



HOME OFFICE

**REPORT**  
on the work of the  
**PRISON DEPARTMENT**  
**1971**

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department  
by Command of Her Majesty  
July 1972*

**LONDON**  
**HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

73p net

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## Chapter One

### POPULATION

1. The number of people in custody in England and Wales reached a new record figure in 1971. The average population of prison service establishments was 39,708, compared with 39,028 in 1970. The following table shows the main groups of people in custody in 1971:

	Average Population		Highest Population in year	
	M	F	M	F
<b>Prison (including remand centres)</b>				
(a) awaiting trial or sentence .. .. .	4,364	232	5,115	265
(b) sentenced (adult) .. .. .	24,861	541	25,288	562
(c) sentenced (young prisoners) .. .. .	1,337	36	1,496	50
(d) civil prisoners .. .. .	529	7	665	15
<b>Borstal .. .. .</b>	<b>5,852</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>6,324</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Detention Centres .. .. .</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>—</b>
	<b>38,673</b>	<b>1,035</b>		

2. For most of the year the total population remained fairly stable, albeit at a very high level. (This was in marked and welcome contrast to the very sharp increase in the first half of 1970). Between January and October 1971 the population fluctuated by only a few hundreds around 40,000. It fell in the last couple of months so that at the end of the year it was below the equivalent figure for 1970. Some relevant figures are:

Average population of all prison service establishments .. .. .	1970	1971
	39,028	39,708
Highest population (on fortnightly returns) .. .. .	40,321	40,470
Population at end of year .. .. .	38,982	37,835

3. There were changes in the components making up the total population between 1970 and 1971. There was, for example, a rise of about 1,000 in the average number of adult male sentenced prisoners and a fall of about 500 in the average number of young men undergoing borstal training. Figures are given in the following table:—

	Average Population MALE			Average Population FEMALE		
	1970	1971	% Change	1970	1971	% Change
<b>Prison (including remand centres)</b>						
(a) awaiting trial or sentence .. .. .	4,341	4,364	0.5 (+)	233	232	—
(b) sentenced (adult) .. .. .	23,808	24,861	4.4 (+)	498	541	8.6 (+)
(c) sentenced (young prisoners) .. .. .	1,306	1,337	2.4 (+)	22	36	—
(d) civil prisoners .. .. .	570	529	7.2 (—)	10	7	—
<b>Borstal .. .. .</b>	<b>6,253</b>	<b>5,852</b>	<b>6.4 (—)</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>2.7 (—)</b>
<b>Detention Centres .. .. .</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>1.8 (—)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
	<b>38,040</b>	<b>38,673</b>	<b>1.7 (+)</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>4.8 (+)</b>

### Stability of Population

4. The prison service had made contingency plans against a steeper rise in the prison population than in fact did occur in 1971. Indeed following the exceptional increase in the first half of 1970, the total population remained relatively stable for the next eighteen months. Not all the factors leading to this stability in the population have yet been identified and analysed. One factor was a fall in the borstal population, largely brought about by effective measures to reduce waiting periods in local prisons and allocation centres before trainees reach training borstals (see paras. 112-113).

5. Two factors have been identified as limiting the increase during 1971 in the number of adults serving sentences of imprisonment. First, there has been some increase in the proportion of offenders released on licence on the recommendation of the Parole Board. Secondly, the net effect of the suspended sentence provisions was to reduce the prison population below the figure it might otherwise have reached.\*

6. Forecasts of a further increase in the prison population in 1971 had been based, among other things, on an expected increase in the number of persons found guilty of indictable offences. The number of males over 17 found guilty of such offences in 1971 was however very little above the equivalent number in 1970 (215,267 against 213,637), and this was a major factor in the stability of the prison population. By contrast the number of indictable offences known to the police increased by 5.9 per cent between 1970 and 1971. There is therefore no indication of a reversal of the general increase in crime which has persisted, with only temporary interruptions, since the war. There has been a parallel increase in the prison population which has risen from 20,000 in 1950 to 27,000 in 1960 and almost 40,000 in 1970 and 1971. The prison service is bound to continue to plan on the basis that this increase is likely to be resumed.

### Changes in the Length of Sentence

7. The general effect of the suspended sentence provisions has been to keep down the number of persons received into prison on sentence of imprisonment, and to increase the effective length of sentence per reception (i.e. the total length of sentence to be served, including consecutive sentences). Information about the changes in the last few years is given in the following table:

\* Last year's Annual Report contained an analysis of the various ways in which the operation of suspended sentences affected the numbers serving sentences of imprisonment, and the conclusion at that time was that there had been no *net* effect on the prison population (para. 12 of the Report for 1970, Cmnd. 4724). Since then there has been an increase in the proportion of cases in which a suspended sentence is not activated on a fresh conviction, probably because courts are now dealing with offenders who stayed out of trouble for a longer period after the original imposition of the suspended sentence. The proportion of suspended sentences activated on a fresh conviction was 90% in 1968, the first year after the introduction of the provisions, and 81% in 1970. While it is very difficult to quantify the net reduction in the prison population, a study by the Home Office Statistical Division suggested that the reduction was within the range 900-1,800.

### Comparison of Receptions, Population and Average Length of Sentence

(Columns 3, 5 and 6 are indices with 1961 taken as 100)

1 Year	2 Receptions under Sentence	3 Index of Receptions	4 Average Population of sentenced Prisoners	5 Index of Population	6 Index of average length of sentence
1961 .. ..	40,440	100	20,845	100	100
1966 .. ..	50,032	123.7	22,316	107.0	93.9
1967 .. ..	48,234	119.3	23,782	114.0	93.4
1968 .. ..	36,020	89.1	21,401	102.7	119.3
1969 .. ..	40,088	99.1	22,757	109.2	126.1
1970 .. ..	45,014	111.3	25,634	122.9	132.5
1971 .. .. (provisional)	43,630	107.9	26,775	128.4	128.3

### Overcrowding

8. More than a third of those in custody sleep two or three in a cell designed for one, and most of this overcrowding is in prisons built more than a hundred years ago. There was no substantial reduction in the total number of people sharing cells, but there was a marked shift from "trebling" to "doubling", as the following figures show:

	1970	1971
Highest total 2 or 3 in a cell* .. ..	14,174	14,450
of whom 2 in a cell .. ..	4,886	6,212
of whom 3 in a cell .. ..	9,288	8,238
Number 2 or 3 in a cell on 31st December ..	13,548	12,879
of whom 2 in a cell .. ..	4,956	6,384
of whom 3 in a cell .. ..	8,592	6,495

(\*Figures from monthly returns)

The reduction in "trebling", made possible in part by the relative stability of the prison population during 1971, represents some improvement; but it should not obscure the fact that overcrowding is still at a high level, and that it imposes a strain on the inmates and staff who must cope with gross overstretching of facilities.

## Chapter Two

### STAFFING

#### Recruitment of Prison Officers

9. Despite a serious set-back due to the postal strike in the early part of the year, 1971 overall was a good recruitment year for prison officers. During the latter part of the year, and into 1972, the two Officers' Training Schools at Wakefield, Yorkshire, and Leyhill in Gloucestershire, were running to full capacity and beyond; special arrangements had to be made to cope with the number of recruits coming into the service.

10. The following table indicates the volume of recruitment to the basic grade of prison officer in 1971 compared with the three previous years. A notable feature was the increased proportion of initial enquirers who sent in completed application forms, although this did not result in a pro-rata increase in successful candidates.

	Year	No. of enquiries received	No. of completed application forms	No. who joined for training	No. who joined for duty on completion of training*
Men .. ..	1971	43,117	11,177	1,336	1,055
	1970	32,409	7,193	854	763
	1969	43,886	9,214	1,354	1,206
	1968	44,324	8,508	1,310	864
Women ..	1971	4,821	702	79	57
	1970	4,879	633	88	64
	1969	4,503	649	64	41
	1968	3,147	565	60	52

(\* Includes also small numbers of other established officers, e.g. ex-officers reinstated into service, etc.)

11. The next table sets out the number of prison officers of all grades in post at the end of 1971 and of the three previous years. The number of inmates—expressed as the daily average number in custody throughout the year—is also shown, together with the ratio of the numbers of members of the prison officer class in post to this average number of inmates. This ratio worsened during 1969 and 1970 due to the steep rise in the number of inmates; but in 1971 there was a smaller rise in the number of inmates in custody, and recruitment was sufficient to provide a good improvement in the ratio in the case of men, and to maintain the position for women.

	Date	BASIC GRADE			Above basic grade	House Matrons	Night patrol officers	Total	Daily average no. of inmates in custody during previous year	Ratio of* officers to inmates
		Established	Under training	Temp. officers						
MEN	1 Jan. 1972	7,712	476	381	2,616	—	515	11,700	38,673	1:3.45
	1971	7,490	277	356	2,308	—	462	10,893	38,040	1:3.58
	1970	7,427	240	337	2,028	—	461	10,493	33,814	1:3.30
	1969	6,912	309	302½	1,741	—	470	9,734½	31,656	1:3.36
WOMEN	1972	212	32	164	43	57½	37½	546	1,035	1:2.26
	1971	212	21	147½	49	53½	31½	514½	988	1:2.25
	1970	182	15	158	53	49	34½	491½	853	1:1.99
	1969	189	10	148	52	44	29½	472½	805	1:1.92

(Note: Staff employed part-time count as ½).

\* Not including prison officers under training (nor house matrons in the women staff figures since they work in male establishments).

#### Recruitment to Governor Class

12. Arising out of the interim report of the Working Party on the Recruitment of Governors (cf Report for 1970 para. 194) it was decided that from 1972, selection through the open competition should be by the extended interview procedure already employed for the limited competition. Other matters emerging from the interim report were the subject of further meetings of the Working Party during 1971.

13. There were 49 appointments to the grade of assistant governor class II. Of these, 16 men were selected from the competition limited to the prison officer class; 26 men (including 8 established and 3 temporary prison officers) and 6 women were appointed from open competitions. One woman assistant governor who had left the service rejoined.

#### Recruitment to other Classes

14. Recruitment of staff of the many other grades employed in Prison Department establishments was generally satisfactory. The one area which was disappointing was that of medical, nursing and associated technical staff. These are scarcity grades, and outside factors of unemployment and fear of redundancy, which undoubtedly helped recruitment in other directions, did not apply in their case. Some gains were made, but of a very modest size.

15. The figures for total staff in post in Prison Department establishments at the end of 1971, and of the previous 3 years, are as follows:

Date	Non-industrial staff			Industrial staff	Total
	Prison officer class	Governor grades	Other non-industrial staff		
1 January					
1972 .. ..	12,246	508	3,137	1,932½	17,823½
1971 .. ..	11,407½	479	2,956½	1,749	16,592
1970 .. ..	10,984½	458	2,820	1,504	15,766½
1969 .. ..	10,207	426	2,706½	1,457	14,796½

### Commendations

16. During the year the Secretary of State made 8 commendations to officers for courageous conduct, all in connection with fires: 4 at Albany prison, 3 at Maidstone prison, and 1 at Leicester prison. A number of other commendations were made to officers for meritorious conduct.

### Staffing Systems

17. During the year, arrangements were made for the completion of the conversion of establishments to 5-day week working; and although the expectation at the end of 1970 had been that the conversion would have been completed by May 1971, staffing shortages, particularly in women's establishments, prevented the programme from being fully completed by the end of the year.

### Manpower Control Project

18. The Report for 1970 (para. 198) described the setting up of a manpower control project. A panel of staff, divided equally between the governor and prison officer grades, was selected and trained in the appropriate skills and techniques and, in teams of two and four, they have now completed visits to more than fifty establishments. Their reports contain information about the establishment, an examination of how the staff are currently deployed, and a recommended complement and future deployment.

19. Though it is not yet possible to assess the effect in the total hours worked by staff, there is already evidence of enough improvement in the attitudes and competence of local management to indicate that the teams meet a real need and provide a valuable management service.

20. A code of practice in manpower control has been drawn up as a complement to the work of the teams. This introduced new management aids and procedures intended to provide management information in greater quantity and of better quality than has been available up to now, without which there can be no effective control of the use of resources. All governors, administration officers, chief officers and staff detail officers have now received training at the Staff College in the operation of the code and in the techniques required.

### Staff Training

21. Management training has been provided for governors, assistant governors, chief officers and principal officers, as well as the whole range of specialists now covered by the generic management courses. Training in

security and classification has continued, and there have been five induction courses for prison welfare officers. An additional major commitment has been a five day course in Job Appraisal Review techniques for all governors and assistant governors with command responsibilities as part of a pilot scheme initiated by the Civil Service Department. This programme was completed between May and December.

22. Initial training of assistant governors and prison officers continues to make the greatest demand on accommodation and other resources.

### Senior Management Training

23. During 1971, 6 senior officers from headquarters and 2 regional directors attended Senior Management seminars run by the Civil Service Department. The seminars last for 3 to 4 days and are designed, as are the courses which last 4 weeks, for officers (at Under-Secretary and Assistant Secretary levels or their equivalent) who come from a number of Government departments to study together new concepts and techniques of senior management.

## Chapter Three

### THE PRISON BUILDING PROGRAMME

#### General Aims

24. The Prison Department is now embarked on a very large building programme. The primary aim of the programme is to produce the large number of additional places needed in the system to meet the expected rise in the prison population during the 1970s, and, so far as may be practicable depending on the future size of the population, to reduce or eliminate overcrowding. It aims to reduce the proportion of inmates, especially those under 21, who are still accommodated in prisons built more than a hundred years ago, and gradually to equip the prison system with modern buildings that can provide decent, though austere, living conditions for inmates and tolerable working conditions for inmates and staff alike.

25. A list of the projects now under construction, and the larger number now in various stages of the planning and design process, is given in Appendix 2 to this Report. The list shows that a range of new institutions is planned for young offenders. These include new or enlarged remand centres and allocation centres for young men under 21 held in custody before trial or sentence or while awaiting allocation to a training institution. They also include a series of new training institutions each for 300 young offenders. All will have secure perimeters. In some institutions all buildings will be secure; in others the accommodation will have a minimum of physical security.

26. So far as adult offenders are concerned, the building programme deliberately concentrates on providing more training prisons, and in particular on providing new training prisons for the Category C prisoners who constitute up to half the adult sentenced population. It is the long-term aim to provide enough places in training prisons to enable all adult prisoners serving sentences of six months or more to be transferred to training prisons thus leaving the local prisons to concentrate on their remand, trial and allocation functions. This strategy has been criticised, partly because it does not appear directly to improve conditions in the overcrowded local prisons. But the overcrowding of local prisons is caused not so much by the number of men held awaiting trial as by the number of sentenced men who remain in local prisons, sometimes for the whole of their sentences, for want of places in training prisons. While various measures are continuously being examined in an effort to relieve this overcrowding, in the longer term provision of more training prisons is seen as the most effective way in which to help relieve overcrowding in local prisons.

27. It is not until there is more nearly a balance between the total demand for places and the total accommodation available over the whole system that it will be possible to empty a part, or the whole, of a large Victorian prison for men, whether to replace it by a fresh prison elsewhere or to redevelop the existing site. In the meantime work is proceeding on the redevelopment of the women's prison at Holloway and on the complete refurbishing of two of the smaller Victorian prisons, Kingston (Portsmouth) and Reading, which now function as specialised training prisons.

28. It is sometimes suggested that this large prison building programme is misconceived, and might become unnecessary if the resources could instead be devoted to the development of facilities for the treatment of offenders in the community. A number of steps are indeed being taken towards employing non-custodial methods for a greater proportion of offenders. The probation and after-care service is being strengthened, and a large programme of probation hostels is planned. Provisions designed to assist the setting up of probation hostels and other similar accommodation were contained in the Criminal Justice Bill put before Parliament in 1971. This also included a number of other additions to the powers of the courts to deal with offenders in the community, notably to facilitate experiments to be made with schemes ordering offenders to carry out community service work. Over a period of time, developments from these experiments, if they are successful, may be expected to decrease the proportionate use of custodial sentences. However, at the present time, given the degree of overcrowding in obsolete prisons and the current projections forecasting further increases in the number of persons who will be found guilty of indictable offences by the courts, the development of non-custodial facilities must be regarded as complementary to the planned increase in the number of prison service establishments and the improvement of their facilities.

29. So much for the general aims of the building programme. In more specific terms the aim is to provide about 9,000 additional places by the end of the financial year 1975/76. These places will be provided in a number of ways: by additions to existing establishments, by the adaptation of accommodation no longer needed by the Services, and by the completion of the first among the twenty or more major new purpose-built establishments now being planned. Over the same five years (1971/72-1975/76) work will start on other major projects in the current series so that substantial numbers of further new places should become available in the latter part of the 1970s. Developments on these several fronts are examined in greater detail in the rest of this Chapter.

#### Planning Clearances

30. An outstanding feature of 1971 was the success in obtaining planning clearances for new establishments. In February 1971 the Department held planning clearances for schemes which, when completed, will provide about an additional 5,000 places. (These include the specific planning clearances referred to in paras. 36 and 37.) As can be calculated from Appendix 2, the equivalent figure for February 1972 was about 12,000—a gain in terms of planning clearances of about 7,000 places during the year.

31. This achievement reflected in part the better mutual understanding that has been created between the Prison Department and local planning authorities. One example of this improved understanding was the publication in June 1971 of a report on Penal Establishments in the South East prepared by a Joint Working Party established under the auspices of the Standing Conference on London and South East Regional Planning. This report set out the likely requirements for new penal establishments in the South East in the 1970s and showed how far they could be met on sites which had already been identified. The report contained some account of the criteria for the siting of new training prisons, which, it was accepted, could not realistically be provided in the

congested inner areas of towns and conurbations, and pointed out the arguments in favour of using "near-urban" rather than "remote-rural" sites. Not least of these arguments is the need for training prisons to be accessible to the wives and families of inmates wishing to visit them, and to be located where reasonable facilities and job opportunities are available for the families of members of staff.

32. During 1971 senior officers of the Department attended public meetings to explain proposals for new establishments to local people, in addition to meetings held with members and officials of local planning authorities. Such meetings, of which eight were held in the year, have proved very useful in meeting the understandable anxieties of the prospective neighbours of a new prison or borstal. In three cases the Department's proposals were the subject of a formal local public inquiry. In two of these, the Inspector reported in favour of the proposals and his recommendation was accepted; the result of the third inquiry is still awaited.

#### Design Briefs

33. Work continued on the preparation of detailed design briefs for each type of new establishment in the programme. These briefs are costed at an early stage of the design process, and the costs are expressed in a consistent way under functional headings. These functional headings were worked out by the joint Home Office/Department of the Environment Working Party on Costs and Standards for prison building. They provide the framework within which a system of functional cost limits can now be developed for the whole range of new establishments and for additions and improvements to existing establishments.

#### Development of existing Establishments and Service Camps

34. In addition to the long-term building programme which is designed to yield new places during the second half of the 1970s, schemes are in hand to provide more accommodation to meet the increase in population which has been forecast to the end of 1975. These places will be provided

- (a) by comparatively modest schemes of adaptation at existing establishments;
- (b) by the provision of new blocks at places which lend themselves to extension in this way; and
- (c) by the adaptation of camps no longer required by the Armed Services.

35. Plans were laid during 1971 for starts to be made during 1972 on the provision of new blocks at

- (a) Blundeston, Bristol, Camp Hill and The Verne prisons; and
- (b) Onley, Stoke Heath and Wellingborough borstals.

These measures are expected to provide about 1,000 more places at a cost of about £1.85 million before the end of 1975.

36. Planning clearances were obtained during 1971 for the establishment of

- (a) a prison for 450 Category C prisoners serving sentences of up to four years, on the site of the old RAF station at Acklington in Northumberland;
- (b) an establishment for 300 young offenders, also at Acklington; and
- (c) an establishment for 420 young offenders, on the site of a former Army camp at Deerbolt in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

37. Since the end of the year, and following a local public inquiry, the way has become clear for the Department to develop a prison for 484 Category C prisoners, on another former Army camp at Denbury, near Newton Abbot, in Devon. These developments will be undertaken mainly with inmate labour.

38. The refurbishing programme, which is designed to improve standards of decoration and general amenity in the older Victorian prisons and many of the hutted camps which have been brought into use as Prison Department establishments since the Second World War, continues. Work was undertaken at 84 establishments during the year at a cost of £0.34m which largely represents the cost of materials since the bulk of the work was undertaken by the inmates themselves.

39. Apart from these measures a heavy programme of work aimed at ensuring that the stock of places in existing establishments did not fall into disrepair was also undertaken.

40. The aggregate cost of the measures described in paragraphs 34-39 amounted to about £8.5m. during the year. This figure excludes the cost of providing quarters for prison officers at existing establishments which accounted for further expenditure of £2.1m. There will be a continuing need for expenditure under this head, first to meet the needs of officers joining the service, and secondly because a significant number of houses owned by the Department will need to be improved or replaced in the course of the next few years. The costs involved will be heavy and a need for increasing expenditure on housing is foreseen.

41. To meet the additional size and range of these various commitments it was necessary to bring a new building management division into operation during the year. Apart from the general management of the programme this new division was given particular responsibility for ensuring that schemes aimed at increasing the number of places available within the system by the mid-1970s were pursued with vigour and determination.

#### Inmate Labour

42. Throughout the year the use of inmate labour continued to make an important contribution to building and maintenance work and to the refurbishing programme.

43. Work progressed on eight major inmate labour projects and commenced on a further three. Included in the latter is the most ambitious to date, a complex for young offenders at Glen Parva, near Leicester. Assessed at commercial contract rates, the total cost of the project is some £6m; similarly assessed, that part of it which is being done by inmate labour accounts for £2.5m. of the total. By the end of the financial year 1971/72 there were over 150 prisoners from Ashwell prison working on the site.

