be reluctant to seek help. Women are more inclined to suffer domestic abuse therefore they may need added provision.</p>
<p>How does Recycling Lives maintain awareness of equality, diversity and inclusion issues?</p>	<p>Equality, diversity and inclusion are focus points for the charity. Residents usually derive from diverse backgrounds therefore tolerance, acceptance and promotion is essential. Rigorous assessment of all residents will maintain relationships and validate provision.</p>
<p>Do equal opportunities exist in the case of all residents? How is this evaluated?</p>	<p>It may be asserted that Recycling Lives needs to further its equality initiatives as some of the activities may be perceived as focusing towards a specifically male audience.</p>
<p>Has staffs attended any form of diversity training? How does this assist in creating balanced experience, absent from ingrained personal assumptions?</p>	<p>All staff have experience within the field of deprivation and/or service care. The various other elements of the company contain staff briefings regarding aims and objectives. All parties are well informed regarding the provision of adequate care.</p>

<p>How does the charity ensure a healthy environment for staff and residents and ensure the environment is free from underline issues of covert racism, exclusion and marginalisation of members or staff?</p>	<p>All residents are monitored regularly and attend meetings with one-to-one counsellors. Managers are on site at all times and handle any problems which may occur.</p>
<p>Does the environment embrace the needs of the individuals within the environment and recognise different gender and cultural styles within the residence?</p>	<p>Due to the personally tailored development plans Recycling Lives does tailor provision for individuals introducing Problem and Solution creation may assist in addressing previous circumstances. Styles of culture and gender inclusion could improve, RL focuses on upgrading provision.</p>
<p>Does the environment ensure there is sensitivity in relation to issues of sexuality, disability, age, race, ethnicity, faith and belief to the need to maintain the dignity of the individual?</p>	<p>Health and safety regulations are upheld at all times. One-to-one meetings ensure issues with residents can be addressed. Traumatic issues and so forth may be addressed through other services, furthermore linkwork between services is vital.</p>
<p>Does the environment encourage individuals to have the opportunity to put forward actively and fairly their thoughts and opinions in an open and just way?</p>	<p>Recycling Lives operates a continuous system with the residents whereby they allow them to feedback to the team, accepting recommendations for further improvements.</p>
<p>Does the environment create an environment of trust, safety and community belonging?</p>	<p>Almost certainly, Recycling Lives operates an inclusive environment at all times due to its integration tactics regarding business and accommodation, including residents in operations.</p>

**UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL LANCASHIRE; SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT.**

“FRIENDS IN A DIALOGUE”

Live Project

Rhian Metcalf, for Trish Byrne-Roberts 3/05/2011

A research device used to ascertain Recycling Lives procedure, practice and objectives from a spokesperson within the organisation. An additional objective is to conduct a live research project, creating an ethnography that relates to intervention procedures directed towards the homeless and the deprived within a local demographic area.

The Person is Political

A team of thirteen intellectuals congregated at a meeting point on the outskirts of Preston, undertaking an engagement in friendly dialogue within an academic community setting. Due to the residing factor that Recycling Lives is a charity built upon the notion of community building, a scholastic assemblage of studious individuals was subjectively determined as health practice. The team aimed to discuss research in the field via a live project. A dialogue was created to establish an ethnographic model regarding methodology of practice, and central objectives within the substantially new charity Recycling Lives. The scheduled dialogue utilised community diligence to launch a 'community gateway' through applied gate-keeping; the application of the symposium link-work positions were then actively engaged. The discussion encouraged positive social networking in relation to reviewing methods by which Recycling Lives could prosper, and instigate further community development programmes, acknowledging obstacles and complications within the process.

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We drink our cool wine as we review cases and strategies. Allocate time to academically assess the financial market, moral disengagement, self-worth issues, government social intervention schemes, and many other dimensions of socio-economic rehabilitation; *we continue our the narrative...*

1. What are the most common implications and set-backs faced by the charity?

Consistency and reliability of funding applications for referrals

2. What are the most common issues faced by the 'ambassadors'?

Criminal convictions and low income backgrounds are common issues, emotional and material deprivation and issues of abuse occur frequently. The history of the residents must be considered throughout the process of social rehabilitation. All individuals are considered within their own merit and Recycling Lives (RC) operates a strict no drugs policy, conducting random drug testing to ensure the safety of other residents and members of the organisation. Health and safety is of avid importance to the charity. Applicants may apply to the charity directly.

3. What are the 'ambassadors' frequent underlying issues?

Widely determined that it would be unfair to generalise on such a topic however to leave reoccurring elements unmentioned would perhaps instigate ignorance towards methods of addressing persistent issues.

4. What is generally the socio-economic history of the subjects?

Possibly a history of worklessness is a contributing factor towards a percentage of the residents socio-economic state, backgrounds must be considered and addressed throughout intervention procedures.