44. In order to train inmates in building work, 142 building courses were running at 55 establishments during the year and resulted in the successful training of 3,018 inmates. By the end of the year 4,164 inmates were under train-

ing or employed on works services, representing more than 10 per cent of the total male prison population.

#### Progress made

45. The planning and building of new prisons and borstals had come virtually to a halt at the end of the 1960s, and it has taken a considerable time, and much work by professional and other staff, to launch the programme outlined above. The progress so far made is best measured by the "starts" achieved in successive financial years. In 1969/70 work started on only one new unit, a cell block at Gloucester prison which was opened in 1971 and which provided 80 places. In 1970/71 five projects were started which will, when completed, provide about 1,500 new places; the largest of these projects is that at Glen Parva (see para. 43). In 1971/72 the number of starts increased considerably: eleven schemes of varying sizes were started which will, when completed, provide about 2,400 places.

46. It is too early to say whether the more systematic and concerted approach to the planning of the building programme will be successful in speeding up the whole of the planning design and building process, and in avoiding the delays that have disappointed the prison service in the past. The progress made over the last two or three years, especially in obtaining planning clearances, is however encouraging. It is also too early to say whether the programme will be able to meet the whole of the need for new places, including those needed to reduce overcrowding, since it is very difficult to predict the likely rate of increase in the prison population. But the building programme, and the complementary search for ways of encouraging greater use of non-custodial penalties, offer the joint means by which the prison service might be relieved of the overwhelming pressure of numbers on inadequate accommodation which has dominated its work since the end of the war.

## Chapter Four

### TREATMENT AND TRAINING. THE PRISON PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE. EDUCATION. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

#### TREATMENT AND TRAINING

47. The particularly difficult period of gross overcrowding experienced in 1970 highlighted the value of the measures taken in establishments to give some structure to prison life and invest it with a sense of purpose. The substantial expansion in educational classes, and the programmes of vocational and industrial training—for instance in providing inmate labour for building schemes—are dealt with later in this Chapter. But the Department has also made considerable progress in studying the initiatives of individual establishments with a view to extending the experience gained to the benefit to the system generally. Through the periodic census of treatment and training (see Report for 1970, paras. 32-34) information has been gathered about a surprisingly wide range of activities, and this has been used extensively during the year for a series of critical examinations of the system as it is and as it might be.

48. Some of these reviews were undertaken by project groups consisting of people from Prison Department headquarters and from establishments, and it is expected that increasing use will be made of such groups which bring to bear the combined resources of the field, specialist knowledge and headquarters administration. In most cases, the results of the reviews will take some time to become apparent, but they will influence the shape of treatment and training for a long time to come.

49. One of the most ambitious of these exercises concerned regimes in young offender establishments; the results are now being considered by the Young Offender Review of the Advisory Council on the Penal System. Another group has followed up the discussions at the Moreton-in-Marsh Conference (see Report for 1970, paras. 30 and 61). These reviews have led to the introduction of changes in the long-established system of borstal grades—the formalised procedure by which trainees' progress through their sentence is marked and recognized, and which also governs privileges and pay; to experiments to improve the style and choice of borstal and discharge clothing; and to a study of the use of short-term parole.

50. During the year the Department embarked upon a comprehensive review of the treatment and conditions of unconvicted prisoners. This is an area which has experienced particularly keenly the difficulties of inadequate accommodation and facilities with which the prison service now has to cope. The review complemented the measures being taken to reduce the number of people remanded in custody (see para. 86 below). It was completed in the early part of 1972, and immediate steps were taken to implement many of its conclusions. It also led to the mounting of pilot studies in remand prisons and local prisons to test out the practicability of more wide-ranging changes.

51. Among other reviews begun during the year was a survey of visiting conditions and an examination of the role of prison visitors. The survey of visiting conditions was conducted in conjunction with the Treatment of Offenders Committee of the Magistrates Association. Improvements are being made in accommodation and facilities in establishments and voluntary organisations are offering more help in such things as the minding of children and providing refreshments. The review of the role of the prison visitor is to take account of the changed circumstances since the old and respected practice of prison visiting grew up very many years ago. The field of social work has, of course, greatly expanded since then.

52. The Department kept under close review the question of community relations in Prison Department establishments. Locally, governors have continued to foster links with immigrant communities. Interesting experiments have begun at a number of establishments. For example, at Birmingham a group meets regularly in prison to discuss community relations questions. It is open to prisoners and staff; and members of outside communities attend. Prison Department headquarters is in regular touch with the Social Development Officer of the Community Relations Commission about general developments and specific questions that arise from day to day at establishments.

#### THE PRISON PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

53. At the end of 1971 there were 64 full-time and 6 part-time psychologists and 25 psychological testers in post; and these staff continued to be employed in the work areas outlined in the Report for 1970 (paras. 35-36) :

- (a) The assessment of prisoners. Such assessments, the purpose of which is to assist decision-making, are made at various stages in a prisoner's career and may be related to sentencing, allocation, training or parole decisions. As additional clinically-trained psychologists have become available, psychologists have been investigating together with their medical colleagues the most appropriate way of using a number of more specifically clinical techniques, both in diagnosis and in training.
- (b) Inmate treatment programmes. In a number of establishments psychologists have been involved in the planning and application of inmate treatment programmes. These may concern individual prisoners or special groups of prisoners such as those at Grendon or Parkhurst.
- (c) Staff training and selection. Most psychologists were connected in one way or another with work in this wide area which covers the training of staff to operate Prison Officer selection procedures; the monitoring of the results of the selection procedures; the assessment of staff training programmes at the Officer Training Schools; participation in various training and selection programmes at the Staff College, the Officer Training Schools, in Regions and in establishments; and participation in the procedure for selecting assistant governors.
- (d) Management and institutional processes. A number of psychologists have worked in establishments advising management on procedures and assisting with modifications designed to improve effectiveness. Others have been

concerned with special projects, which include: membership of the Management Review Team: Third Stage (see paras. 175-176); the conducting of a survey of a borstal prior to the introduction of a Management by Objectives exercise, as an adjunct of the Management Review Team's work; and the development of prisoners' records and the procedures which they serve.

- (e) Evaluation of operational processes. A number of studies have been carried out during the year, and those which have been reported on include a typology study of borstal trainees; a study of a pre-release hostel scheme; a comparative follow-up study of psychiatric and non-psychiatric prisoners; and a study of a prison population to find suitable sub-groups in terms of wing populations.
- (f) Planning. A number of psychologists have taken part in a variety of conferences, working parties and project control teams that have studied current problems or have planned new prisons or prison regimes.

54. Within this apparent diversity of functions, psychologists have attempted to apply the skills of behavioural scientists to the solution of problems faced by the prison service.

#### EDUCATION

55. Education continued to play a developing role in the training and treatment of people in custody. Also it made a useful contribution to preserving the quality of life in those establishments where conditions continued to be difficult because of severe overcrowding. There were a number of interesting developments.

#### Establishments for Women and Girls

56. A policy statement on arrangements for the education of women and girls in custody, incorporating the results of a study made of their needs by HM Inspectorate of Schools, was prepared for issue in 1972. A start had already been made in implementing the policy through the recruitment of more staff for general education and for training in home economics and vocational pursuits.

#### Vocational Training

57. A review of vocational training was completed, and a start made in modernising and reorganising courses. As part of the reorganisation, day-to-day responsibility for construction industry training courses was transferred from the vocational training unit to the Directorate of Works. Within the process of modernisation, the system of entry to vocational training courses was changed from one based on fixed dates to a more flexible open-ended arrangement; syllabuses of some of the courses were changed to meet the requirements of industrial training boards; and the further education content of both construction industry and vocational training courses was improved.

58. Notable successes in vocational training were recorded by Wakefield prison. One trainee won the second prize of the City and Guilds of London Institute for his performance in brickwork craft. Another won the Institute's first prize,

their silver medal and cash award, for his performance in mechanical engineering craft practice (the Turners' Company) and their first prize and their bronze medal, for his performance in motor vehicle engineering. He also won a cash prize awarded by the Education Students' Association of Crawley College of Further Education. He was able to receive his award in person, having completed his sentence in time, at a handsome ceremony held by the Turners' Company in Apothecaries Hall, London. The event was attended by the Governor who received, on behalf of the prison, the Castell Trophy for mechanical engineering craft practice, presented by the Turners' Company, with the right to retain it for 12 months.

59. The numbers of courses and of inmates taking part were as follows:

*Prisons*

Subjects	Number of courses	Number of students
Bread Baking and Yeast Goods .. .. .	6	18
Brickwork .. .. .	4	51
Carpentry and Joinery .. .. .	4	38
Cabinet Making (425 Furniture Craft) .. .. .	2	30
Home Economics .. .. .	4	36
Mechanical Engineering Craft Practice .. .. .	10	77
Painting and Decorating .. .. .	9	84
Plumbing .. .. .	2	19
Radio/TV Servicing .. .. .	5	46
Sheet Metal Work .. .. .	3	28
Soft Furnishing .. .. .	3	28
Tailoring .. .. .	8	72
Typewriting .. .. .	4	46
Welding .. .. .	15	156
	79	729

*Borstals*

Subjects	Number of courses	Number of students
Bread Baking and Yeast Goods .. .. .	15	98
Brickwork* .. .. .	5	48
Carpentry and Joinery* .. .. .	18	195
Drawing Office Practice .. .. .	3	15
Electrical Installation .. .. .	4	42
Heating and Ventilating .. .. .	4	35
Mechanical Engineering Craft Practice* .. .. .	12	87
Motor Mechanics* .. .. .	15	172
Painting and Decorating* .. .. .	17	221
Pattern Making* .. .. .	2	35
Plumbing .. .. .	10	78
Radio/TV Servicing* .. .. .	4	58
Machine Operator/Setter* .. .. .	1	15
Skilled Labourers and Building Operatives* .. .. .	7	101
Welding .. .. .	23	294
	140	1,494

(\* These courses became open-ended during 1971. In future all courses are likely to be treated in this way and for record purposes each will be shown as one on-going course per year, with inmates entering and leaving at any moment of time.)

60. Sixty-one internal examinations were held in prisons, and 140 in borstals. External examinations were also arranged by the Department. The results were as follows:

*Internal examinations*

	Number of exams. held	Number of students	Number passed	Number failed
Prisons .. .. .	61	524	483	41
Borstals .. .. .	140	1,054	901	153
	201	1,578	1,384	194
			87.7% passed	

*External examinations*

	Prisons		Borstals	
	No. entered	Percentage passed	No. entered	Percentage passed
City and Guilds of London Institute .. .. .	334	85.0	528	79.4
Union of Education Institutes .. .. .	3	66.6	26	92.5
Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes .. .. .	19	100.0	15	80.0
General Certificate of Education .. .. .	46	78.2	141	59.6
Royal Society of Arts .. .. .	51	72.5	33	63.5
Aeronautical Inspection Department .. .. .	18	72.1	—	—
	471	83.2	743	75.3

*Evidence to Committees of Inquiry*

61. Evidence on arrangements for the education of trainees in borstals was given to the Advisory Council on the Penal System, and on education in all Prison Department establishments to the Russell Committee on Adult Education.

*Inmate Libraries*

62. A review began of arrangements in headquarters and establishments for the administration of libraries. About half a million books are held in these libraries.

*Students received into Custody*

63. Following a review of the needs of students received into custody, revised arrangements were made to ensure that people who had been taking full-time or regular part-time courses were allowed reasonable opportunities to keep in touch with their studies.

*Tutor Organisers—Retitling*

64. The Report for 1970 explained (para. 39) the changing role of tutor organisers in Prison Department establishments. In 1971 the managerial aspect of their work was recognised by changing their title to "education officer".

### *Staff Training, Inspection, and staff supportive Visits*

65. Improvements in training were made. Background courses were started for part-time teachers—the mainstay of the teaching force—to give them regular, up-to-date information about the Prison Department and its tasks and problems, including its education policies. This was done by a series of Saturday conferences, in various parts of the country, supported by local education authorities and addressed by regional directors, headquarters staff and people concerned in education. More full-time and part-time teaching staff are taking part in other in-service training run by local education authorities, the Department of Education and Science and the education departments of universities. These developments are being reflected in the quality of the prison education service.

66. Senior education staff at Prison Department headquarters carried out an extensive programme of visits to establishments (including participation in a number of inspections—see para. 241), and 27 courses and conferences were also attended. These visits and inspections are necessary to keep abreast of developments generally in establishments, to monitor at first hand the needs of education, vocational training and libraries, and to keep in touch with the local education authorities. But it has become clear that in time some of the duties must devolve on the regional offices which are better situated to maintain the continual, regular and close supervision which the efficient management of the system really requires. It is hoped to make an early start on the regionalisation of the prison education service.

### *The Open University and Examination Courses*

67. The Department took part in the first Open University degree courses. Sixteen prisoners were involved at Wakefield prison, and 6 at Albany prison. Two gained distinctions, and 15 gained passes, in their end-of-year examinations. The very satisfactory results have led to an extension of the experiment to Gartree prison in 1972.

68. Seven hundred and two inmates drawn from all establishments sat for 1,142 'O' level examinations of the General Certificate of Education. The pass rate was 56 per cent. Corresponding figures for 'A' level examinations were 134 inmates, 166 examinations and a 60 per cent pass rate. Many other public examinations were attempted. If the whole examination effort of all inmates is examined, no less than 2,839 made 3,501 entries and reached a 68 per cent pass rate. The 2,839 inmates were made up of 1,429 from prisons, 1,354 from borstals and 56 from detention centres. The General Certificate of Education at 'O' level was easily the most popular examination with all inmates.

### *The Koestler Exhibition*

69. The annual exhibition of award-winning entries was again held at Reed House, Piccadilly. There were 518 entries from prisons and 95 from borstals. Two hundred and three award-winning entries were on display. The exhibition was opened by Mr. J. B. Priestley, in the presence of the Secretary of State and Mr. Arthur Koestler.

### *Day-time Education and Pay*

70. Most education in Prison Department establishments takes place outside normal working hours. Some is done during the day, mainly on a part-time basis, and then mostly as a remedial exercise in the basic subjects.

71. A few carefully selected inmates study full-time, mostly in borstals. In the future, extension of day-time education may well be more on the pattern of the part-time day-release arrangements that are common among young employees in industry and commerce. An incidental difficulty with both systems is the difficulty of finding an equitable method of settling the pay of the people concerned. A reasonably acceptable method was found of assessing the pay of those on part-time studies. The problem of those on full-time studies is proving more difficult, but is being studied as part of a general review of earnings schemes.

### *Management of the System*

72. An attempt was made during the year to run a detailed census of education in establishments, partly to gauge its place in regimes and partly to help financial estimating and control. Returns are still being analysed, but it is already clear that the census will have to be made more sophisticated before it can become an effective management tool.

### *Extent and Pattern of Education*

73. On 1 September 1971 there were the following staff:

Full-time education officers .. .. .	71
Extended-time education officers .. .. .	27
Part-time education officers .. .. .	13
Full-time teachers .. .. .	71

Part-time teachers taught for a total of 8,740 hours. Of these, 4,995 were in prisons and remand centres, 2,717 in borstals and 1,028 in detention centres. The pattern of evening education programmes was:

	Prisons	Borstals	Detention centres	Average totals
Remedial .. .. .	% 18	% 20	% 17	% 18
Craft .. .. .	21	17	18	20
Art and Pottery .. .. .	9	10	8	9
Other .. .. .	52	53	57	53
	100	100	100	100

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

74. Towards the end of 1971, responsibility for organising physical education was transferred from the Directorate of Prison Medical Services to that part of the Controllerate of Planning and Development which co-ordinates the general treatment and training of people in custody. Partly this was to relieve administrative pressures on the Medical Directorate; partly it was a recognition that, by and large, the work of the physical education service is a facet of recreation and training. Physical education does of course provide a valuable remedial service for people who need physical rehabilitation, and the medical aspects of the work will be recognised in the continued links with the Medical Directorate.

75. An important contribution of physical education during the year was in mitigating the ill-effects of severe overcrowding in those establishments where this problem continued; apart from helping prisoners to keep or acquire physical tone, properly organised activities can reduce the inevitable tensions of overcrowding. The programme was aided by the provision at a number of places of prefabricated sports halls. These buildings are made of glass-reinforced plastic; they are 120 ft. long by 55 ft. wide, and can be erected and dismantled quickly. In addition to giving immediate relief in overcrowded establishments, they can solve the problem of providing indoor physical education facilities at sites where new establishments are being built, and where inmates move into the living accommodation by stages as the site is developed.

76. The physical education service continues to keep its strong links with the "outside" world of sport. Several open establishments staged championship meetings. For example, Lowdham Grange borstal was chosen for the Midland weight-lifting championships, and Guys Marsh and Gaynes Hall staged area cross-country championships.

## Chapter Five

### ESTABLISHMENTS FOR ADULTS

#### Tactical Management

77. As detailed in para. 2ff, the rapid increase in the size of the population in custody during 1970 did not continue in 1971. This brought some easement of the task of tactical management—that is of dealing with the problems produced by prison overcrowding in the period immediately ahead before the deployment of long-term resources yields results. It proved practicable during the year to complete and consolidate many of the measures earlier set in train and, where appropriate, to extend them. These measures were designed to make the fullest use possible of existing facilities, to spread the load evenly amongst establishments, and to increase the stock of places available in the short-term.

78. During the year a further survey was made to find out the exact amount of accommodation available for inmates in each establishment. In some prisons, for example, shortage of office accommodation had led to cells being taken over as offices, and the provision of "Portakabins" enabled the cells to revert to their former purpose.

79. It was also decided to modify the rules governing the calculation of what is known as the "Certified Normal Accommodation" of each establishment. It had been the previous practice to exclude accommodation which had only a specialist use, e.g. that in prison hospitals or in parts of a prison set aside for those on the pre-release employment scheme. As will be seen from Appendix 3 this accommodation has now been included in the total accommodation of each establishment so that the "CNA" now reflects more accurately the number of inmates who can be accommodated in the establishment concerned without overcrowding of cells or dormitories.

80. The apparent increase of about 2,500 in the number of places available in the system reflects therefore the inclusion of some 1,500 places in this "special" accommodation. There has, however, been a true increase of about 1,000 places in the amount of living accommodation available compared with earlier years.

81. Although the total population remained fairly stable, there nevertheless remained pockets of more severe overcrowding, particularly in the North Region. In order to relieve the pressure of this region, a transfer was arranged in the middle of the year to less hard-pressed regions.

82. The local prisons continued to bear the brunt of the overcrowding. One of the reasons for this was the shortage of training places for long-term prisoners which led to an accumulation of such prisoners in the local prisons awaiting transfer to appropriate training conditions. In the short-term, it will continue to be difficult to avoid delays of this sort, but the situation will improve as new building comes into service during the next few years. Despite continued efforts,

the open prisons were still showing vacancies at the end of the year. This was mainly because it is necessary, for the protection of the public, to ensure that only those who can reasonably be trusted to serve their sentences in open conditions are transferred to open prisons; and because undertakings given to local authorities (for instance at public inquiries) excluding from most open prisons persons convicted of certain offences, must be strictly adhered to.

83. The levelling out of the prison population and the tactical management measures referred to above made possible some reduction in the number of prisoners sharing a cell. The overcrowding statistics which reflect the cell-sharing situation are given above in para. 8. Here it suffices to draw attention to the substantial shift from "trebling" to "doubling", and to the amelioration of the pressures of overcrowding which this shift implies for the individual prisoner.

#### **Unconvicted and Unsented Prisoners**

84. The average population of unconvicted or unsentenced male inmates was 4,364 in 1971, compared with 4,341 in 1970. The average for this part of the population showed only a very small increase when compared with the increase in previous years—from 3,002 in 1968 and 3,733 in 1969.

85. Various measures were pursued to reduce the number of prisoners who are remanded in custody before trial or sentence, or to reduce the time which they spend in custody.

86. An experimental "bail hostel" was opened in London, run by a voluntary organisation and financed from charitable funds, and the Criminal Justice Bill introduced into Parliament in November 1971 provides for similar bail hostels to be established by probation and after-care committees or voluntary organisations, as an alternative to remand in custody for those whose homelessness might otherwise have made it necessary for the courts to refuse bail (see also para. 92 below). Arrangements were made for medical reports to be prepared at Holloway on an out-patient basis so that in suitable cases the court could remand a woman on bail for a report to be prepared instead of remanding her in custody; a similar service for men at Brixton was made available in May 1972 and it is hoped to provide similar facilities elsewhere. (Arrangements are also being made for medical reports on fitness for detention centre training to be prepared outside Prison Department establishments so that in suitable cases the courts can again avoid the need for a remand in custody.) A scheme was developed under which prisons and courts were asked to co-operate in cases where a person had been remanded in custody for a report and the report could be ready before the date set for the hearing: the prison would inform the court of the date when the report would be ready, and the court would then consider whether to advance the hearing or grant bail. The scheme has produced disappointing results, mainly because courts find difficulty in changing arrangements once they have been made, but it has pointed towards a general reduction from 21 days to 14 in the period of remand in custody normally allowed for the preparation of a report. Useful discussions took place between the Home Office and representatives of the higher courts in London on various aspects of court practice which might affect the period spent in custody before trial or sentence.

87. A review, carried out by the Department, of the arrangements for unconvicted prisoners and of the conditions under which they are detained, is described above in paragraph 50.

#### **Welfare and After-Care**

88. A conference was held in April, attended by representatives of the prison service, the probation and after-care service, the respective Home Office departments and the Prison Department regional offices to consider the place of social work in prisons. The conference took as its starting point the experiments which had taken place since 1968 in selected prisons in the Midlands, and explored a wide range of topics affecting the relationships between the two services. The recommendations and suggestions made are being studied with a view to improving the arrangements for the welfare and after-care of prisoners so far as resources permit. In particular, the value of enabling welfare officers to undertake social case-work with a larger number of prisoners was recognised, and to this end (as adumbrated in the Report for 1970, para. 135) it has now been decided to increase the ratio of welfare officers to prisoners to 1:100 as soon as practicable. It was also agreed that it was desirable for welfare officers to be relieved of some of the work they undertake at present which does not require the services of a professional social worker.

89. At the beginning of 1971, the authorised complement of welfare officer and social worker posts in all prison service establishments was 285 (which included 50 posts in detention, remand and borstal allocation centres). During the year the complement was increased by 38 posts to a total of 323 (which included 51 posts in detention, remand and borstal allocation centres). This enabled the ratio of welfare officers to prisoners to be increased from 1:130 at the beginning of the year to 1:120. The number of authorised posts will be further increased to 360 during 1972.

90. The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (the organisation principally concerned with guiding and encouraging voluntary bodies and educating the public in the after-care field) strengthened its regional organisation by the appointment of two additional Regional Organisers for the Midlands and North West respectively. There are now five regional organiser posts covering the North East, North West, Midlands, South West and South East.

91. The Department co-operated with the South West Regional Organiser of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders in the preparation of a book entitled "New Careers", and distributed it to all prison service establishments in March 1972. "New Careers" is a handbook of training and employment opportunities for prisoners which is intended to help them and the staff in making plans for their rehabilitation.

92. The Criminal Justice Bill (see also para. 86 above) included a clause giving power to the probation and after-care committees to extend their activities in the field of after-care, in particular enabling them to provide after-care hostels in areas where the need is not being met by voluntary effort. They would also be enabled to support voluntary effort by providing visiting

centres outside prisons for the reception and comfort of wives and families both before and after visits. These could include, if necessary, facilities for overnight stay where long distances have to be travelled.

### Parole

93. The parole scheme which was introduced by the Criminal Justice Act 1967 continues to play an important part in the work of prisons. The Parole Board itself submits an Annual Report of its work to the Secretary of State to be laid before Parliament; the present Report is therefore limited to a brief consideration of the obligations which the scheme lays upon the prison service.

94. The work of the local review committees, and ultimately of the Parole Board panels, must depend to a considerable extent upon the range and adequacy of the documentation available. This in turn calls not only for a good deal of accurate information about each case, but also for patience, skill and insight by the staff dealing daily with the individual prisoners and called upon to make reports. The dossier submitted to the committee, and subsequently to the Board, must reflect among other matters the health, welfare, education, and response in prison of the inmate, and deal with questions of accommodation and work in the event of early release.

95. In 1971, over 10,000 prisoners' cases fell due\* to be considered during the course of the year by local review committees; of these cases, over 8,000 were first reviews, the remainder being second or subsequent reviews. The work involved in preparing dossiers for the first time, and keeping them up to date, occupies a considerable amount of staff time. Estimates made last year suggest that something of the order of 5,000 hours of work by members of the governor grades; approaching 47,000 hours of work for the prison welfare officers; and over 31,000 hours of work by other senior officers contributing to the case, have been required to carry out the work of parole during 1971.

96. It has been found that many individual cases, chiefly those of men serving longer sentences, where trade or vocational training and relatively long-term educational courses can suitably be undertaken, give rise to complex problems. Special arrangements were made by the Department, at the request of the Parole Board, for a senior officer to attend in a consultative capacity when the Board's panels consider the cases of long-term prisoners. These arrangements have proved helpful and are being continued.

### Pre-Release Employment Scheme

97. The purpose of this scheme is to counteract the "institutionalisation" that may affect prisoners, especially the more inadequate, who have served long terms of imprisonment. All prisoners serving sentences of four years and more are eligible for consideration. Prisoners serving life sentences, who have been given a date of release, are customarily released through the scheme; and in some cases the Parole Board asks for a place for a prisoner whom they will be willing to recommend for early release if he completes a period on the scheme satisfactorily.

\* This includes some 700 cases which were not considered by local review committees because the prisoners concerned opted not to be considered for parole. The staff nevertheless had to prepare and maintain a dossier for these men.

98. Those selected for the scheme spend the last six months before their release working for a local employer at the locally prevailing rate for the job. Under the supervision of the warden, they resume such normal commitments as the support of their families, tax and insurance, and travel to and from their work. Some freedom in the early evening and leave to spend some weekends at home is allowed once they can afford it.

99. There are a number of units in the scheme, varying in size and situation. Some are inside a prison perimeter wall (either as part of a prison wing or as a small separate building), some are just outside the perimeter, and one is a short distance away from its parent prison. At the beginning of the year 20 units were in operation; but at present 3 units are not operating because of heavy unemployment in their areas. The Department is much indebted to those local employers who continue to be willing to employ prisoners while they are still serving their sentences.

100. In 1971 approximately 61 per cent of the prisoners who were eligible, and had reached the last part of their sentence without having been offered release on parole, were accepted as suitable by their pre-release employment selection board. During the year, however, after very serious offences had been committed by inmates working on the pre-release scheme, a special scrutiny was made both of prisoners on the scheme and of those selected and awaiting places. It was concluded that the criteria for selection needed to be more stringent for the future. As a result of the special scrutiny, two men on the scheme were removed from it, and 24 of those selected and awaiting places were removed from the waiting list. In the course of the year 907 men took part in the scheme. Of these, 270 were already on the scheme at the beginning of the year; 453 completed their period successfully and left on discharge or on their parole date; 231 were removed and returned to the prison for disciplinary reasons; 17 were removed for other reasons such as serious ill-health or inability to find work; and 206 were still on the scheme at the end of the year.

### Home Leave

101. The Report for 1970 (para. 143) gave details of a minor extension to the home leave scheme whereby, with effect from 1 January 1971, the minimum qualifying sentence for terminal home leave for ordinary class prisoners in local prisons was reduced from five years to three years. During 1971, 2,856 prisoners went on terminal home leave and 2,034 on short home leave.

### Report of the Working Party on the Habitual Drunken Offender

102. The Prison Department considered those recommendations of the Working Party's Report (published in the first quarter of 1971) which most concern it, and discussions are continuing. A project group studying the treatment of drug addicts extended its considerations to the treatment of alcoholics. Some progress was made on giving effect to the recommendation supporting the aim of Alcoholics Anonymous to provide an AA Group in every prison; there are now over 50 (including 3 in borstals), and others are being formed. The Prison Inter-group secretary of the AA is helping to find sponsors for groups where governors have difficulty in doing so. A development in line with the recommendation for experimenting with the treatment of short-term drunken offenders

was the setting up of a liaison unit staffed by prison officers at Pentonville, following a survey, carried out under the aegis of the Alcoholics Recovery Project, of prisoners discharged from there in one week in November 1970. During the year accommodation was found for 908 men and employment for 767 men.

#### **Experiment in the Relaxation of Censorship**

103. As foreshadowed in the Report for 1970 (para. 133), an experiment was begun in relaxing the censorship of letters at Appleton Thorn open prison. This relaxation is intended to provide greater privacy for prisoners and their families and incidentally a saving of time spent by staff on the work of censorship. Prisoners and their regular correspondents were informed at the outset. The experiment was preceded by some months of work in the prison, keeping detailed records of matters which might be affected by suspending censorship. So far the results of the experiment are encouraging. No serious difficulties have arisen for the administration and good order of the prison; and no prisoner appears to have been deprived of the help of the chaplain, welfare officer, or other staff because anxieties or pressures, which would formerly have been known through censorship, have gone unperceived. The experiment appears to have been welcomed, particularly by the families of inmates. It will be extended to another open prison early in 1972 and possibly to a third, later in the year, so that evaluation can allow for any factors peculiar to one prison or region.

#### **Requests by Prisoners to take Legal Action**

104. In the second report from the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, the Committee drew attention to the circumstances in which prisoners were given leave to seek legal advice. This arose in relation to a prisoner whose case had been referred to in the Report of the Parliamentary Commissioner for 1970. The prisoner had claimed that he had received negligent treatment by prison medical officers, and that he had been refused permission to take legal advice with a view to suing the Home Office for negligence. The Parliamentary Commissioner had found no evidence of maladministration by the Home Office in dealing with the case, but had included it in his report because it raised points of general interest and involved a review of departmental practice in allowing prisoners to seek legal advice.

105. The statutory Prison Rules restrict a prisoner's right to communicate with other people, and although prisoners are normally given permission to consult solicitors about domestic proceedings, accidents in prison or industrial injuries, under Home Office practice at the time in question they were not allowed to seek legal advice in a claim for negligence by prison staff unless a case showing a sustainable cause of action was made out. As these conditions were not met by this prisoner he was refused permission to consult a solicitor.

106. The Select Committee were sympathetic towards the difficulties of the prison service in dealing with litigious and disaffected persons who might well make frivolous and vexatious complaints but they were concerned that, when a prisoner wanted to bring a legal action alleging negligence by officers of the Home Office, it was the Home Office itself which decided whether or not he could be given leave to seek legal advice. The Committee suggested that the

Home Office should give further thought to the arrangements followed in considering applications by prisoners to seek legal advice where negligence by officers of the Department was alleged.

107. The Home Office was in some difficulty in considering the Committee's recommendation because two cases relevant to the issue were before the European Commission of Human Rights, and it felt that the best way of meeting the Committee's concern would be to liberalise the existing practice in deciding whether prisoners may seek legal advice by instituting an objective test in cases where medical negligence is alleged.

108. Accordingly, instructions were issued to the effect that if a prisoner has suffered some physical injury or disablement, or impairment of his physical condition, and has claimed damages for the alleged negligence of the prison authorities or staff, he would be allowed to consult a solicitor and give instructions for the institution of proceedings in accordance with the solicitor's advice, without restriction, unless there were overriding considerations of security.

109. The Home Office will keep the new practice under review, particularly to protect the public and public servants from harassing actions by convicted prisoners; and it will have to be re-examined when the decisions on cases currently before the European Commission of Human Rights are known.

110. These considerations, with the resultant decision to liberalise the practice, formed the subject of a White Paper (Cmnd. 4846)—"Observations by the Government on the Second Report from the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration"—published in December 1971.

## Chapter Six

### YOUNG OFFENDERS

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE PENAL SYSTEM

111. During 1971 the Advisory Council on the Penal System has continued its review of the treatment of young offenders aged 17 and over. Members of the Council have visited a large number of establishments; and individual members of the prison service, as well as their representative organisations, have given oral and written evidence. The Council is expected to report in 1973.

#### TACTICAL MANAGEMENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS

##### Borstals

112. The Report for 1970 (paras. 29-30) described a number of measures which had been taken to avoid delays in local prisons and allocation centres, and to ensure the most effective use of accommodation in training borstals. These measures have been maintained and most young men reached the allocation centres in less than a fortnight from their date of sentence, whereas delays of 2 to 3 months had been common in 1970.

113. The provisional figure for the number of young men received under sentence of borstal training during the year is 6,673; the figure for 1970 was 7,171. The average number of young men sentenced to borstal training who were in custody was 5,852 in 1971 compared with 6,253 in 1970, a drop of 6.4 per cent. The number in custody at the end of the year was 5,714, 522 fewer than at the end of 1970; much of the reduction was in the numbers in local prisons and allocation centres (673 compared with 861), but there was also a reduction from 2,136 to 1,941 in the number in open borstals, and from 2,914 to 2,764 in the number in closed borstals. These figures reflect a drop in the rate of receptions during the later part of the year (1,585 during the last quarter, compared with 1,817 during the second quarter), but they also show the impact of the steps which have been taken to eliminate delays. By the end of the year, the average period being spent in custody under a sentence of borstal training was about 9½ months—2 to 3 weeks less than at the end of 1970; but the reduction was mainly in the unproductive time spent at local prisons and allocation centres. Individual trainees served periods ranging from just over the statutory minimum of 6 months to almost the statutory maximum of 2 years.

114. Thus the pressure on the borstal system as a whole was significantly less at the end of 1971 than it was at the beginning. As a result, many governors have found it possible to operate in a more relaxed way and to pay greater attention to the particular needs of individual trainees. Certain parts of the system have however remained under continuing pressure, particularly the closed borstals in the North of England (where many trainees have had to share cells and where training periods have had to remain below the average for the country as a

whole); establishments which take offenders from the younger end of the borstal age-group (the proportion of trainees aged 15 and 16 has increased steadily during the past 2½ years); and establishments which provide full-time psychiatric oversight. As a result, some young men have had to be sent to establishments at a considerable distance from their homes, and parents and others have naturally found difficulty in visiting them. The problems of these three types of establishment will be given special attention during 1972.

115. There has also been pressure on the borstal recall centre at Onley. The number of young men returned or recalled to borstal during 1971 was 1,231\*, compared with 980 in 1970. During a critical period in the middle of the year a number of young men were sent back to their original training borstal in order to avoid delays at local prisons. (Some can benefit from serving their recall period at their original borstal but others can be a disruptive influence and this practice is not desirable on a large scale.) Numbers fortunately fell during the later part of the year and it was again possible to limit transfers to those young men who could be expected to derive some particular benefit from returning to their former surroundings.

##### *Application of a mathematical Model*

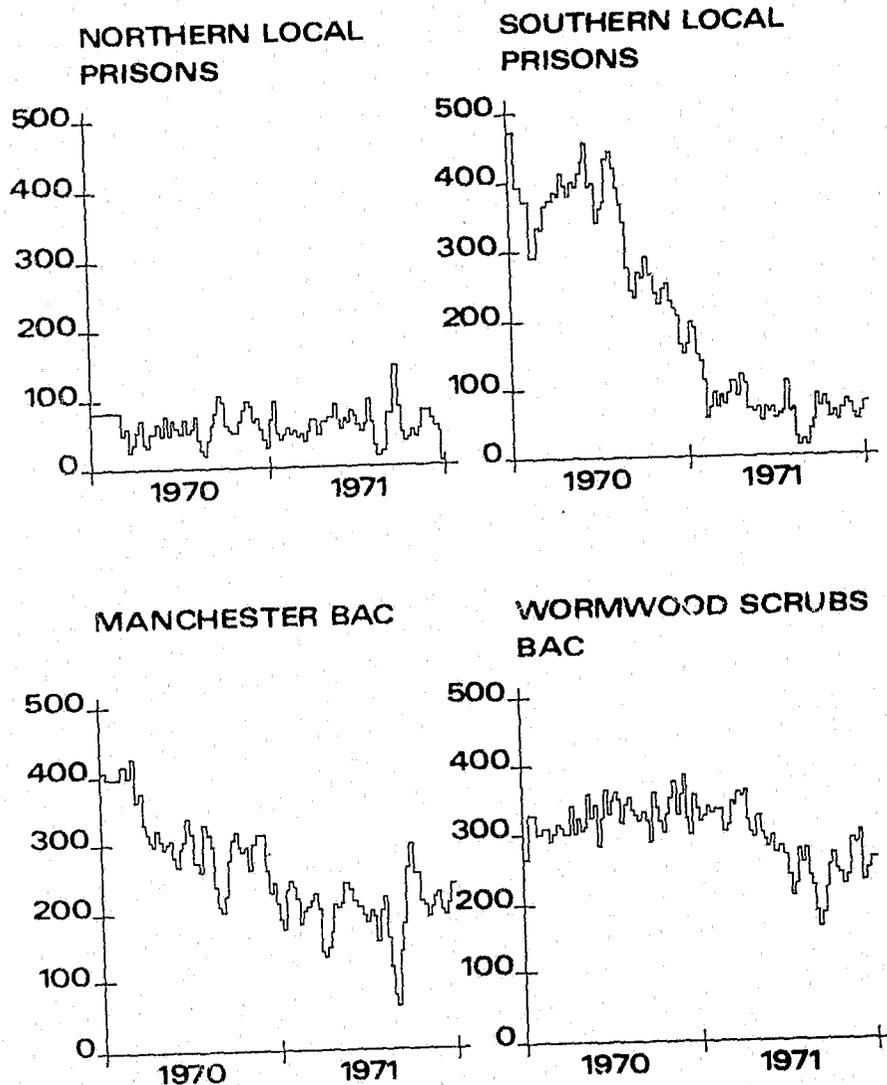
116. A mathematical model of the borstal system has been developed and programmed for use on a computer. Its purpose is to examine the flow of trainees through the system and help the Department in regulating it.† The model was constructed by identifying the typical routes through the system and by representing mathematically the policies and building constraints that control the volume of input and flow. It consists in effect of a series of queuing stages for trainees along their "flow path" from reception on sentence to release on licence, and it has been used to simulate the flow through the borstal system over a period of time. The results of the simulation show the weekly populations in each establishment or group of establishments, the average times spent in each part of the system, and the volume of flow in each part of the system. The model has been validated by comparing its results with the state of the actual system. The graphs (overleaf) have been derived from the model and correspond with the actual situation as it existed between 1st January 1970 and 31st December 1971.

117. The model has now reached the stage where it can be used by the Department as an instrument to test the effects on the flow through the borstal system of changes in various factors which are both within and beyond the Department's control. Factors within its control include the number of places in the system, the proportions to be allocated to each type of borstal, the catchment areas of the allocation centres, the frequency with which young men are received at training borstals, and so on. The main factor beyond its control is the number and rate of arrival of those sentenced to borstal training. The first "forward" simulations will estimate the flows through the system in the years 1972-74; they will take as input the projections of numbers likely to be received and they will test the effects to be expected from the various decisions which might be taken or the developments which might take place during the period concerned.

\* Provisional figure.

† The Home Office is examining the feasibility of applying similar techniques to help with the forward planning of other and more complex parts of the prison system.

## ACTUAL WEEKLY POPULATIONS



(see para 116)

These graphs have been produced by a computer and show the way in which the number of borstal trainees in local prisons and allocation centres had varied between the beginning of 1970 and the end of 1971. The upper two graphs show the number in local prisons awaiting transfer to the allocation centres at Manchester and Wormwood Scrubs; the lower two show the number in the allocation centres awaiting transfer to training borstals. Similar graphs can be prepared to project the number to be expected in the future given various assumptions about the numbers likely to be received and the options open to the Department.

### Detention Centres

118. The total population in detention centres at the end of 1971 was 1,652, compared with 1,548 at the end of 1970. Senior centres started the year with a population of 1,242; reached a maximum of 1,535 in May; and finished with a population of 1,312. Junior centres began with a population of 306; reached a maximum of 375 at the end of July; and finished with a population of 340.

119. Most wardens of senior centres had on occasions to inform courts that no vacancy was available, but pressure on senior centres has generally been less severe than in other Prison Department establishments. In order to achieve greater flexibility, some courts have been told that they may commit to an alternative centre if the centre to which they normally commit is full. Swinfen Hall was converted from a detention centre to a young prisoners' centre (see para. 121 below), but the loss of places was more than made good by the opening of a new centre at Hollesley Bay and the provision of additional places at six existing centres; the net gain was about 50 places. As a result of these measures it has been possible to meet almost all the courts' requests for vacancies during the early months of 1972, and the position in this respect is now more satisfactory than at any time in the past.

120. Pressure on the four junior centres was severe throughout the year. Because overcrowding destroys the value of the training for all those at the centre, a renewed request was made of courts that they ask if there is a vacancy before making a committal order, and there was a special approach to certain courts. In view of the proposals in the White Paper "Children in Trouble" (which were given statutory effect in the Children and Young Persons Act 1969) for the eventual withdrawal of detention centres for persons under 17, no subsequent provision had been made for any substantial increase in the number of places in junior detention centres; and in 1970 Send ceased to be a junior centre as part of the re-arrangement of accommodation to relieve overcrowding at Ashford. It has now been made clear that this part of the system is to be maintained until it can be seen what alternative facilities become available under the Act.

### Young Prisoners

121. At the end of 1971 there were 1,247 young men serving sentences of imprisonment and classified as young prisoners, of whom 303 were serving less than 18 months, and 944 serving 18 months or more. The total at the end of 1970 was 1,447. Steps were taken during the year to increase the number of places available for young prisoners, and to reduce for young prisoners, as for borstal trainees, the time which they have to spend in local prisons while awaiting transfer to another establishment. Northallerton was closed as a young prisoners' centre in the autumn, primarily to provide accommodation for adults and so relieve overcrowding in local prisons in the North of England, but it was replaced by the former detention centre at Swinfen Hall with a net increase of 40-50 places. By the early part of 1972 there were fewer than 20 young prisoners serving 18 months or more who were in local prisons awaiting vacancies in young prisoners' centres, and the average waiting-time had been reduced from about 14 weeks to 3 weeks. In the South-West the wing at Exeter prison which

was formerly occupied by the borstal girls' mother and baby unit is being converted for use as a further centre for young prisoners until more suitable accommodation becomes available under the building programme.

122. It has been found that there is now a larger proportion of young prisoners aged 18 and over who are suitable for re-classification as adults: in appropriate cases they may, after re-classification, go to regional training prisons, including open prisons which are not otherwise available for young prisoners.

#### GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS

##### **Borstals**

123. As indicated in last year's Annual Report (para. 30) a conference on borstal training was held at Moreton-in-Marsh early in 1971, attended by representatives of Prison Department headquarters, regional offices, establishments, the Probation and After-Care Department and staff associations. The aim was to consider both the measures necessary to deal with the increasing number of young people who were expected to enter the borstal system during 1971, and more generally the direction which borstal training would take until the Advisory Council on the Penal System completes its review of the treatment of young offenders in 1973. Other subjects examined were an extension in the use of temporary release for educational, compassionate or other purposes; developments in the relationship between borstals and the probation and after-care service; and the role of assistant governors, medical officers and other members of the staff. Also emerging from discussions at the conference were the reviews of the grade system, and of trainees' earnings and clothing, which are described in para. 49 above.

##### *Type of Offenders received*

124. There was no marked difference in 1971 compared with the last few years in the various types of young men received at borstals. Despite the fact that many of them have committed serious offences, and some of them are already experienced criminals, one governor described them as having

"one common factor—inadequacy; the type of person who needs support, guidance, encouragement and success, and yet paradoxically must be kept aware of the reality of release and its attendant demands upon person and resources."