5. Why does the programme prove successful in some cases and not others and can you provide me with an example of this?

Alan is a previous resident who agreed to participate in a case study, he is twenty-six and his mother is addicted to drugs and alcohol which he believes may have exacerbated his drug awareness and consumption. He had a young son, was unemployed and possessed a general lack of skills. He came to the charity wanting to become a better role model for his child and subsequently with will-power and social aid he effectively completed the programme. It may be suggested that the desire to change must be internalised and that the charity can only help if individuals apply themselves fully and commit to the agendas and obligations of the organisation.

6. What resources and support can be offered through the organisation?

Accommodation, skill building, training, the opportunity to work within the environmental warehouse or relating divisions are regular provisions within the RL organisation, RL also offers work placement schemes. Service would be improved if added revenue was generated and a stability of funds and availability of living expenses could be ensured.

7. What support and resources are available from the wider community and correlating services?

Disc and Community Gateway work closely with RL; the NHS also provides services however funding streams must be accessed in order to ensure better care, local providers desirably will take an interest in the charitable nature of the organisation. Mental health services assist in providing psychological care.

8. What government support is provided to assist the company?

The government provides mentors and one-to-one workers who can assist residents. RL does receive funding through the Supporting People agenda.

9. How effective is the service provided?

The charity is a pilot and therefore it is evolving and progressing, with additional funding and resources provision aspects can be improved.

10. What are viewed as appropriate intervention strategies, i.e. how are difficult issues challenged and tackled?

Team building activities, support workers and free activities act as successful intervention procedures. RL provides assistance in channelling appropriate

organisations through their ability to act as a hub for relating charities and intervention schemes. Residents often suffer isolation issues therefore assisting them in developing relationships is important towards their self-esteem and progression.

11. How satisfied are the subjects with the service and provision provided?

It is important to acknowledge that individuals do not also know what is best for them, this is why the charity works with the individual to attempt to improve their decision making processes and assist them in developing skills which will help them function efficiently within a socio-economic world. Recycling Lives (RL) is a new charity and has the ability to adapt policies as new knowledge and methods of improved practice materialise. RL tailors assistance to each individual and is generally successful. RC residents have representatives and have an active role within the organisation therefore possess the ability to initiate change and provide feedback.

12. How many people are subjects within the organisation? Can this figure be increased?

7 + residents however that figure is set to increase, 23 bedrooms are available.

13. Do the subjects have any further requirements, for instance: medical issues?

Usually mental health issues are signposted onto other services due to health and safety reasons. Depending on the severity of the mental health issue, such variations can be tackled through prescription drugs such as anti-depressants.

14. What past characteristics, habits or attributes need to be challenged?

Most subjects are challenging however their behaviour can improve once they begin to 'find their place' within the organisation and themselves. One-to-one support staff assists the residents in dealing with past issues of trauma and/or negative feelings and emotion.

15. If a subject relapses in regards to drug addiction what methods are used to combat this issue?

This depends entirely on the severity of the situation. A no drug policy is in effect within the organisation, except for prescription drugs. Ex-heroin addicts who remain to receive medical treatment through a methadone programme are rejected immediately to ensure safety within the confines of the accommodation and relating sectors such as the workplace. The rules are also in place to protect other residents and members of staff.

16. How is knowledge being spread about the multi-dimensional charity?

Referral partners, word of mouth, prison institution associates who help to rehabilitate ex-inmates, the Jobcentre and housing support programmes.

17. Is the organisation made accessible?

Arguably yes.

18. How can people gain access to the organisation?

There is a capacity for twenty-three due to space and facilities. This figure may be improved with added funding.

19. What are the strengths and limitations of the service?

- *Strength: Background and previous work with disadvantaged individuals. RL is very adaptive and suggestively intuitive.*
- *Limitation: Funding and issues of bureaucracy.*

20. How can self-esteem and levels of emotion experienced by the subjects be measured through the service?

Small indicators, the building of relationships is integral to the residents' success.

21. Is there a concern for incidents of suicide within the accommodation provision?

Not to an extent. Positive action is the approach taken with residents therefore they generally feel motivated and at the start of a journey of betterment, moreover residents seem to feel hopeful when residing within the organisation.

22. How can the accuracy and validity of procedures be maintained?

Strict frameworks and benchmarks are in place due to the actuality that their work is in a social field and therefore must meet set requirements. Community Gateway and the Registered Social Landlord ensure accuracy and validity of proceedings alongside RL itself.

23. How can public attitudes be assessed and community volunteer support be utilised?

RL is built on a ruined industrial estate which was identified as the forty-second most deprived area in the nation. The community was suffering real deprivation and feedback has suggested that the local community feels like it has regenerated the area. Local residents stated that they were initially concerned however their attitudes changed after they saw the efficiency of the organisation, and that problematic issues had not occurred through the actions of the residents when in within the location. Community volunteering would be beneficial however it would have to be managed effectively and RL currently does not have the capacity to meet required standards of added community volunteering work, in addition health and safety is crucial towards the efficiency and clearing of procedures.