The essence of work in borstals continues to lie in the relationships which are built up between staff and trainees, and although the time spent in borstal has become shorter this fact itself encourages a more positive approach from the beginning. Those establishments which set a "target date" for release on licence generally think that the system works well, giving the young offender an indication of where he stands and enabling him to focus attention on problems connected with life on release from the custodial part of the sentence rather than on the problems and anxieties arising within the establishment itself.

##### *Absconding*

125. During the year 795 trainees absconded from borstal compared with 971 in 1970 and 1,364 in 1969. Of these 795 trainees, 262 were from closed borstals

(224 in 1970), and 533 from open borstals (747 in 1970). The continued overall decline in the amount of absconding from borstals demonstrates the success of the measures taken following the conference on this problem held at the end of 1969, which was mentioned in the Report for 1970 (para. 63). Of the 6,843 trainees who went on home leave, 188 failed to return; this compares with 5,987 and 227 in 1970.

##### *Treatment and Training*

126. A scheme for monitored telephone calls was arranged in certain borstals in the north in conjunction with the probation and after-care service: parents were allowed to speak to their son in borstal at a time which had been arranged with them in advance. Not much use was made of the scheme, but it seemed to be appreciated and to be reasonably successful.

127. The interest of some borstals in community work has continued and increased. Work with severely handicapped children, hospitals and old people, or on providing amenities for local communities or voluntary organisations, are among the range of activities. At the end of the year, one borstal already had a full programme of activities projected for 1972 ranging from cleaning a pond for the National Trust and work on the conservation of a building of interest for a community centre, to assisting patients in a muscular dystrophy unit. One governor reported that his borstal now seemed to be an "emergency tap" to a certain number of local services when they need help. Such relationships encourage the trainees to feel that they are still part of the community (and the community to feel that the trainees are still its members), and help to remove the feeling of isolation from the ordinary world which is so often a consequence of a custodial sentence.

128. The problems of providing effective after-care for young offenders discharged from custody have continued to occupy much time and thought. In some areas a much closer working liaison has been developed between borstal staffs and the probation and after-care service, and this had led to valuable interchanges of experience and knowledge and to much more thorough investigation and planning in preparing for the after-care of particular individuals. One governor, reporting on the borstal's increasing involvement with the probation and after-care service, wrote:

"The aim of this involvement in broad terms is to facilitate a relationship between the trainee and the supervising officer by providing the trainee with an opportunity to work through any feelings of anger and resentment about his sentence, and to explore more realistically the function of the supervising officer. All too often trainees regard probation officers as people who 'ought' to do things for them: they 'ought to get me a job'; they 'ought to find me lodgings'. We need to change this to the reality of showing the probation officers as people who help and assist trainees to do things for themselves."

But notwithstanding increased involvement in some areas, it is disappointing that the effectiveness of after-care as measured by the re-conviction rate of trainees has not seen any improvement. In an effort to improve overall standards of after-care as a positive adjunct to the institutional part of training, discussions with the probation and after-care service have continued on such questions

as the kind and degree of contact between probation officers, the staff of training borstals and the trainees themselves; the period and conditions of supervision after release; and the circumstances in which recall should be considered.

129. Some probation areas have developed, and are developing, new and original methods of after-care. These include recruiting voluntary workers; and involving probation officers and those under their care in joint cultural and recreational activities and in various forms of group supervision, as distinct from orthodox case-work methods. These are welcome and promising developments which are being encouraged.

130. At Prison Department headquarters, the former Young Offenders' Pre-Release and After-Care Unit has been fully integrated into the division which deals with casework and day-to-day policy generally. A single staff now deals with all young offenders in custody, both before and after release, and it is regularly called on both by those working in establishments and by the probation and after-care service. The division has continued to perform certain direct "caring" functions which it inherited from the Borstal Division of the Central After-Care Association, in particular in administering funds which, for example, provide Christmas parcels for homeless trainees, help in meeting the expenses of parents who could otherwise not afford the cost of visiting young people in custody; or material help for young men and women who are or have been in establishments for young offenders.

### Detention Centres

#### *Advisory Council's Report*

131. Detailed consideration of the report on detention centres by the Advisory Council on the Penal System was completed in 1971, and most of its recommendations are being implemented. The more negative and punitive elements which existed in the regime when detention centres were first introduced had already been largely eliminated; and the Council's general approach—that all aspects of the regime should be as constructive as possible—is regarded as setting the direction for detention centre training in future. Centres will continue to provide a full and brisk day, and discipline will be firm, but there will be greater emphasis on the individual needs of the young men, and an attempt will be made—so far as is practicable within the short period in custody—to help them to understand and to deal with the factors which led to their offence and their sentence.

132. A few of the Council's recommendations required amendments to the Detention Centre Rules; and amending Rules have now been laid before Parliament.

#### *Type of Offender received*

133. Several detention centres reported increased receptions of young men who had drink problems, or who had been involved in drug offences. At one centre the warden reports:

"In 1970 we had only 7 trainees sentenced to detention centre training who had taken soft drugs such as amphetamine or cannabis, and there were no

cases of trainees having taken hard drugs. However, 1971 tells a different story. Seven trainees were received who, at the time of reception, had been on hard drugs such as morphine, heroin, cocaine, pethedrine etc., and only three trainees who had taken soft drugs. This state of affairs has caused problems at the centre necessitating, on occasions, trainees being transferred to establishments with a full-time medical staff."

Several wardens mentioned that there was an increase in the number of young men who were unemployed at the time of their arrest. One warden commented on the increase in the number of coloured trainees: at the end of the year, they constituted 25 per cent of the population of that particular centre.

#### *Treatment and Training*

134. A variety of steps has been taken to implement the Advisory Council's recommendations, particularly in the direction of treating offenders more as individuals. In several centres, for example, groups of trainees are assigned to a particular officer who gets to know them thoroughly and is responsible for supervising their progress. He also contributes to a systematic process of reporting and assessment which help to ensure that an individual's needs are identified and so far as possible met. The trainees can also be allowed greater trust and responsibility as their sentence progresses. But, as the Council pointed out, the kind of training which a detention centre can give is not likely to be successful with young men who have had previous lengthy institutional experience. One warden mentioned the depressing experience of watching the kind of treatment which can be quite effective with uncomplicated adolescents

"bounce off the case-hardened youngsters who arrive here with previous institutional experience. The effect of the centre upon them is minimal—their effect upon the centre and other trainees is very disturbing, particularly for inexperienced staff who sometimes find them extremely difficult to control or restrain."

135. The Advisory Council's report drew attention to the values of community work for detention centre trainees. One warden reports that the local Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders had bought a house which the detention centre was able to help to put in order as a hostel for homeless trainees on their discharge from detention centres.

"This re-building exercise was a worthwhile project and gave the many trainees who worked on it an opportunity to take part in a positive and active project which would be of benefit to some less fortunate of their peers."

At the same centre:

"voluntary work at the weekend still continues at two, sometimes three, old people's homes in the area, and to go out at the weekend on this sort of activity is a highly sought after privilege. It is now nearly two years since this kind of activity started, and in all that time I have not had one word of complaint from any quarter. It has helped in no small measure to bring the centre into a close relationship with the local community".

136. Good progress was made in improving and extending education in detention centres in accordance with the Advisory Council's recommendations. New equipment for remedial and maintenance education had begun to arrive and was quickly taken into use. Interesting experiments in personal relationships courses for trainees, which one or two centres had been pioneering, were developed as part of social education programmes; they are now running at all centres. More full-time and part-time educational staff were appointed.

#### Young Prisoners

137. Far too many young prisoners still have to serve their sentences in local prisons (if they are serving short sentences) or in the wings set aside for this purpose at Liverpool and Stafford, but the measures described in paragraphs 121 and 122 above have enabled a larger proportion to take advantage of the less crowded conditions and the more constructive regime which are available at Aylesbury and Swinfen Hall. The training at the latter establishment is based on principles very similar to those which apply at a closed borstal. The number of young prisoners at Liverpool has been reduced to a point where it is no longer necessary for them to be accommodated 3 in a cell. Some further improvement should be possible when the wing at Exeter (see para. 121) is ready later in 1972, but only limited progress will be possible until new establishments become available under the building programme.

138. The "mixed" nature of the population continues to be a feature of young prisoners' centres. The population at Aylesbury includes young men serving sentences of life imprisonment or of detention during Her Majesty's Pleasure; offenders serving sentences of imprisonment of 3 years or more who are in custody for the first time (some of them with no previous convictions); offenders serving 3 years or more who are already recidivists, but are feeling for the first time the full effect of a long sentence; and those serving sentences of 18 months to 3 years having already served one or more sentences of borstal training. This mixture presents both problems and opportunities, and is a considerable challenge to the staff concerned.

## Chapter Seven

### GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

#### ESTABLISHMENTS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

139. The total female population in prisons and borstals at the end of 1971 was 952, a slight decrease from the figure of 997 at the end of 1970, but an increase on the comparable figure—815—for the end of 1969. The average female population in 1971 was 1,035 compared with 988 in 1970, an increase of nearly 5 per cent. 1971 was the first year since 1955 when the average population of women and girls in custody exceeded 1,000. The year has therefore seen continued overcrowding of establishments for women and girls, particularly since accommodation at Holloway is severely constricted during the period of rebuilding.

140. There was particular pressure on the girls' borstals where the number of girls received under sentence has increased from 110 in 1968 to 282\* in 1971. The closed borstal at Bullwood Hall has normal accommodation for 102 girls but has been taking up to 130; but even so the average training period has had to be reduced to about 30 weeks. A number of temporary and permanent buildings are being constructed so that a positive programme can be maintained; and despite the difficulties a most successful "Study Weekend in Personal Relationships" was held at the borstal in the spring. The whole population of Bullwood took part, both girls and staff, and also the Friends of Bullwood. It was so successful that a further Study Weekend was held in the autumn.

141. The governor of Bullwood Hall reported:

"The increase in temporary accommodation by the 'double-bunking' introduced in 1970 has continued to be fully occupied throughout 1971. For the first time for several years, it was possible in the summer months to accept trainees from Holloway and the three women's remand centres within days of sentence being imposed. The subsequent upswing in the numbers sentenced means that, at the time of writing (January 1972), the waiting period for a vacancy averages 26 days. The sharing of accommodation by two adolescent trainees has many advantages, and it is hoped that future planning may include accommodation designed with this in mind."

142. Despite the dislocation at Holloway owing to redevelopment (paras. 147-148), continued progress has been made with treatment and training. The governor reported:

"Group counselling has continued with borstal recalls and with the longer-term inmates. On the recall wing in particular this has progressed very satisfactorily and now involves not only the staff and psychologist and psychiatrist but also the welfare officers. Alcoholics Anonymous and Way-

\* Provisional figure.

farers groups have been extended and now take place in all wings including the hospital. Drug addiction groups are also held for convicted and unconvicted inmates. Educational daytime classes are held regularly for young inmates in the remand centre as well as evening classes throughout the prison. An extra full-time lecturer in the education department has been approved and is in post. Art continues to be popular and five prizes were won in the Koestler Award Scheme. The Voluntary Cameron Group continues to be of the greatest help and meets regularly with inmates each week. Both recreation and education suffer to a certain extent at present from the confined space, and any outdoor activities except normal exercise will become impossible in the new year when we lose both exercise grounds to the builders. The flooring on each landing however gives a good area for normal association, television and records."

143. A major disadvantage for women held in custody before sentence is the long distance which they often have to travel between remand centres and courts. The new Crown Court organisation may to some extent reduce the number of long escorts; the overnight suites at Exeter, Norwich, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Swansea and Lincoln can sometimes help, but shortage of staff generally makes it necessary to restrict their use to occasions when the woman has to appear in court on consecutive days. A search began in 1970 for a property which could be converted to provide secure "hostel-type" accommodation for women and girls on remand or committed for trial in the Midlands. No property could however be found which provided the minimum facilities required for security and medical oversight, and the search was abandoned in favour of providing a purpose-built remand centre in or reasonably close to Birmingham. Two possible sites were the subject of feasibility studies at the end of the year but it must inevitably be some years before a new centre can be made available to the courts. In the meantime, the present overnight suite for up to 3 women at Birmingham Prison will be extended to provide accommodation for up to 10, and it will be made available for all women appearing in court in the Birmingham area, whether or not they are due to appear on successive days.

144. The borstal girls' mother and baby unit was moved from Exeter to Styal at the beginning of 1971, and no women are now accommodated in wings of men's Victorian prisons. In addition, the open borstal at East Sutton Park now takes some borstal girls who are in the early stages of pregnancy, and who are suitable for open conditions. They remain at East Sutton Park for the whole of the training period; are accepted into the local ante-natal clinic; the local midwife cares for them as for other members of the community; the nearby hospital accepts them into the maternity ward and under the guidance of the doctor and nurse the whole of the staff see that they have the necessary care. This development has proved extremely successful; it has been made possible by the great help rendered by the local community and the local medical services.

145. The small hostels at Hill Hall (for 6 girls from Bullwood Hall) and at East Sutton Park (for 9 girls) continued to provide useful training.

146. New and improved quarters for women officers have been built and are now in use at East Sutton Park and Askham Grange; and houses have been

built for the governors of these establishments. Staff are no longer housed in the same buildings as the women or girls, so that a greater degree of independence and a more private life are now possible.

### Redevelopment of Holloway

147. Progress continued throughout the year with the redevelopment of Holloway. Demolition of the old staff quarters was completed and a start was made in August on building the new quarters in blocks of self-contained flats.

148. One half of the old prison has now been converted to provide all the facilities previously provided by the prison as a whole. The other half will now be demolished and will be replaced in due course by the first of the new buildings for the main establishment. The new buildings will then be occupied so that the remainder of the existing buildings can be vacated and demolished, and the remainder of the new buildings constructed in their place. This process is complicated but it is necessary to enable the prison to continue to operate throughout the period of reconstruction. It has been planned with the greatest care, but the next few years will inevitably be a period of difficulty and discomfort for both the prisoners and the staff.

### SECURITY

#### Escapes

149. Detailed figures of escapes by male adult and young prisoners from all categories of prison and remand centre in the last four years are given below, set against the average population. In previous years these figures have been shown divided between escapes from open prisons and those from all types of closed establishment combined. Following the Mountbatten report which recommended the placing of inmates into four categories A, B, C and D (Category A representing the highest security risk and Category D the lowest) establishments have been similarly categorised, although it must not be thought that they accommodate exclusively prisoners of the category concerned. Thus a Category B prison, such as a local prison, may at any time hold prisoners of a number of security categories. From 1971, the figures for escapes are being shown on the basis of the numbers from each category of establishment. The first three categories shown below apply to closed establishments with descending degrees of security; the fourth (Category D) applies to open establishments:

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Average population .. .. .	24,712	26,886	30,486	31,274
1. Escapes from within prisons and remand centres:				
Special wings and dispersal prisons holding				
Category A prisoners .. .. .	2	nil	1	nil
Category B .. .. .	16	24	16	18
Category C .. .. .	3	9	12	20
Category D .. .. .	213	261	235	219
2. Escapes from escorts and supervised outside working parties .. .. .	65	97	101	107

150. The escapes from the closed establishments in 1971 were as follows:

<i>Category B</i>		<i>Category C</i>	
Ashford	1	Eastchurch	4
Birmingham	2	Haverigg	3
Chelmsford	3	Northeye	4
Dartmoor	3	Ranby	4
Dorchester	2	Shepton Mallet	2
Lewes	2	The Verne	3
Maidstone	3		
Nottingham	2		

The increase in the number of escapes from Category C prisons is due to the inclusion of 15 escapes from establishments which although surrounded by a security fence contain buildings which are not themselves secure; prior to 1970 escapes from these fenced establishments were shown as escapes from open prisons. There has also been a significant rise in the number of prisoners in Category C prisons.

#### **Dispersal of Category A Prisoners**

151. The dispersal of Category A prisoners from special wings to high security prisons, where they can be held as part of the normal prison population, has continued. The special wing at Durham was closed in August 1971. It is planned to close the special wing at Chelmsford early in 1972\* and at the same time to disperse a number of those held in the special wings at Leicester and Parkhurst. It is expected that the number of Category A prisoners not dispersed will by then have been reduced to 20 or less.

152. By October 1971 there were six selected prisons (Albany, Parkhurst, Wormwood Scrubs, Gartree, Hull and Wakefield) holding up to 10 per cent of Category A prisoners amongst a predominantly Category B population. The Category A prisoners inevitably intensified problems of security and control, inseparable from the containment of long sentence prisoners.

153. Dealing successfully with such problems requires a deep understanding of the nature of custodial institutions and the development of management techniques to meet new problems. Throughout 1972, senior and middle management staff of dispersal prisons will come together in groups to the Staff College at Wakefield for discussion and training in ways and means of tackling their problems.

154. During the year the strengthened perimeters of the six dispersal prisons have not been breached. At Hull a desperate attempt by twelve prisoners was foiled by the effective co-ordination of all the prison's defences whilst the police response to the alarm provided support outside the walls. At Albany a series of demonstrations by prisoners extending over several days was successfully contained by the staff. No other incidents of special significance occurred.

#### **UHF Radio Communication**

155. Portable radio sets for inter-communication between staff on patrol and a central control room were introduced a few years ago as an experiment at a

\* This was done in February 1972.

small number of the higher security risk prisons. The radio networks proved so successful as an aid to security and control that 70 establishments are now so equipped. All closed prisons and two closed borstals are provided for, and it is intended to extend provision to other selected borstals during 1972.

#### **Prison Dog Service**

156. Dog teams continue to play their part in protecting prison perimeters. One of the examples of their usefulness as a deterrent was the assistance they gave towards preventing the attempted mass escape at Hull mentioned in para. 154.

157. The complement at the end of the year was 243 dogs and handlers stationed at 24 prisons. Initial training is still given by police instructors. Refresher training however is being undertaken increasingly by prison service instructors, who also supervised 70 public displays by prison dog teams during 1971.

#### **RESEARCH**

##### *Research by the Home Office Research Unit*

158. Work continued during 1971 on the many projects on the penal system in which the Research Unit are engaged. For the Prison Department, those of particular relevance included projects concerned with life imprisonment; prison industry; escapers and absconders; staff attitudes; prison regimes; welfare and social work with prisoners; the provision of after-care facilities; and a number of projects concerned with parole.

159. New projects started by the Research Unit during 1971 included the following:

- (a) A survey of prisoners in the South East Region to provide the Prison Department with details of the numbers of different 'types' for whom provision should be made, with indications for their treatment.
- (b) A comparative study of two groups of drug addicts: those first identified at hospital drug treatment clinics and in prisons.
- (c) Two groups of drug addicts identified at a remand centre during 1968-1970 and documented in respect of drug-taking histories and social and psychological characteristics, will be followed up in terms of penal treatment, subsequent drug-taking and criminal behaviour.

##### *Research supported by Home Office Grant*

160. During 1971 work continued on the following projects:

- (a) The psychological consequences of long-term imprisonment (Durham University: Department of Psychology).
- (b) Nottingham prisoners' families project (Leicester University: School of Social Work).
- (c) Medical aspects of the prison service (London University: Institute of Psychiatry).
- (d) Some aspects of parole (Nuffield Foundation).
- (e) Prison regimes (Southampton University: Department of Sociology and Social Administration).

161. During the year a study of the personality and social background of selected boys and young men—some of which will be carried out in penal establishments—was started at London University: Bedford College. Another study on the personality of offenders was agreed with the University of London Institute of Psychiatry. This aims to test theories about the susceptibility of certain personality types to the development of criminal tendencies, and to investigate the causal mechanisms.

#### *Research by the Prison Service*

162. An extensive programme of research by prison medical officers and psychologists continued during 1971. The main areas of study by prison medical officers continued to be drugs and alcohol addiction; personality disorders; and the treatment of sexual offenders. The work of prison psychologists included the appraisal of organisational and managerial processes within prison service establishments, the evaluation of correlations between criminality and aptitude, personality and behavioural variables, in all sections of the male, female, and young persons populations, as well as research into the evaluation of specific treatment regimes.

#### *Facilities given to outside Research Workers*

163. In addition to the projects referred to above, the Prison Department gave facilities to students, universities, and other outside organisations, to do research on their own account inside the prison service. Twenty such projects were in progress during the year.

### OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

#### **Regional Offices**

164. The Report for 1970 (para. 90 ff.) showed the four regional offices to be settling into their role of providing close support and control to establishments, and of taking over a number of blocks of work delegated from headquarters. During 1971 they have consolidated their position in the administrative structure.

165. Each region has however experienced heavy pressure on its resources, and this has been particularly the case in the largest regions. Although the process of further delegation was restrained, there was a steady increase in the volume and complexity of the work already within the responsibility of regions. Their value as a link in the channel of communication between administration and operation is reflected in the growing demands both made on the services and expertise of the offices, and regional directors and their deputies engage in an extensive programme of visits to their establishments as well as playing a full part in headquarters and inter-regional consultation.

166. The building programme is another field where their work is gathering momentum. The regions also occupy a key position in coordinating resources to meet the short-term demands of overcrowding, which involves not only accommodating the population generally but also maintaining a flow through the different establishments which cater for the various types or successive stages of custody. Though overcrowding was not quite so severe as in 1970, the work it entailed continued at a high level.

167. A feature of the year was the emergence of a regionally-based framework in several fields of administration and consultation. Of particular importance here are the regional works committees which have developed into an important element in the process of assessing priorities in schemes for additional inmate accommodation or for other works.

#### **Courts Act 1971**

168. Detailed instructions were sent to governors on the provisions in the Courts Act 1971 which replaced Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions by the Crown Court from 1st January 1972. Some 130 changes were made in committal areas for prisons and remand centres in order to take account of the new court structure, and to reduce the number of escorts and the distance they have to travel. The work of prison staff should be significantly reduced by the new arrangements under which calendars of prisoners committed to the Crown Court for trial or sentence will take the form of weekly lists of committals to each Crown Court Centre.

#### **Boards of Visitors and Visiting Committees**

169. Visiting Committees, appointed by certain courts and composed wholly of magistrates, were first established by the Prison Act 1877. They carried out their duties under the Prison Rules in all prisons to which courts committed direct. (Comparable duties in other prisons, borstals and detention centres were carried out by Boards of Visitors appointed by the Secretary of State—see the following paragraph.) The Courts Act 1971 abolished Visiting Committees; all establishments, including those formerly served by Visiting Committees, are now served by Boards of Visitors. The Department and the community generally, as well as the prisoners whose interests the committees existed to serve, owe them a considerable debt of gratitude for their long and devoted voluntary service.

170. Boards of Visitors have the same functions as Visiting Committees, but one distinction is that not all their members must be magistrates. The contribution that magistrates can make to the work of Boards is however recognised, and the Secretary of State has made it clear that he hopes to ensure that eventually about half the members of each Board should be magistrates.

171. The last annual conference of Visiting Committees and Boards of Visitors was held in June. As in previous years, it was arranged by the Magistrates' Association. Annual Conferences of Boards of Visitors will continue, but they will in future be organised by the Home Office.

172. During the year, Regional Directors arranged three regional conferences of members of Visiting Committees and Boards of Visitors, and there was a conference of members of Visiting Committees and Boards of Visitors of women's establishments. The intention for the future is for each of the 4 regions to hold one such conference a year, and for headquarters to arrange a separate annual conference for women's establishments.

#### **Boards of Inquiry—New Hall Detention Centre and Ashford Remand Centre**

173. In March 1971 an inquiry was set up at New Hall detention centre to look into allegations made by two former trainees that they had been ill-treated by certain

members of the staff. The inquiry was carried out by a board consisting of the Chairman of the Board of Visitors, another member of the Board and the Chairman of the Board at another detention centre. It found that none of the allegations of ill-treatment was justified; that neither of the young men had any justifiable grounds for complaint; and that none of the officers had behaved in any manner which called for reproof.

174. Later in the year a similar board of inquiry was set up to investigate complaints by three former inmates of Ashford remand centre about the treatment they had received at the centre. The complaints included allegations of brutality by the staff. The board, which reported early in 1972, found no substance in any of the allegations, whether these reflected on the conduct of individual officers or on the administration of the centre.

#### **Management Review: Third Stage**

175. In consultation with the Steering Committee, the Review Team has drawn up plans for a series of complementary studies designed to approach from several different angles the central problem of the most suitable organisational structure and allocation of responsibilities for the discharge of the tasks appropriate to different kinds of prison service establishments.

176. This programme of work will take at least two years. Work has started in the Midland Region where detailed discussions will be held with staff in eight institutions, and at Feltham borstal where an exercise in Management by Objectives is in progress.

#### **Publicity**

177. The training and treatment of persons in prison service custody has continued to attract the interest of the Press, Television and Radio, particularly in relation to overcrowding in prisons, the reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries and Supply, and various aspects of prison industries and prison education. Facilities were provided by the Prison Department and individual establishments for a number of broadcasting features including a BBC Radio 4 interview with the Director of Industries and Supply, and a "Questions of Belief" programme from Gaynes Hall borstal in which the inmates took part; a Granada-TV film made at Manchester prison; and a BBC-2 "Look Stranger" item showing the contribution of prisoners to the work of clearing the Upper Avon canal.

178. A second showing of the Prison Service Touring Exhibition "People in Prison" was held on the concourse of Waterloo Station in London in July and met with considerable interest from members of the public; various new features were incorporated, including a short colour film of aspects of the work of prison officers. A number of establishments again provided valuable and interesting publicity for the work of the prison service by participating in local shows or exhibitions.

#### **International Activities**

179. Mr. B. C. Cubbon (Controller (Administration)) attended the 20th Plenary Meeting in Strasbourg of the Council of Europe Committee on Crime Problems, as joint United Kingdom representative.

180. In order to reflect fully the increasing role being undertaken by the United Kingdom in international penal matters, Mr. W. R. Cox C.B., Director General of the Prison Service, assumed in October the leadership of the United Kingdom representation on the Committee. Mr. Cox has also been appointed a member of the United Nations Expert Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, and is the United Kingdom Correspondent on prison matters for the United Nations.

181. Mr. B. A. Emes of Prison Department headquarters attended a Council of Europe seminar in Denmark on "The Prison and the Environment" in October. Mr. M. F. G. Selby of Prison Department headquarters and Mr. B. V. Smith, Assistant Governor I at Long Lartin prison, visited Kumla prison in Sweden in November to study the effects of electronic locking systems on inmates and staff.

182. Several members of the prison service made study visits abroad under the Council of Europe scheme for exchange study visits.

## Chapter Eight

### INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLY

#### THE ROLE AND STRUCTURE OF THE DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLY

##### Introduction

183. Reference was made in the Report for 1970 (para. 111) to a review in that year of the work, functions and structure of the Directorate of Industries and Supply. During 1971 much of the main proposals was put into effect. One purpose of the review was to seek a clear definition of the role of DIS, its aims and objectives. As a result the basic penological task of the Directorate, to provide work and services to support the rehabilitative functions of the Department, was expressed in terms of management capacity and the effectiveness of its administrative and economic efficiency. This has led to the introduction at headquarters of an improved organisational structure and the development of a more comprehensive and purposeful style of management. The revised organisation was aimed at the concentration of expertise within more clearly defined areas of responsibility and authority, and at detailed job specifications for managers and supporting staff at all levels. The review served also to identify the basic constraints which impair the efficiency of prison industries and it has been possible within the limits of environmental and operational circumstances to make some progress in removing or eliminating them. Information and control systems, designed better to provide for the planning, loading and progressing of work in a modernised industrial system, have been incorporated into the managerial process as envisaged in the review.

184. Most of the changes referred to have been introduced as opportunity offered and as staff became available during the year. Other changes, involving the devolution of responsibilities for prison industries to line management in the regional offices and field establishments, have had to be deferred as manpower resources are at present inadequate for this purpose.

185. The Directorate is organised in five main groups to provide the services needed to operate four main areas of the Prison Department's activities: Industries (2 groups); Farms and Gardens; Supply; and Catering. There is a personnel and secretariat section and an accounts section which serve the Directorate as a whole. All groups are strongly inter-related and it has been a major objective of management to achieve the fullest possible integration of these services in all the planning and operational aspects of their task. Thus the Supply Group, which provides and controls the use of supplies of all kinds for the maintenance of people in custody, the furniture and equipment of penal establishments, and staff uniform and accoutrements, is the major customer of Prison Industries and supplier to the Catering Group; the Farms and Gardens Group provides a considerable proportion of the Supply Group's requirements of foodstuffs which are in turn utilised by the catering service.

186. The Industries Group is divided into two distinct but closely related parts, a Commercial Group and a Planning and Services Group. Planning and Services, besides its responsibilities for planning the future developments in industry, and the provision of management services, includes the accounting and personnel sections referred to above. The Commercial Group is concerned with the technical, commercial and operational services for prison industries.

##### Management

187. The Directorate of Industries and Supply is controlled by a Board of Management. The Director (who is responsible to the Controller (Administration), a member of the Prisons Board) is the chairman and the other members are the managers of the five groups already referred to.

##### PRISON INDUSTRIES

188. The aims of prison industries may be summarised as the provision of work for all persons in custody who are assigned for industrial employment, such work to be purposeful and efficiently organised and suited as nearly as possible to the needs of the prisoners and trainees so employed. The purpose is thus to contribute, through an appropriate industrial experience, to training and treatment needs whilst at the same time making the best economic use of labour and the other resources, and thereby to contribute to the cost of maintaining the penal system.

189. It is the task of industrial management to satisfy the penological requirements for full employment on good and suitable work, and at the same time to operate as efficiently and profitably as possible. Reconciling these criteria is one of the main constraints on the commercial viability of prison industries. The Directorate sees it as a major task of management to balance these aims within the general premise that the provision of good industrial work, run on modern lines and with adequate resources, contributes much to the achievement of the dual purposes of good training and profitability.

190. Simultaneously with meeting the demands generated by the steady growth in the penal population, prison industries must seek also a positive improvement in working conditions and experience. Essential to this are the managerial improvements resulting from the 1970 review, and the resources to provide suitable work and working environments. To meet these broad needs both quantitatively and qualitatively, the basic resource requirements are more workshop space, plant and, above all, staff with the right training and experience. The provision of more and better equipped management, improved and expanded production services (such as quality control, production training, work study), and the continuous rationalisation of activities are vital. The planning of the future of prison industries includes provision for all these elements.

191. Within the broad framework of the plan for industry, the Commercial Group develops and up-grades industrial activities and sells the products at market prices. The continuous growth in the volume of production caused by the expansion and increasing efficiency makes the finding of adequate market outlets a major and increasing task.

## Planning

192. The basic planning for the development of prison industrial activities stems from long-range forecasting of the future size and distribution of the penal population, and of the numbers within that population likely to be assigned to industries. Once this industrial commitment is established, the basic resources in terms of additional workshop space and supervisory (shop floor level) management can be assessed. From market research, and with penological considerations in mind, the types of industrial activity can also be determined. From this the management requirements are assessed. The planning process also involves an assessment of what is needed to improve the quality of industrial work in penal establishments within anticipated resources.

193. An annual "rolling" 5-year development plan is produced which incorporates not only the planned resources but the anticipated annual values of production and sales, all costs, and the expected overall trading balance.

194. Annual budgets are prepared for all workshops and monthly trading results are analysed by the accounts section and discussed with the Commercial Group managers. An increasing amount of management information and advice is being supplied to the Board of Management and to the product managers to assist them in controlling and planning their activities.

## Quality of industrial Activities

195. For both penological and commercial reasons, an increasing emphasis is being given to the quality of the products of prison industries, and the planned increase in the working space per operative facilitates the process. Because of present cramped conditions the nature of the work in too many industrial workshops has been restricted to activity which is not best suited to the labour available. Too high a proportion has been employed on sewing work and light assembly. It is now becoming possible to expand such activities as wood-working and various forms of engineering. This shift of emphasis will be accelerated as new establishments, for which higher standards of workshop space have been planned, come into use. Within existing workshops steady progress is being made in up-grading the type and quality of work produced, by installing modern plant and machinery, instituting aptitude testing and pre-production training and using work study and improved quality control procedures. Considerable attention is also being paid to the training of staff from shop floor to management levels. Much of the resources of the personnel section is concerned with the training and development of staff.

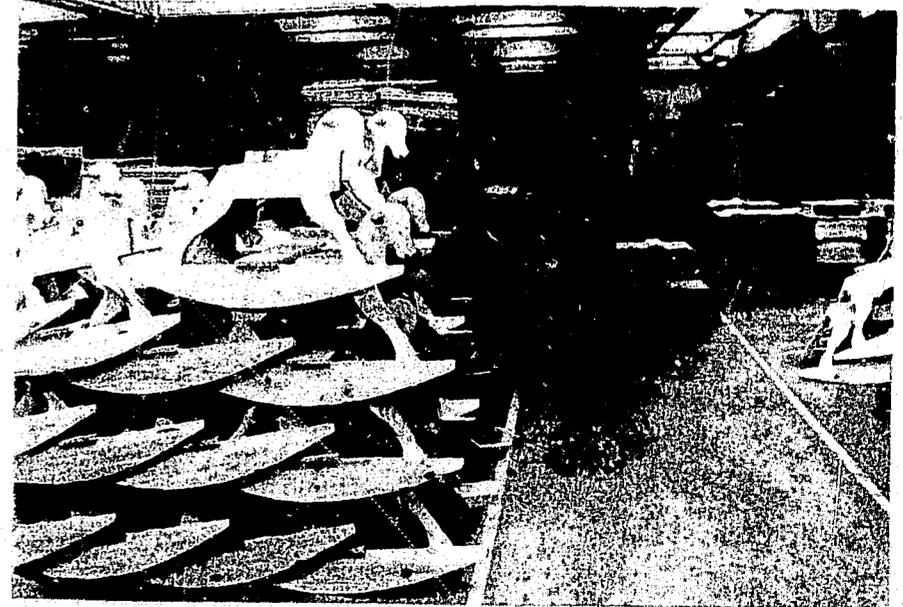
## The Pattern of Prison Industries

196. For some years now it has been recognised that industrial activities have been too diverse, and there has been a steady movement towards reducing them to about six major activities. This eases the task of management, conserves manpower and, by concentrating resources into a restricted number of channels, promotes efficiency.

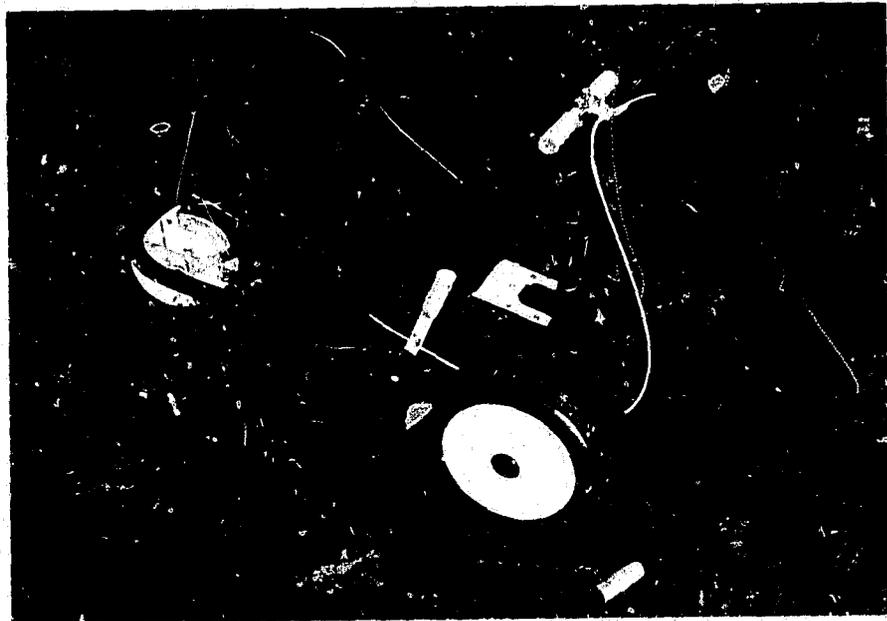
197. It has also been the policy to provide at each establishment the right mix of industrial activity. Although this has been impracticable at many of the large overcrowded prisons where workshop space has been at a premium, it is fortun-



1. A punch-card controlled multi-headed automatic machine being delivered at Albany prison for the woodwork industry. This machine is one of the most up to date means of production in the furniture field. It is capable of high-volume furniture production and guarantees high quality with a minimum training period. (See para. 203).



2. The woodwork shop at Albany prison. Prominent in this general view is a stack of rocking-horses ready to go to the finishing shop.



3. The Hobcart. Developed and produced at Stoke Heath borstal, it is specifically designed to give mobility to handicapped children. It can be propelled and steered by the child, or by an adult from behind. (See para. 206.)



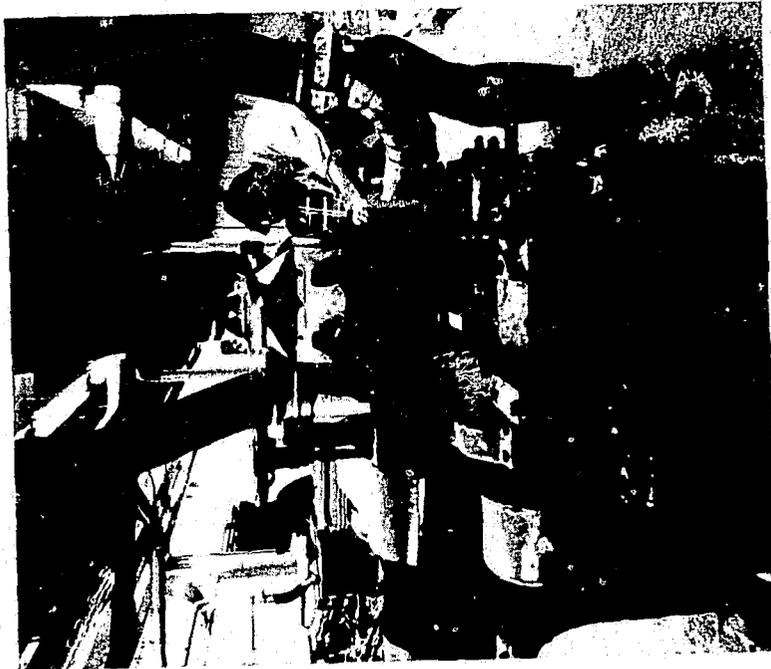
4. The farm at Dartmoor prison has recently acquired a grass-drying plant. Here an inmate is checking a burner flame. (See para. 225.)



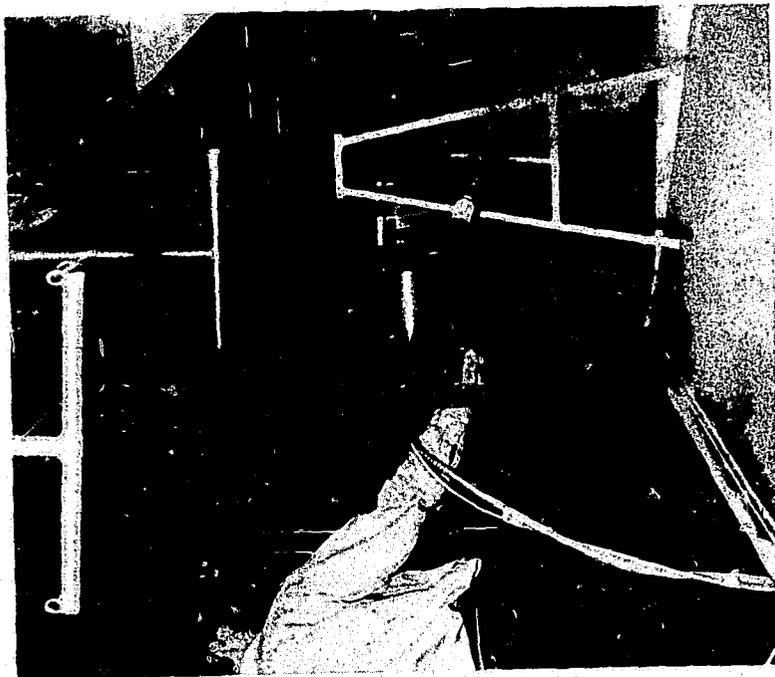
5. A general view of the modular kitchen equipment at Birmingham prison.



5. Sheets and pillow-cases being dried and ironed by modern processes in the laundry at Coldingley prison. (See para. 208.)



8. Woodwork at Hull prison. A six cutter moulder being operated by an inmate.



7. Epoxy-powder-spraying in the engineering workshop at Swynnerton. (See para. 203.)

ate that at most of the establishments where longer-term prisoners are held there has been the space to provide the extra workshop accommodation to meet this need. The problem of the overcrowded local and other establishments has not been overlooked, and wherever it has been at all practicable additional working space has been provided or is planned. But it will be a long time before the problem of resources in these establishments is overcome, and in the meantime they will continue as areas where the pattern of employment is both penologically and commercially unsatisfactory. Under the worst conditions workshops can only be regarded as providing activities at an occupational level for prisoners who would otherwise be idle. Despite the problems of resources, environment and finding suitable marketing outlets, this problem is being steadily reduced.

#### *Manpower and Manning*

198. Manpower is a major constraint on planning and therefore on the speed of progress towards the objectives of prison industrial activities. This area of training and treatment is but one of the pressing demands on the manpower resources granted to the Prison Department as a whole, and in consequence the allocations are insufficient to realise the potential growth of prison industries which are already fully stretched. Thus the deficiencies in management resources, the main block on progress, can be made good only over a considerable period of time, and planning must conform with this pattern. The present shortage of prison officers and the pressure of other activities also restrict the workshop hours. The aim is to provide in industry a full working week, but the average is at present only 28 hours. This is far short of what is desirable penologically and commercially, and it results in a serious loss of profit and an inadequate return on investment.

#### *Productivity and Earnings*

199. There are now some 15,500 people employed in prison industries and, as stated above, they work on average a 28-hour week. The penological aim is that they should work at a good tempo in efficiently run workshops. The commercial aim is that they should produce as much as possible.

200. Considerable effort is thus being put into the provision of good workshops. There is a high level of investment in plant and machinery, and with the progressive improvements being made in methods, training and quality control there has been a significant improvement in productivity and performance.

201. For the operative, although job satisfaction and conditions of employment to some degree motivate work, the main inducement to greater productivity is the opportunity for higher earnings. The money earned is available for buying an enlarging range of foodstuffs and personal items from the canteen, and for other purposes such as saving for home leave, contributing to a general purpose fund which finances various recreational facilities, and so on. Almost all prison workshops have incentive earnings schemes in one form or another, usually based on piecework. Maximum earnings under the usual piecework scheme are 79p a week, but in specially selected workshops (usually where there is at least a 32-hour week, and where job evaluation and work-study times to British Standards are applied) there are "higher incentive earnings schemes" in use, and earnings of £1.74 a week can be achieved for standard performance. At present some

1,600 operatives are paid under these schemes, and the planned progression is at the rate of 800 a year.

### **The Commercial Group**

202. The Commercial Group conducts its operations through 3 "Product" Sections—General Products which covers woodworking and engineering; Service Industries which includes laundry and metal recovery; and Clothing and Textiles. During the year all sections made progress in improving their technical capacity, and in enlarging the market horizons in those industries which offer scope for the twin aims of penological training and commercial profitability.

#### *General Products*

203. The provision of suitable workshops with modern facilities opened up opportunities to expand and to extend the range of products for sale and for supply to the Prison Department. To this end, and to increase productivity, modern advanced machinery has been installed. In the greatly expanded carpentry unit at Albany prison there is now a punch-card operated machine capable of producing components for up to 1,200 dining chairs in a 40-hour week; at Dartmoor prison there is a sophisticated moulding machine for producing fronts for television cabinets; and at Swynnerton, the satellite of Stafford prison, an epoxy-power-spraying plant was opened during the year. This plant, a forerunner of its kind in the country, incorporates a conveyor-belt arrangement which made possible in the tubular furniture industry the development of the first medium-batch production system in prison industries. The introduction of these and other modern machines and techniques opens the way to a new range of products and to new markets. These industries were also able, for the first time, to meet the increasing demands made on them for the supply of furniture for use within the Prison Department.

204. In the pursuit of new markets, consultants were engaged to undertake a complete market survey for the woodworking industry. This was started during the year and is expected to provide information and advice about the range of products, and the production plans, which would enable prison industries to take full advantage of market potential.

205. Another market research project commissioned by the Directorate was concerned with the electro-mechanical field. This work was completed during the year and the consultants' report is now being studied. A five-year plan of expansion is being devised for this area of work in which there is thought to be potential for the employment of at least 1,000 men.

206. In the search for new products a furniture design competition was sponsored by the Department and offered to 2 Colleges of Art: the winning entry, a geriatric chair, was submitted by the Kingston-upon-Hull College of Art. At Stoke Heath borstal a new product was developed as a result of close co-operation between the private sector and prison industries. A Midlands medical practitioner saw the need for a vehicle which would facilitate the movement of spina-bifida children; his ideas were developed by the Apprentices' Association of a Wolverhampton firm of engineers and a prototype was built. The Prison Department was then approached, and it was agreed that the vehicle

should be produced by prison industries as a non-profit-making venture and marketed under the trade-name "Hobcart". Further developments were made and before the end of the year the first Hobcarts for sale in the open market has been produced.

#### *Service Industries*

207. During the year the responsibility for equipping prison laundries passed from the Directorate of Works to the Directorate of Industries and Supply, and a modernisation programme for existing laundries was planned to be undertaken concurrently with the building of larger laundries at selected establishments. Modernisation and expansion were needed to relieve the rising pressure on existing laundries which was a consequence of the increasing prison population. The programme made it possible to close small, uneconomic laundry units and also to create the capacity to expand into a limited area of commercial activity. Plans to expand in this field were discussed with the trade association for the laundry industry.

208. At Coldingley prison, contract work has been undertaken for a Regional Hospital Board. This work has demanded the utilisation of the full capacity of the laundry at 120,000 lbs. per week. This has led to consideration being given to the provision of comparable laundry facilities at new prisons with a view to their participation in similar commercial activities for other Hospital Boards.

209. The year saw a pronounced reduction in the metal recovery industry due to the decline in capital investment and changes in cable design. The value of this industry lies chiefly in its capacity to employ a large number of unskilled men, but economically it is unprofitable. Plans were put in hand to rationalise the industry in order to co-ordinate output with the falling requirements of customers.

210. The effect of unemployment in the country was reflected in prison workshops in the loss of work from established customers. Several firms withdrew orders in order to maintain sufficient to ensure the continuity of work for their own employees. In some cases it was only with difficulty that prison workshops were kept in production.

#### *Clothing and Textiles*

211. For many years the main products of the Section have been clothing items for use in the prison service, and protective clothing for other Government Departments. During 1971 it became clear that the capacity to manufacture had outstripped traditional markets, and that new products and new markets were needed. To this end plans were made to rationalise light textile production and to replace it in several units by more skilled tailoring occupations. The change-over was initiated in the North Region, and to facilitate the production of good quality articles in several workshops throughout the Region, plans were made to instal hydraulic press die-cutting machines in Manchester prison to cut garment parts for supply to the new workshops.

212. A programme of modernisation was also started in the weaving industry. Broadlooms were installed; automatic machines were supplied for winding

shops; and to overcome the difficulties met in the supply of warps, the first warping and sizing shop was equipped at Kirkham prison.

213. Tent-making was introduced into prison industries at Thorp Arch prison in 1971.

214. The year saw the launching of a programme aimed at creating a secure foundation for future expansion by raising quality standards and improving delivery performances. Quality audit was introduced into many workshops, and although the initial result was to reduce the level of production the quality standards started to rise and later production showed signs of recovery to original levels.

#### Summary of the Year's Work

215. The year 1971 was a good one for prison industries. There was a considerable increase in workshop accommodation, but because of the levelling-off in the rise in the penal population the demands for additional places in industry were reduced, the effect being to reduce overcrowding and to increase the average area of workshop space per operative. The effects of the re-organisation had also begun to take effect with beneficial results in many areas. In the year ended 31st December 1971 the value of production again increased by more than 20 per cent, and it is expected that the trading accounts for the year ended 31st March 1972 will, despite the economic recession and the effects of the miners' strike in February, show goods and services to the value of £9.7m produced as against £7.5m in the previous year, and the loss of £211,000 in 1970/71 converted into a profit of over £500,000. Thus it is expected that for the first time since trading accounts were introduced, prison industries, after the steady reduction of losses over the previous years, will have shown a profit.

216. During the year 175 additional operatives were moved on to the "higher incentive" earnings scheme in 3 workshops, and the newly established quality control service began to take effect. The quality of products, confirmed by customer reaction, was improved in several product areas. Progress was also made in the up-grading of industrial activities, and a good deal of effort was directed towards developing new products to higher standards.

217. The current growth of prison industries, and the problem of unemployment, have emphasised the need to maintain the closest possible contacts with trade associations and trades unions about the nature and level of commercial activity, especially in the most sensitive industries and areas. It is the policy that prison industries should trade at fair market prices and that they should not encroach unduly on private interests or employment prospects in seeking an appropriate share of any particular market. The situation varies in different industries, and every effort is made to secure the information and co-operation needed to maintain this policy. This constraint is a severe handicap to the expansion needed to meet the penological and commercial aims of prison industries, but it is accepted as a social responsibility. During 1971 an important step was taken in the establishment of regular working arrangements with the CBI and TUC which will enable prison industries, through consultation, to receive expert guidance in planning growth (especially in the private sector) compatible with the Department's policy on market competition.

218. The following table summarises the estimated trading results for the financial year ended 31st March 1972:

	1971/72						1970/71	
	Industrial workshops		Occupational workshops		All workshops		All workshops	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
<i>Value of Production for:</i>								
Prison Department	4,843,330	52	134,060	30	4,977,390	51	3,482,131	46
Other Government Departments	1,940,380	21	25,260	5	1,965,640	20	1,834,474	25
Other Outside Purchases ..	2,468,557	27	292,055	65	2,760,612	29	2,191,013	29
	9,252,267	100	451,375	100	9,703,642	100	7,507,618	100
<i>Expenses:</i>								
Materials ..	4,160,797	45	162,200	36	4,322,997	44	3,645,391	49
Prisoners' Earnings ..	355,364	4	60,543	13	415,907	4	363,778	5
Supervision ..	1,551,270	17	260,493	58	1,811,763	19	1,527,854	20
Overheads ..	1,400,158	15	123,539	27	1,523,697	16	1,273,069	17
Local Administration ..	510,675	5	59,725	14	570,400	6	477,068	6
Central Administration ..	—	—	—	—	545,367	6	431,340	6
	7,978,264	86	666,500	148	9,190,131	95	7,718,500	103
Profit/(Loss) ..	1,274,003	14	(215,125)	(48)	513,511	5	(210,882)	(3)

#### Farms and Gardens

219. The total acreage of land under the control of the Farms and Gardens Group amounts to approximately 12,500 acres, of which some 11,000 acres are devoted to commercial farming and horticultural enterprises. The farms and horticultural units continue to be managed with the object of providing a good type of work and training for prisoners and trainees and, where consistent with this aim, to make a profit.

220. Farming, like certain industries, is not a type of work of which many prisoners and trainees have experience or which they will be likely to follow as an occupation after release. On these grounds its validity as a training and rehabilitative resource has been questioned, but the object of the Directorate's farming and industrial work is of a more general nature. It is aimed at helping offenders to acquire the habit of regular and useful work, to enhance self-respect, and to contribute something to the quality of life in penal institutions. If in the process some skills are acquired, that is an advantage; but the expected benefits are more broadly conceived. Farming especially has environmental merit which is valuable to all who live and work in penal establishments, whether in custody or as members of the staff. It is also well suited to operational circumstances in which the population is subject to fluctuations in numbers and turnover of labour, and this has been of especial value during the recent phase of overcrowding.

221. The current policy is to rationalise the activities into larger units which helps to give a better quality training and an increase in profitability, whereas the previous diversification into small units inhibited the adoption of modern methods and techniques. This specialisation has resulted in a marked increase in productivity and output which has been reflected in the current trading account, and has also resulted in the acquisition of additional machinery which assists in the training role of the Group's activities.

222. A proportion of the production from the farms and gardens is directed towards the supply of vegetables and milk for consumption within the prison service; during the year ended 31st March 1972, produce to the value of £164,130 was so used. Consideration is currently being given to supplying prepared vegetables to the kitchens from the larger farming units; this will include such items as peeled potatoes, shredded cabbage, runner beans, prepared sprouts and diced root vegetables. It is also proposed to extend the varieties grown for use in the diet. A large increase in the production of salad crops for use within the dietary scale was made during 1971, and further increases are planned for 1972.

223. Efforts are being made to up-grade the landscaping of the gardens and environs of the establishments and staff quarters areas. To facilitate these improvements, modern shrub and tree propagation units have been set up at Hollesley Bay Colony borstal, Leyhill prison, Hewell Grange borstal and Ford prison. A part of the output from these units is being marketed to the Department of the Environment for their landscaping schemes. A major landscaping project is currently being undertaken in conjunction with the Directorate of Works at The Verne prison. A further scheme has begun at Kingston (Portsmouth) prison.

224. Land reclamation work has continued at the North Devon farms attached to Exeter prison, and at North Sea Camp detention centre. This work has resulted in large increases in the productivity from these farms, as well as providing a valuable increment to land resources. Land clearance work has been carried out on the new prison site at Lockwood.

225. New farm buildings have been provided at Dorchester prison, Camp Hill prison, Eastchurch prison, Gaynes Hall borstal, Rochester borstal, Hatfield borstal, Usk borstal and Hewell Grange borstal. The refurbishing of existing buildings has continued. New machinery, including such items as mechanical diggers, has been provided during the year. A grass-drying plant has been erected at Dartmoor prison and will come into production early in 1972.

226. Inmates at Kirkham prison and at Gaynes Hall borstal have been given the opportunity of receiving specialist training leading to the award of City and Guilds Certificates in horticulture and agriculture. It is expected that these pilot schemes will be extended to other establishments during 1972.

227. During the year, a system of Management by Objectives was introduced into the Farms and Gardens group (both at headquarters and in the field) by a joint team of management consultants and staff of the Home Office Management Services Division.

228. In this process the aims and objectives of the group were defined, and every manager within the group completed a management guide which will be reviewed every 6 months in the case of the larger farming units and annually at those establishments where there is only a small garden commitment. Thus the exercise has given clear and precise terms of reference to all levels of management. It is not yet possible accurately to assess the tangible benefits of this exercise, but the indications are that the principles of this style of management have helped to integrate the widely-scattered staff into one corporate unit, and have improved the standard of management at all levels. The new disciplines introduced have been accepted by the staff, and a number of constructive suggestions for improvement have been made and implemented.

229. During the year an average of some 1,816 prisoners and trainees were employed by the Farms and Gardens group as part of their training regime. The commercial results for the year ending 31st March 1972 showed continuing progress. The group recorded a trading profit of £222,295 which was substantially in excess of the previous year.

230. The main task ahead is to consolidate this progress and to maintain a balance between the demands of modernisation and the requirements of a flexible contribution to training regimes.

#### SUPPLY

231. The scale and importance of the supply service is not always fully appreciated. The smooth operation of the systems which control so wide a range of supplies is essential to the operational efficiency of the field establishments. During the period of severe and rising pressure on the Prison Department in 1970/71 the supply services were under much strain; reserve stocks were seriously depleted and in many cases inadequate. Much progress has now been made in eliminating shortages and in completing and refining the scheme to centralise storage of the domestic supplies for all Prison Department establishments. All stocks of clothing, furniture and equipment which had formerly been held in some 110 prison stores were concentrated into space which was already available within 8 central stores under the control of Supply and Transport Branch. This has simplified the supply system. Each establishment now places a monthly demand for goods upon its parent central store which, in arranging delivery with its own transport, also collects for return to the central store any domestic goods which have been manufactured in the prison's workshops.

232. The benefits of this rationalisation of supply and storage procedures are threefold: valuable space in overcrowded prisons has been released for other more essential needs; estimating, provisioning and stock control of domestic supplies has been made easier for headquarters purposes; both clerical and storekeeping work have been reduced with a consequent saving of staff time in prison establishments.

## CATERING

233. During the year the catering service was transferred from the Directorate of Prison Medical Services to the administrative control of the Directorate of Industries and Supply. The opportunity was taken to review the administration of this service, and it is proposed to strengthen its managerial role by organisational change and in the arrangements for training. Although there remains an advisory function the main task is now seen as one of management, and the catering managers will stimulate this attitude throughout the catering service both by liaison visits and in the context of staff training.

234. The content and pattern of training is currently under consideration, and it is intended that new courses should be devised that will offer a modern relevant syllabus, inject more expertise and enjoy better basic facilities. They will provide also for development training and for opportunity to promote professional standards.

235. Apart from management and training, which are seen as basic to the enhancement of the service, the catering group will concentrate on improving the range and quality of food, and in particular on providing satisfactory meals at courts or in other circumstances that take prisoners out of the scope of the normal kitchen and food distribution arrangements.

## Chapter Nine

### THE INSPECTORATE

236. Until the reorganisation of the Department in 1969 the functions of inspectors were vested in the Assistant Commissioners (who later became Assistant Directors). Establishments were divided between them and the duties of each included the regular inspection of establishments and the communication of the Department's policy to governors. They were also required to conduct investigations and disciplinary inquiries, hear staff and inmates' applications, and interview officers for periodic assessments. They were available for consultation on day-to-day operational matters, and had authority to make decisions in many areas of administration referred to them by governors.

237. Following the recommendations resulting from a Management Review, the then Home Secretary announced in February 1969 a new top structure for the Prison Department. The central feature was a reconstituted Prisons Board which included the Inspector General as head of a new section concentrating on inspection, and separated from executive functions. The functions of the new Inspectorate were to provide systematic arrangements for visiting, inspecting and reporting on the efficiency, shortcomings and needs of regions and individual establishments in England and Wales, with the object of ensuring that policies were being effectively implemented and to bring any difficulties or problems in the field to the notice of those responsible at the appropriate level.

238. On 1st January 1971 the title was changed to Chief Inspector of the Prison Service. The Chief Inspector's team was composed of two assistant directors, one governor, one principal, one senior executive officer and two chief officers class I with necessary supporting office staff at headquarters. All inspectors had had considerable experience in the field; their total experience had covered establishments of all kinds in the penal system.

239. It is intended that every establishment should receive a full inspection over a 5 years' cycle. A full inspection of a large prison or borstal takes 5 to 7 days, a medium-sized establishment 4 to 5 days, and usually 3 days are sufficient for small places like detention centres. Six full inspections were carried out in 1969, 12 in 1970 and 22 in 1971. Twenty-six full inspections are scheduled to take place in 1972. Follow-up inspections of from 1-2 days are being carried out some 18 months after full inspections.

240. The programme of full inspections is drawn up by the Chief Inspector after consultation with Regional Directors, and final approval is given by the Prisons Board. Up to the end of 1971 24 prisons, 11 borstals, 2 detention centres and 3 remand centres had been inspected. This includes the inspection of Belfast Prison in March 1971 carried out at the request of the Government of Northern Ireland, but does not include short inspections.

241. An inspection team is composed of the Chief Inspector with 5 inspectors augmented by specialists invited by the Chief Inspector. A full team of 8 is usual; for a very large and complex institution, such as Wormwood Scrubs prison, a team of 16 inspectors was taken, and 10 inspectors were taken to Belfast prison. Additional members are drawn from other parts of the Department: at various times the Director of Prison Medical Services, the Director of Industries and Supply, the Chaplain General, the Chief Psychologist, the Chief Education Officer and the Organiser of Physical Education have either joined teams or been represented on them. On two occasions an Inspector from the Probation and After-Care Inspectorate has joined an inspection, and an Inspector from the Department of Education and Science Inspectorate accompanied one inspection as an observer.

242. Substantial and significant help is given to all establishments by Boards of Visitors, and to many by prison visitors and a number of authorities and agencies. Arrangements are made for the Chief Inspector to meet as many of these as are able to make appointments during the course of the inspection. Invariably he meets the Chairman and/or members of the Board of Visitors, prison visitors, and the Principal Probation Officer having responsibility for the area in question; on occasions he has also met representatives from the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, the police, and independent members of the local review committee which makes recommendations to the Parole Board. These are opportunities for acknowledging on behalf of the Prisons Board their services and support, and for discussing their work.

243. Following a full inspection the report with its recommendations is made to the Prisons Board.

244. The main purposes of the short (or follow-up) inspection are to make a further assessment as a result of the full inspection and to ensure that the recommendations implemented following the full inspection continue in force. This inspection is carried out by two inspectors from the original team.

245. The Chief Inspector's annual report to the Board for 1971 noted that each inspection had found some shortcomings in administration, defects in the provision of acceptable standards or areas of neglect about which the Inspectorate had to be critical. But it also was able to record that in the face of the difficulties of overcrowding, staff shortages, unsuitable buildings, and a concentration of resources on security measures, commendable efforts and progress had been made to effect improvements. It was the case that the great majority of staff of all grades in the range of establishments visited showed a high degree of concern and understanding: this was especially apparent in young offenders' establishments. Great efforts had been made in tackling the refurbishing programme, and good results could be seen in the improved visiting accommodation and visiting arrangements, additional and modernised recesses, and redecoration and improved lighting in wings. Priority needed now to be given to the improvement of the reception accommodation at some of the local prisons, and to bathing facilities which at a number of prisons are quite inadequate for the numbers held.

246. A number of cases have been reported in the Press of prisoners protesting about their food. Although very few complaints were made to the inspectors it was the case that the levels of catering varied more than they should from place to place, and the standards of cleanliness in some kitchens were capable of considerable improvement. The quality of the catering and range of menus reflected the imagination and ability of the caterer, and during inspections a good deal of advice has been given and wherever possible arrangements made for equipment and facilities to be improved or replaced. It should be recorded that at a number of establishments the standards were high and complaints were unknown.

247. Comparisons made between establishments of similar sizes and functions showed a disparity in a number of areas, including treatment measures, which indicated that too much depended upon the imagination, enthusiasm and even eccentricity of senior management. During a number of inspections recommendations have been made which were accepted and resulted in many more prisoners being out of their cells for longer periods—at work in classes or for recreational association—without making additional demands on staff.

248. Almost all establishments inspected were below their required quotas of prison officers, and at some places the excessive overtime worked was an undoubted strain on staff and probably detrimental to their family lives. In all such cases the inspectors have made careful examination with senior management, and in many instances have made recommendations which led to improved conditions without prejudice to efficient management and without diminishing the quality of life for the prisoners.

249. Inspectors have found, too, that there has been need of advice in formal management structuring, internal communications, staff involvement and consultation processes and staff training. The attitude towards security of all staff concerned has been a most responsible one. However, at prisons with special wings the importance attached to these, the attention given to them and the demands they made upon staff, resulted in limitations upon the activities of the other inmates, whose regime was consequently less positive and less stimulating. The Inspectorate has no doubt that the phasing out of these wings will result in a lessening of tension and an improved atmosphere in these prisons.

250. At the establishments inspected the probation and after-care service in the persons of welfare officers appeared to be fully integrated. The officers were making significant and substantial contributions not only in their particular fields but in their influence in many other parts of the prison scene. This applied, too, to the education officers who were making contributions extending well outside the mere provision of formal education. Other specialist resources were not so well integrated, nor were their contributions so evident as might reasonably have been expected. Advice and recommendations were made where it was clear that they could have good effects.

251. An inspection cannot be thorough, nor can its report be authentic, without contacts with inmates. Assessment of the tone and tempo of an establishment, views on staff inmate relationships, criticisms of pre-release measures, hostel schemes, inmate participation and group techniques are suspect unless groups have been attended, classes visited, meal times and recreational activities shared. The Inspectors join in, and as a result of doing so have not only been able to match their impressions against the views of inmates but also to advise senior management with much more conviction during the course of the inspection. This has frequently resulted in immediate improvements in treatment and training areas.

252. Apart from the purposes of the Inspectorate set out in paragraph 237, it has become clear that the Inspectorate has a vital role as an advisory and supportive agency. Meetings at the conclusion of an inspection, and with governors when considering the final draft of inspection reports, have in the past year confirmed that these needs exist and are being met to the full extent of the Inspectorate's capacity.

253. The following establishments were inspected during 1971:

*Prisons and Remand Centres*

Ashford  
Belfast (see para. 240)  
Blundeston  
Canterbury  
Durham  
Exeter  
Gartree  
Gloucester  
Hull  
Leicester  
Liverpool  
Preston  
The Verne  
Wormwood Scrubs

*Borstals*

Everthorpe  
Feltham  
Guys Marsh  
Hewell Grange  
Morton Hall  
Portland  
Rochester

*Detention Centre*

North Sea Camp

## Chapter Ten

### RELIGION

254. "Either we experiment in faith or we fossilize". Nowhere is this more true than within the sphere of work of the chaplains. Much of their work is concerned with ministry to men and women who are uncertain and insecure, who are searching for meaning and purpose and significance. The fundamental need is for the inmate to be able to find some organised way of thinking and living which will express and interpret the relationship between the universe and him. In a sense this is his basic problem: if his training is to be successful, he must discover a new way of behaving towards other people and the world outside. Ultimately this is a religious problem and it is an error to attempt to exclude religion from the discussion of the situation. For many, their problems are not finally soluble in any other terms. The basic need is to help men to arrive at some coherent pattern of belief and practice, whatever, within reason, that pattern may be.

255. Introducing inmates to a religious interpretation of life is done within a variety of circumstance—formally within the classroom, experimentally in worship, and individually in pastoral counselling. The 1971 Annual Chaplains Conference was concerned with the theme "Religious Education for Living" and not only considered its content but examined new techniques in communication. The willingness and ability of inmates to ask profound questions and to express perceptive insights was highlighted by the Radio 4 programme "Questions of Belief" broadcast from Gaynes Hall borstal and later from Styal prison, where the contributions from the audience were a worthy complement to the answers given by the panel.

256. Experiment has also been a characteristic feature of worship. The abandonment of the parade service in most young offender establishments has produced a willingness to explore together ways in which worship could be a more meaningful part of living. One borstal chaplain reports:

"A half-day Conference on Living Worship Today was held at the borstal attended by about 35 people from local churches as well as the trainees. . . . The worship was linked with a small exhibition in the Chapel showing some of the needs of the Third World".

The governor of a large local prison wrote:

"I found it a most refreshing experience to hear inmates read the lessons, lead the prayers and join so wholeheartedly in the worship and I felt it to be the most normal social activity to be found anywhere in the prison."

257. The returns of attendance at worship in young offender establishments on a selected Sunday showed that 31.5 per cent of Church of England trainees voluntarily attended, 29 per cent of Roman Catholics and 57 per cent of Methodists. These figures do not include those trainees who attended other activities organised by chaplains on that Sunday, e.g. Meeting Point, religious films, Workshops, etc., at which attendance figures were higher.

258. "Effective pastoral work is impossible to quantify and any attempt to notch spiritual scalps on one's belt is inimical to really good pastoral care. It has been the clinical pastoral task of dealing with the evils men have suffered rather than the evils they have generated which has most occupied my time."

So writes one chaplain. Another illustrates this constant pastoral work by analysing the 6,530 formal applications to see him made by men during the year, as follows:

	per cent
Family matters .. ..	34
Referrals .. ..	1.3
Religious matters .. ..	41
Follow up .. ..	7
Bail advice .. ..	4
Miscellaneous .. ..	12

Many applications are "crisis interventions", and chaplains have paid tribute to the willingness of parochial clergy to help in the resolving of immediate problems as well as in providing pastoral care. The willingness of chaplains to be available and to set time aside for listening has led on to work at greater depth. In order to do this the more effectively, training courses are being provided in clinical theology and pastoral counselling.

259. Four regional chaplains were appointed during the year, and there is considerable evidence that their supportive work is welcomed and appreciated.

260. There have been encouraging signs of the increasing involvement of the Church outside with the Church inside. One chaplain writes that just under 200 "thank you" cards were sent out to people who help in some way—96 women from the local churches who help in the visiting room teas, together with numerous other people who are visitors or who send money. Another describes the regular weekend visits by groups of young Christian people:

"They come from Bishopsgate to Huntercombe in their own time, at their own expense to befriend our boys and to seek for opportunities of sharing their faith with them. The members of the team follow up their visits with letters, personal visits to trainees and caring for them on release. To assist in the after-care of those who go to London on discharge, the same group has raised a large sum of money for a small hostel".

Another writes:

"The interdenominational group have volunteered to provide a visitor for any trainee who has no visitor. They also took it upon themselves to reply to an irate correspondent in the local press who made some scathing comments about the borstal and how it should be run. They wrote direct to the individual concerned and invited him to join them in the work they were trying to do."

261. The past year has seen an increase in the number of adherents of non-Christian religious groups. The national headquarters of each group has given most helpful advice and support in providing facilities for religious practice.

## Chapter Eleven

### HEALTH

#### General Health

262. The general health of inmates remained good, in spite of continued overcrowding in many establishments. There were 2 outbreaks of epidemic sore throat reported from detention centres. These instances again underlined the importance of the Department's policy of restricting admissions to the number of available places in these establishments.

263. A new hygiene problem has arisen in recent years in boys' remand centres as a result of the fashion of young men wearing their hair long. Infestation with head lice has now become not uncommon. This problem has, of course, long been known in establishments for girls and women, but it is a comparatively new phenomenon in establishments for males.

264. The following table shows the average percentage of the population undergoing treatment in and out of prison hospitals:

Year	Average total population	Average number receiving treatment	Per cent
1969	34,667	5,436	15.7
1970	39,028	6,075	15.6
1971	35,708	6,465	16.3

The number of persons temporarily released to National Health Service hospitals under section 22 (2(b)) of the Prisons Act 1952 was 1,241 compared with 1,254\* in 1970.

265. Because of the increasing emphasis placed on the psychiatric aspects of the work of the Prison Medical Service in recent years, it is sometimes forgotten that there is still much important physical medicine to be done in caring for inmates. In this the Directorate of Prison Medical Services is greatly indebted to colleagues in the National Health Service, with which it has a very close liaison.

266. Sixty-nine deaths occurred in 1971, 28 of them in National Health Service hospitals. Forty-six were due to natural causes. There were 13 suicides. Of the other 10 deaths due to non-natural causes, open verdicts were returned at Coroners' inquests in 4 cases: one of these was a chronic schizophrenic patient who died after surgery for the removal of swallowed foreign bodies; another was a prisoner who died from asphyxia from fumes from a fire in his cell; and two were women, one of whom was found drowned in a bath in the prison hospital, the other a known chronic alcoholic who died the day after her reception into custody. In this last case an eminent pathologist was unable

\* Corrected figure.

to find pathological evidence to account for her death. Verdicts of accidental death were returned in two cases: one was due to inhalation of vomit and the other, of an inmate who had been prone to make histrionic demonstrations, to asphyxia by his own pillows after he had put a ligature round his neck. Two prisoners died after receiving head injuries in assaults by other inmates; in both these cases the inquests have been adjourned. Another death was also the result of head injuries, received after falling out of a tree while on home leave; the coroner returned a verdict of "death by misadventure". The tenth non-natural death was that of a remand prisoner who died 3 days after reception. He had a long history of addiction to barbiturate drugs with which he injected himself. Death was due to heart failure which in turn was due to the presence, in the small blood vessels, of granules of maize starch used as a consolidating agent in the barbiturate tablets. A verdict of "death due to drug addiction" was returned by the Coroner's jury.

#### Surgery

267. One thousand two hundred and thirty-two surgical operations were performed by visiting surgeons in the surgical units of prison service establishments in 1971: 421 at Wormwood Scrubs, 316 at Parkhurst, 278 at Grendon and 217 at the new unit opened at Liverpool, where we have been able to recruit a medical officer who is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and an experienced surgeon. The new technique of dermabrasion of tattoos was introduced there, by another medical officer, towards the end of the year.

#### Psychiatric Aspects

268. Twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine persons were remanded in custody for psychiatric investigation, compared with 13,680 in 1970. Medical officers volunteered reports on 1,112 additional persons. A further 564 reports (including 34 volunteered) were made on the state of physical health only. The total of 14,645 is compared with figures for the preceding nine years in the following table, which has hitherto appeared in the Report's annual volume of statistical tables (as Table C 13 in the volume for 1970, Cmnd. 4806):

Year	Persons remanded specifically for mental observation or state of health reports		Persons for whom prison medical officers took the opportunity afforded by a remand in custody to volunteer reports to the courts	
	M	F	M	F
1962	5,732	1,486	481	56
1963	6,448	1,546	386	77
1964	6,537	1,430	653	81
1965	8,332	1,449	792	53
1966	9,532	1,616	870	59
1967	10,020	1,626	1,030	79
1968	10,764	1,608	1,045	58
1969	12,103	1,701*	1,279	41*
1970	12,505	1,727	1,372	63
1971	11,939	1,560	1,094	52

\* Corrected figures

The small reduction in numbers remanded in custody for medical and psychiatric reports—after the inexorable increase over the past 20 years—is very welcome

and may reflect a growing awareness by the courts of our overcrowding problems as well as the increasing possibilities of obtaining such reports from National Health Service psychiatric clinics. A small experiment in preparing reports on offenders who are on bail from the courts, at Holloway and Brixton prisons, was begun during the year and has already been mentioned in para. 86.

269. Thirty-one persons (26 male and 5 female) were found to be under a disability rendering them unfit to plead. Three persons (1 male and 2 female) were found not guilty by reason of insanity.

270. During the year courts made 1,281 hospital and 4 guardianship orders under section 60 or section 65 of the Mental Health Act 1959 in cases of persons who had been remanded in custody. Details, with corresponding figures for 1970, are as follows:

Year	No. remanded	Orders made				Total
		Mental illness	Severe subnormality	Subnormality	Psychopathic disorder	
1970	13,680	832*	28	267*	111*	1,238*
1971	12,969	893	14	243	135	1,285

\* Corrected figures.

The courts also made 534 orders under section 4 of the Criminal Justice Act 1948, compared with 466 in 1970.

271. The number of recommendations made under sections 72 and 73 of the Mental Health Act 1959 were as follows:

Year	Mental illness	Severe subnormality	Subnormality	Psychopathic disorder	Total
1970	93	3	8	10	114
1971	89	--	10	27	126

Difficulties still existed in obtaining suitable vacancies in psychiatric hospitals.

#### Drug Dependence

272. Two thousand, one hundred and thirty-one persons (1,866 male and 265 female) received into custody during 1971 were reported as having some degree of dependence on drugs.

#### Alcoholism

273. The publication during 1971 of the Report of the Working Party on the Habitual Drunken Offender (see para. 102) has once again drawn attention to the enormous part that alcoholism plays in the causation of crime. Alcohol loosens self control, blurs judgment and lessens moral sense. Every medical

officer has heard many prisoners say "If it was not for the drink, doctor, I would not be here". Pioneer work in the treatment of alcoholics in prison was begun several years ago at Pentonville by Dr. B. Merriman of the Carter Foundation, and there are special places for the "habitual drunken offender" in certain establishments. For very many of these unfortunate people all we can however hope to do is to improve, temporarily, their physical well-being. There are many horses to lead but we can only hope to make a few drink water instead of beer or spirits. Nevertheless a conviction and sentence of imprisonment is sometimes the occasion which makes a man or woman seriously consider his, or her, drunken habits and be ready to seek treatment. For those who are willing, and able, to receive treatment we need, ideally, at least one special unit for the treatment of addiction in each prison service Region.

274. Such a special unit was started in Wakefield in 1965 by a full-time medical officer with a special interest in, and experience in the treatment of, alcoholism. There are now special units in the Isle of Wight, at Blundeston and at Dartmoor, as well as at the London prisons, and medical officers may also refer special cases to Grendon or to the visiting psychotherapists.

275. The treatment of alcoholism, especially by physical methods, is time-consuming and it is unlikely that we shall ever be able to recruit sufficient doctors, interested and experienced in this difficult subject, to treat individually all who need help. We must therefore rely increasingly upon lay involvement and in this respect we are especially indebted to Alcoholics Anonymous (see para. 102).

#### *Epileptics*

276. The number of identified or suspected epileptics received into custody was

Year	Undoubted cases	Doubtful cases
1970	792	325
1971	763	262

#### *Tuberculosis*

277. Pulmonary tuberculosis was diagnosed in 254 persons before they were received into prison custody. Mass X-rays were given to 27,791 inmates during their period in custody. The corresponding figures for 1970 were 358 and 26,984 respectively. Nineteen active and 6 quiescent cases were first recognised as a result of these X-rays compared with 22 and 46 cases respectively in 1970. A further 20 active and 39 quiescent cases were diagnosed by other means compared with 20 and 71 cases respectively in 1970.

#### *Special vaccination*

278. One thousand, four hundred and ninety-five poliomyelitis vaccine doses were given to inmates, and 439 inmates received a full course of vaccination. The corresponding figures for 1970 were 477 and 149 respectively.

279. Two thousand, four hundred and forty-five tetanus vaccine doses were given to inmates during 1971, and 285 inmates received full courses of treatment.

#### *Blood transfusion service*

280. Blood transfusion service teams paid 171 visits to establishments; 19,034 inmates and 1,279 staff members volunteered to donate blood. The corresponding figures for 1970 were 144 visits, 17,892 inmates and 1,215 staff members.

#### *Catering and Physical Education*

281. During the year supervision of catering and physical education was transferred from the Medical Directorate to the Directorate of Industries and Supply and the Controllerate of Planning and Development respectively, and these are now dealt with in Chapters VIII and IV. They will however retain a close liaison with the Medical Directorate.

#### *Staff*

##### *Medical Officers*

282. A new full-time medical officer post was created at Kingston-upon-Hull prison. One senior medical officer retired during 1971, one medical officer died, one temporary medical officer who had failed to gain establishment resigned and another left the service to take up a consultant appointment in forensic psychiatry in Scotland. On the other hand two women medical officers who had previously resigned from the service to take up appointments abroad were reinstated and two new medical officers were recruited by the Civil Service Commission. At the end of 1971 there were 97 medical officers in post, as there were at the beginning of the year. This is the first time for many years that there has not been an increase. However, as the senior medical officer at Leeds reported—"Lack of space within the prison hospital continues to present the greatest problem. Staff can increase their hours of duty but buildings cannot hold more than their maximum". Without improvements and extensions to our buildings facilities in many establishments cannot be extended.

283. Sixty-nine medical officers hold higher, or post-graduate, qualifications, and 96 per cent are recognised under section 28 of the Mental Health Act 1959 as having "special experience in the prognosis and/or treatment of mental disorders". Forty-five medical officers hold the Diploma in Psychological Medicine and on the inception of the Royal College of Psychiatrists in 1971, no less than 40 full-time medical officers were awarded fellowships or memberships of the new College.

##### *Part-time Medical Officers*

284. For the first time some difficulty was experienced in the recruitment of part-time medical officers. It is to be hoped that the pay award they received during the year may help. But pay is not the only problem; many medical officers, for instance, are finding that traffic and parking problems are so difficult that they cannot afford to devote the time from their own practices. A very successful in-service "refresher course" for part-time medical officers was held in January 1971.

### *Visiting Psychotherapists*

285. During the past five years we have been steadily increasing the number of these valuable appointments to supplement the work of psychiatrically qualified medical officers. Most visiting psychotherapists are consultant psychiatrists in the National Health Service. A few are in private practice and a few are retired. Some are very eminent in their field. By the end of 1971 50 such appointments had been made.

### *Nursing and Hospital Staff*

286. There is a general shortage of trained nurses, and recruitment during 1971 could only maintain numbers which still fall short of the required strength. The Department continued its policy of providing further in-service training for its own staff. A new Hospital Officers' Training School—the fourth—was established at Liverpool, and the first class assembled early in 1972.

287. A senior sister, seconded to St. Luke's—Woodside Hospital to take a post-registration course for the Registered Mental Nurse Certificate, gained the Rotary Prize of the Middlesex Hospital School of Nursing as the best psychiatric student nurse of her year. A hospital principal officer gained, with credit, the registered clinical nurse teacher (psychiatric) certificate of the Royal College of Nursing; he has since been posted as tutor to the new Hospital Officers' Training School at Liverpool. Another hospital principal officer and a senior hospital officer gained certificates of qualification from the Electrophysiological Technology Association.

### **International Activities**

288. Dr. R. Bluglass, Consultant Forensic Psychiatrist at Birmingham was awarded a Council of Europe Fellowship and visited penal and psychiatric establishments in Germany, the Netherlands and Scandinavia. Dr. R. M. L. Dry, a medical officer at Grendon, was awarded a World Health Organisation Fellowship and will visit California in 1972. Dr. B. D. Cooper, a medical officer at Parkhurst prison was awarded a Churchill Travelling Fellowship and spent 3 months in the United States of America studying American penal and psychiatric establishments, with special reference to the treatment and control of the violent offender. Dr. P. D. Scott, joint Consultant Forensic Psychiatrist at Brixton, attended the World Psychiatric Congress in Mexico. Dr. Margarita Stevenson of Holloway prison attended the International Congress on Fertility and Sterility in Tokio. Dr. H. E. Godfrey, a part-time medical officer, was enabled, by the Department, to attend the West Clabaugh Clinic in Wichita, Kansas, to learn about the dermabrasion technique of tattoo removal.

## **Appendices**

APPENDIX No. 1

THE PRISONS BOARD  
(as at 30th June 1972)

W. R. Cox, C.B.	..	..	..	<i>Chairman, Director General</i>
T. G. Weiler*	..	..	..	<i>Controller (Administration)</i>
A. Bainton, C.B.E.	..	..	..	<i>Controller (Operations)</i>
M. S. Gale, M.C.	..	..	..	<i>Controller (Planning and Development)</i>
S. G. Clarke	..	..	..	<i>Chief Inspector</i>
I. G. W. Pickering, V.R.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.Psych., F.F.C.M.				<i>Director of Prison Medical Services</i>

\* Mr. Weiler joined the Board on 11th October 1971 in succession to Mr. B. C. Cubbon.

## APPENDIX No. 2

Opening and Development of New Establishments and New Units in Existing Establishments  
Position as at 1st February 1972

Location	Type/Size of establishment	Date opened, expected occupation date or remarks
<i>(A) Establishments or units opened since 1st February 1971</i>		
GLOUCESTER		
RANBY Nr. East Retford, Notts.	Closed prison—new cell block for 80	Opened September 1971
HOLLESLEY BAY Suffolk	Camp for up to 374 category C men	First prisoners received July 1971
	Senior Detention Centre for 120	First inmates received April 1971
<i>(B) New establishments or units under construction</i>		
NORWICH Norfolk		
ACKLINGTON Nr. Morpeth, Northumberland	Temporary training prison for 120 category C men Temporary camp for up to 200 short-term category C prisoners. To be developed as prison for up to 450 category C prisoners.	First prisoners received January 1972 Work in progress. Target date for receipt of first prisoners—April 1972
MAIDSTONE Kent	Closed prison—extension of existing cell blocks to provide 115 additional places	
GLEN PARVA Nr. Leicester	Combined remand and borstal allocation centre for 480 young men; training borstal for 300 young men and a hospital for 80	Demolition and site clearance completed. Building work in progress.
ROCHESTER Kent	Closed borstal—new house for 60	Completion expected June 1972
PORTLAND Dorchester	Closed borstal—new cell block for 72	Completion expected June 1973
PUCKLECHURCH Gloucester	Extension of existing remand centre to provide additional places for 50 young men and 30 women and girls	Site work started November 1971
DOVER Kent	Closed borstal—new house for 60	Completion expected late 1972
<i>(C) New establishments or units in design stage</i>		
<i>(a) Closed prisons for adult men</i>		
<i>(i) Category B</i>		
LOCKWOOD, Oxon. nr. Abingdon, Berks.	For 507	Planning clearance held
LOW NEWTON Durham	For 465 including some category A prisoners	Planning clearance held
FULL SUTTON* Yorks., E. Riding	For 465 including some category A prisoners	Planning clearance to be obtained
BRISTOL	Additional cell blocks to provide 192 places	Planning clearance sought
BLUNDESTON Suffolk	Additional cell block to provide 120 places	Planning clearance sought
STRADISHALL W. Suffolk	For 465—see also under (c)	Planning clearance sought. To be used initially for up to 500 category C prisoners

\* It is also hoped to build a second establishment for category C prisoners on this site.

## APPENDIX No. 2

Opening and Development of New Establishments and New Units in Existing Establishments  
Position as at 1st February 1972—continued

Location	Type/Size of establishment	Date opened, expected occupation date or remarks
<i>(C) New establishments in design stage—continued</i>		
NORTH COATES Lincs.		
	For up to 500	Planning clearance to be obtained
<i>(ii) Category C</i>		
WRABNESS Manningtree, Essex	For 816 short-term prisoners	Site clearance expected to start March 1972
ULNES WALTON Lancs.	For 816 short-term prisoners	Planning clearance held
GARTREE Market Harborough, Leics.	For 816 short-term prisoners	Planning clearance held
EASTCHURCH Sheerness, Kent	For 816 short-term prisoners	Planning clearance held
FEATHERSTONE Nr. Wolverhampton	For 484 medium-term prisoners	Planning clearance held
DENBURY CAMP Newton Abbot, Devon	For up to 484 medium-term prisoners	Planning clearance held
GRISTON Watton, Norfolk	For 484 medium-term prisoners	Planning clearance held
BOVINGDON Nr. Hemel Hempstead, Herts.	For 484 medium-term prisoners	Planning clearance sought
NORTHEYE East Sussex	Extension to provide 200 additional places	Planning clearance held
VERNE Dorset	Closed prison—additional cell blocks to provide 160 places	Planning clearance held
CAMP HILL Isle of Wight	Closed prison—additional cell blocks to provide 150 places	Planning clearance sought
<i>(b) Remand and allocation centres for male young offenders</i>		
NORWICH Norfolk	Remand centre for 60	Planning clearance held
LOW NEWTON Durham	Extension of existing remand centre for an additional 80	Planning clearance held
THORPE ARCH Nr. Leeds	Extension of existing remand centre for an additional 75	Planning clearance held
ROCHESTER Kent	Remand centre for 120	Planning clearance held
FELTHAM London	Combined centre for 720 Hospital for 100	Planning clearance sought. This project would also include a replacement training borstal for 240
NORTH WEALD Essex	Remand centre for 360	Planning clearance to be obtained
<i>(c) Training establishments for male young offenders</i>		
ERLESTOKE Nr. Devizes, Wilts.	Second unit for 100 at existing senior detention centre	Planning clearance held
WERRINGTON Nr. Stoke-on-Trent	Second unit for 100 at existing senior detention centre	Planning clearance held
HOLLESLEY BAY Suffolk	Secure unit for 185 in existing open borstal; new closed establishment for 300 and a permanent detention centre to replace the temporary one—see under (A)	Planning clearance held

APPENDIX No. 2

Opening and Development of New Establishments and New Units in Existing Establishments  
Position as at 1st February 1972—continued

Location	Type/Size of establishment	Date opened, expected occupation date or remarks
(C) <i>New establishments in design stage—continued</i>		
DUXFORD Nr. Cambridge	Two closed establishments each for 300	Planning clearance sought
STOCKEN HALL Nr. Stretton, Rutland	Two closed establishments each for 300	Planning clearance held
WEST MALLING Nr. Maidstone, Kent	Closed establishment for 450	Planning clearance sought
CHEWINGTON Nr. Morpeth, Northumberland	Closed establishment for 300—see also Acklington under (B)	Planning clearance held
PRESCOED Nr. Usk, Mon.	Redevelopment of existing open borstal to provide a closed borstal for 200 and eventually another 100 either closed or open	Planning clearance sought
DEERBOLT CAMP Startforth, Yorks, N. Riding	Closed establishment for 420	Planning clearance held. Preliminary site work expected to start late 1972
TUDWORTH HALL Nr. Doncaster	Closed establishment for 300	Planning clearance held
HEWELL GRANGE Nr. Redditch, Worcs.	Closed establishment for 300	Planning clearance to be obtained
CARR WOOD Nr. York	Senior detention centre for 100	Planning clearance held
BUCKLEY HALL Rochdale, Lancs.	Second unit for 100 at existing senior detention centre	Planning clearance to be obtained
STOKE HEATH Salop	Closed training borstal—extension to provide 120 additional places	Planning clearance held
EVERTHORPE Yorks., E. Riding	Closed training borstal for 300	Planning clearance to be obtained
WELLINGBOROUGH Lincs.	Closed borstal—new block for 120	Planning clearance held
ONLEY Rugby, Warwicks.	Extension of existing borstal recall centre to provide an additional 120 places	Planning clearance to be obtained
STRADISHALL W. Suffolk	Detention centre for 200—see also under (a) (i)	Planning clearance sought
(d) Open training establishments for male adult prisoners		
FORD Arundel, Sussex	Redevelopment of existing establishment and provision of 200 additional places	Planning clearance held
(e) Establishments for women and girls		
HOLLOWAY London	Total redevelopment of existing buildings to provide the principal women's establishment in the country	Demolition started. New staff quarters being built
MIDLANDS REMAND CENTRE	For 50 or 60	Possible sites being examined.

APPENDIX No. 3  
Accommodation and population of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5 (2) (a))  
Year ended 31st December 1971

Establishment	Postal address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates			Number of inmates		
			Ordinary	Special	Total	Average	Greatest	
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
<i>Local prisons for men</i>								
Bedford	St. Loyes, Bedford	—	141	24	177	256	309	
Birmingham	Winson Green Road, Birmingham, B18 4AS	Pre-release employment scheme	511	42	596	925	1,013	
Bristol	Cambridge Road, Bristol, BS7 8PS	Long-term allocation centre Long-term training wing Pre-release employment scheme	318	23	391	551	607	
Brixton	Jebb Avenue, Brixton, London, S.W.2	Unconvicted adults from London and the Home Counties Star prisoners serving sentences of less than six months	612	—	674	909	989	
Canterbury	Longport, Canterbury, Kent	Separate remand centre for male young offenders	176	54	239	421	513	
Cardiff	Knox Road, Cardiff, Glam., CF2 1JG	—	214	6	242	381	404	
Dorchester	North Square, Dorchester, Dorset	Separate remand centre for male young offenders	137	12	161	216	239	
Durham	Old Elvet, Durham	Separate remand centre for male young offenders	673	21	741	1,077	1,218	
Exeter	New North Road, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4EX	Pre-release employment scheme Young prisoners' centre Responsibility for Haldon Camp	218	6	256	393	431	
Gloucester	Barrack Square, Gloucester, GL1 2JN	Also medium-term training wing	193	28	234	269	306	
Leeds	Armley, Leeds, Yorkshire, LS12 2TJ	Responsibility for Thorp Arch Remand Centre	495	44	594	1,114	1,240	
Leicester	Welford Road, Leicester, LE2 7AJ	Pre-release employment scheme Special security wing	194	26	257	381	427	
Lincoln	Greatwell Road, Lincoln	Also a young prisoners' centre	290	9	320	546	612	
Liverpool	68 Hornby Road, Liverpool, Lancashire, L9 3DF	Long-term allocation centre Pre-release employment scheme Surgical centre	944	78	1,112	1,777	1,959	

APPENDIX No. 3 (continued)  
Accommodation and population of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5 (2) (a)))  
Year ended 31st December 1971

Establishment	Postal address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates			Number of inmates		
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
Manchester .. ..	Southall Street, Manchester, Lancashire, M60 9AH	Also a borstal allocation centre Pre-release employment scheme	785	66	48	819	1,382	1,495
Norwich .. ..	Mousehold, Norwich, Norfolk, NOR 46S	—	148	72	5	225	319	358
Oxford .. ..	New Road, Oxford, OX1 1LX	—	143	52	5	160	272	315
Pentonville .. ..	Caledonian Road, London, N7 8TT	Convicted prisoners awaiting sentence Some unconvicted prisoners Non-criminal prisoners Pre-release employment scheme	874	52	50	976	1,204	1,314
Shrewsbury .. ..	The Dana, Shrewsbury, Shropshire	—	167	4	10	181	217	256
Swansea .. ..	Oystermouth Road, Swansea, Glam. SA1 2SR	Pre-release employment scheme	204	27	19	250	296	335
Wandsworth .. ..	Heathfield Road, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18	Convicted prisoners awaiting sentence Long-term allocation centre Regional centre for prisoners segregated under Rule 43	1,089	90	84	1,263	1,384	1,510
Winchester .. ..	Romsey Road, Winchester, Hampshire	Separate remand centre for male young offenders	291	48	50	389	621	665
Wormwood Scrubs .. ..	Du Cane Road, Wormwood Scrubs, London, W.12	Dispersal prison Long-term training wing Young prisoners' centre Surgical and psychiatric centre Pre-release employment scheme Borstal allocation centre Long-term allocation centre	929	—	105	1,034	1,174	1,283
Total			6,666	744	881	11,291	16,085	—

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<i>Closed training prisons for men</i>			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts	Special	Total	Average	Greatest
Albany .. ..	Newport, Isle of Wight	Dispersal prison	360	—	—	360	355	372
Aylesbury .. ..	Bierton Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire	Long-term training Young prisoners serving medium and long sentences	299	—	—	299	279	293
Blundeston .. ..	Lowestoft, Suffolk	Medium- and long-term training	240	64	—	304	360	305
Camp Hill .. ..	Nr. Newport, Isle of Wight	Short-term and medium-term training	345	8	—	353	477	496
Chelmsford .. ..	Springfield Road, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 6LQ	Medium- and long-term training	256	—	—	256	322	338
Coldingley .. ..	Bisley, Woking, Surrey	Short-, medium- and long-term training, industrial prison	264	32	—	296	217	234
Dartmoor .. ..	Princetown, Yelverton, Devon	Medium- and long-term training	698	—	—	698	572	609
Eastchurch .. ..	Church Road, Eastchurch, Sheerness, Kent	Short- and medium-term training	—	162	—	162	146	156
Gartree .. ..	Leicester Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, LE16 7RP	Dispersal prison Long-term training	374	—	—	374	359	371
Grendon .. ..	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Bucks.	Psychiatric centre for men and male young offenders Responsibility for Spring Hill young prisoners' unit	205	86	—	291	172	181
Haverigg .. ..	Haverigg Camp, Nr. Millom, Cumberland	Short-term training	—	457	—	457	456	502
Hull .. ..	Hedon Road, Hull, East Yorkshire, HU9 5LS	Dispersal prison Long-term training	304	4	—	308	291	305
Lancaster .. ..	The Castle, Lancaster	Medium-term training	99	69	—	168	263	278
Lewes .. ..	Brighton Road, Lewes, Sussex	Short-term, medium-term and long-term training Unsentenced prisoners from the Sussex Courts	175	8	13	196	256	291
*Long Lartin .. ..	Long Lartin, South Littleton, Evesham, Worcs.	Medium- and short-term training	246	—	—	246	202	245
Maidstone .. ..	County Road, Maidstone, Kent	Short-, medium- and long-term training Pre-release employment scheme	432	18	12	462	545	561
*Northallerton .. ..	East Road, Northallerton, Yorkshire	Short- and medium-term training	148	—	—	148	122	158
Northeye .. ..	Barnhorn Road, Bexill, Sussex	Short- and medium-term training	—	240	—	240	227	248
Nottingham .. ..	Perry Road, Sherwood, Nottingham NG5 3AG	Short- and medium-term training Pre-release employment scheme	170	28	6	204	285	297
Parkhurst .. ..	Nr. Newport, Isle of Wight	Dispersal prison Long-term training Special security wing. Surgical centre	589	—	102	691	425	443

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APPENDIX No. 3 (continued)  
Accommodation and population of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5 (2) (a))  
Year ended 31st December 1971

Establishment	Postal address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary			Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts	Special			
Portsmouth-Kingston	Milton Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire	Life sentence prisoners	46	—	—	46	42	46
Preston .. ..	2 Ribbleson Lane, Preston, Lancs., PR1 5AB	Short-term training Pre-release employment scheme	436	3	9	448	697	719
*Ranby .. ..	Ranby, Retford, Notts.	Short-term training	10	156	—	166	52	145
Reading .. ..	Forbury Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 3HY	Short-, medium- and long-term training Prisoners segregated under Rule 43	104	—	—	104	85	101
Shepton Mallet ..	Cornhill, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, BA4 5LU	Medium-term training Prisoners segregated under Rule 43	146	19	—	165	222	232
Stafford .. ..	54 Gaol Road, Stafford	Short- and medium-term training Young prisoner centre Pre-release employment scheme Regional centre for prisoners segregated under Rule 43	663	—	22	685	1,069	1,109
*Swinfen Hall ..	Lichfield, Staffs.	Young prisoners serving medium- and long-term sentences	174	8	—	182	10	89
Verne .. ..	Portland, Dorset	Medium-term training	320	—	—	320	291	313
Wakefield .. ..	Love Lane, Wakefield, Yorkshire, WF2 9AG	Dispersal prison Long-term training Pre-release employment scheme Psychiatric centre	622	182	87	891	789	799
Total			7,725	1,544	251	9,520	9,528	—

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*Open training prisons for men*

Appleton Thorn ..	Warrington, Lancashire, WA4 4RL	Short-term training Pre-release employment scheme	—	307	4	311	317	362
Ashwell .. ..	Near Oakham, Rutland	Short- and medium-term training	—	400	—	400	340	380
Bela River .. ..	Milnthorpe, Westmorland	Short-term training	—	329	—	329	300	353
Drake Hall .. ..	Eccleshall, Stafford	Short- and medium-term training	—	380	—	380	282	337
Eastchurch .. ..	Church Road, Eastchurch, Sheerness, Kent	Short- and medium-term training Also semi-secure section	—	368	—	368	391	413
Exeter (Haldon Camp)	Kennford, Exeter, Devon	Short- and medium-term training	—	196	—	196	136	163
Ford .. ..	Arundel, Sussex	Short-, medium- and long-term training Older prisoner centre (over 45 years of age)	—	526	28	554	523	552
Kirkham .. ..	Preston, Lancashire, PR4 2RA	Medium-term training Pre-release employment scheme	—	494	—	494	506	529
Leyhill .. ..	Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, GL12 8HL	Medium- and long-term training	—	270	—	270	218	235
Spring Hill .. ..	Grendon Underwood, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire	Short- and medium-term training Satellite of Grendon	—	154	—	154	154	161
Sudbury .. ..	Sudbury, Derbyshire	Short- and medium-term training	—	381	—	381	293	377
Thorp Arch .. ..	Boston Spa, Yorkshire, LS23 7AZ	Short-term training	—	378	—	378	332	354
Total			—	4,183	32	4,215	3,792	—

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*Remand centres for male offenders*

Ashford .. ..	Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex, TW15 3JZ	Remand centre for male young offenders Responsibility for Latchmere House	363	—	37	400	434	523
Brockhill .. ..	Near Redditch, Worcestershire	Remand centre for male young offenders	106	22	19	147	150	196
Cardiff .. ..	Knox Road, Cardiff, Glamorgan, CF2 1JG	Remand centre for male young offenders	58	8	—	66	77	110
Exeter .. ..	New North Road, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4EX	Remand centre for male young offenders	36	—	7	43	40	49
Latchmere House ..	Church Road, Ham Common, Richmond, Surrey	Remand centre for male young offenders	124	—	6	130	121	157
Low Newton .. ..	Brasside, Durham	Remand centre for male young offenders	60	5	14	79	104	148

APPENDIX No. 3 (continued)  
Accommodation and population of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5 (2) (a))  
Year ended 31st December 1971

Establishment	Postal address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates			Number of inmates		
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
Pucklechurch .. .. .	Pucklechurch, Bristol, BS17 3QJ	Remand centre for male young offenders	43	4	10	57	51	60
Risley .. .. .	Warrington Road, Risley, Warrington, Lancs.	Remand centre for male adult and young offenders	461	—	90	551	666	791
Thorp Arch .. .. .	Boston Spa, Yorkshire, LS23 7AY	Remand centre for male young offenders	84	—	17	101	145	187
Winchester .. .. .	Romsey Road, Winchester, Hants.	Remand centre for male young offenders	39	16	9	64	81	113
		Total	1,374	55	209	1,638	1,869	—
		Total for male prisons and remand centres	18,765	6,526	1,373	26,664	31,274	—
<i>Closed borstals for male young offenders</i>								
Dover .. .. .	The Citadel, Western Heights, Dover, Kent	—	—	282	—	282	293	307
Everthorpe .. .. .	Brough, Yorkshire	—	308	30	—	338	380	399
Feltham .. .. .	Bedfont Road, Feltham, Middlesex, TW13 4ND	Responsibility for Finnermore Wood Camp	92	214	—	306	302	331
Grendon .. .. .	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire	Psychiatric centre	35	11	—	46	29	36
Hindley .. .. .	Wigan, Lancashire	—	280	32	—	312	302	340
Huntercombe .. .. .	Huntercombe Place, Nuffield, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon., RG9 5SB	—	178	8	—	186	177	187
Manchester .. .. .	Southall Street, Manchester, M60 9AH	Reception and allocation centre	281	62	—	343	214	377
Onley .. .. .	Rugby, Warwickshire	Recall centre	300	—	—	300	295	312
Portland .. .. .	Easton, Portland, Dorset	—	441	—	—	441	410	440
Rochester .. .. .	Rochester, Kent	—	240	72	—	312	304	311
Stoke Heath .. .. .	Market Drayton, Salop	—	240	64	—	304	354	380
Wellingborough .. .. .	Turnells Mill Lane, Wellingborough, Northants., NN8 2NH	—	224	—	—	224	220	225
Wormwood Scrubs .. .. .	Du Cane Road, London, W.12	Reception and allocation centre	300	—	—	300	374	472
		Total	2,919	775	—	3,694	3,654	—
<i>Open borstals for male young offenders</i>								
Finnermore Wood Camp	Finnermore Wood, Frieth Road, Medmenham, Marlow, Bucks., SL7 2HX	A satellite of Feltham closed borstal	—	79	—	79	56	70
Gaynes Hall .. .. .	Great Staughton, Huntingdon, PE19 4DL	—	—	180	—	180	165	181
Gringley	Gringley-on-the-Hill, Hatfield, Doncaster, Yorkshire	A satellite of Hatfield	—	68	—	68	61	69
Guys Marsh .. .. .	Shaftesbury, Dorset	—	16	249	—	265	240	265
Hatfield	Hatfield, Doncaster, Yorkshire	—	—	180	—	180	151	174
Hewell Grange .. .. .	Near Redditch, Worcestershire	—	—	124	10	134	116	135
Hollesley Bay Colony	Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 3JS	Pre-release hostel	—	390	—	390	369	392
Lowdham Grange .. .. .	Lowdham Grange, Nottingham, NG14 7DA	Also a detention centre	—	274	—	274	279	291
Morton Hall .. .. .	Swinderby, Lincolnshire	—	—	153	—	153	136	159
Pollington .. .. .	Goole, Yorkshire	—	—	140	—	140	115	137
Prescoed Camp (Usk)	29 Maryport Street, Usk, Mon., NP5 1XP	—	—	100	—	100	109	119
Wetherby .. .. .	York Road, Wetherby, Yorkshire, LS22 5ED	—	—	240	—	240	218	243
		Total for borstals for young offenders	16	2,177	10	2,203	2,015	—
		Total for male	2,935	2,952	10	5,897	5,669	—
<i>Senior detention centres for male young offenders</i>								
Aldington .. .. .	Ashford, Kent	—	15	80	—	95	79	102
Blantyre House	Goudhurst, Cranbrook, Kent	—	—	100	—	100	75	100
Buckley Hall .. .. .	Buckley Road, Rochdale, Lancashire	—	6	112	—	118	94	115
Erlestoke .. .. .	Devizes, Wiltshire	—	—	92	—	92	96	116
Haslar .. .. .	Gosport, Hampshire, PO12 2AW	—	—	100	—	100	100	117
*Hollesley Bay Colony	Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 3JS	Open centre	—	120	—	120	61	108
Medomsley .. .. .	Consett, County Durham	—	—	117	—	117	94	105
New Hall .. .. .	Dial Wood, Flockton, Wakefield, Yorkshire	—	14	111	—	125	81	107

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APPENDIX No. 3 (continued)  
Accommodation and population of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5 (2) (a))  
Year ended 31st December 1971

Establishment	Postal address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates			Number of inmates			
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest	
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts					
North Sea Camp ..	Freiston, Boston, Lincolnshire	Open centre	—	152	—	152	141	171	
Send ..	Send, Woking, Surrey	—	—	95	—	95	75	103	
*Swinfen Hall ..	Lichfield, Staffordshire	—	—	—	—	—	116	181	
Usk ..	29 Maryport Street, Usk, Mon., NP5 1XP	—	96	4	—	100	87	101	
Werrington ..	Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST9 0DX	—	7	108	—	115	86	108	
Whatton ..	Whatton, near Nottingham, NG15 9FQ	—	—	240	—	240	209	245	
Total			138	1,431	—	1,569	1,394	—	
<i>Junior detention centres for male young offenders</i>									
Campsfield House ..	Kidlington, near Oxford	—	—	71	—	71	76	102	
Eastwood Park ..	Falfield, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.	—	—	100	—	100	109	127	
Foston Hall ..	Foston, Derby, DE6 5DN	—	4	71	—	75	71	82	
Kirklevington ..	Kirklevington Grange, Yarm, Yorkshire, TS15 9PA	—	16	74	—	90	80	96	
Total			20	316	—	336	336	—	
Grendon ..	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Bucks.	Psychiatric centre. Also has a young prisoners' wing for non-medical cases	3	—	—	3	—	—	
(Centres) Total			161	1,747	—	1,908	1,730	—	
Grand Total			21,861	11,225	1,383	34,469	38,673	—	

<i>Local prison for women</i>									
Holloway ..	Parkhurst Road, Holloway, London, N.7	Psychiatric centre. Also a girls' borstal; separate remand centre for girls. Is being rebuilt on site	347	16	5	368	318	359	
<i>Other closed prison for women</i>									
Styal ..	Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 4HR	Receives all categories of sentenced women prisoners and female young prisoners. Mother and baby unit for borstal trainees	—	153	—	153	184	197	
Total			347	169	5	521	502	—	
<i>Open prisons for women</i>									
Askham Grange ..	Askham Grange, Yorkshire	Receives all categories of adult sentenced women; pre-release hostel	—	71	16	87	84	91	
Moor Court ..	Oakamoor, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST10 3BG	Receives all categories of adult women serving short or medium sentences	—	82	—	82	81	89	
Total			—	153	16	169	165	—	
<i>Remand centres for women and girls</i>									
Low Newton ..	Brasside, Durham	—	11	—	12	23	21	39	
Pucklechurch ..	Pucklechurch, Bristol, BS17 3QJ	—	11	—	9	20	42	67	
Risley ..	Warrington Road, Risley, Warrington, Lancashire	—	41	17	33	91	97	119	
Total			63	17	54	134	160	—	
Total			410	339	75	824	827	—	
<i>Closed borstals for girls</i>									
Bullwood Hall ..	High Road, Hockley, Essex, SS5 4TE	Pre-release hostel	—	96	6	102	127	136	
*Exeter ..	New North Road, Exeter, Devon	Pregnant girls and girls with babies under nine months on reception	—	—	—	—	—	13	

APPENDIX No. 3 (continued)  
Accommodation and population of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5 (2) (a))  
Year ended 31st December 1971

Establishment	Postal address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary			Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts	Special			
Holloway .. .. .	Parkhurst Road, Holloway, London, N.7	(1) Girls' borstal (2) Disturbed young women who require psychiatric treatment	123	—	—	123	26	37
Styal .. .. .	Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 4HR	—	—	32	—	32	18	23
<i>Open borstal for girls</i> East Sutton Park ..	Sutton Valence, Maidstone, Kent	Pre-release hostel	—	50	5	55	37	44
		Total	123	178	11	312	208	—
		Grand Total	533	517	86	1,136	1,035	—

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*\*Establishments which were open for only part of the year:*

- Long Lartin—opened as a Closed Training Prison for Men in January 1971
- Northallerton—changed from YP Centre to a Closed Training Prison for Men in December 1971
- Ranby Camp—opened as a Closed Training Prison for Men in July 1971
- Swinfen Hall—changed to a YP Centre in October 1971
- Hollesley Bay Colony—Senior Detention Centre for Boys opened in April 1971
- Exeter Closed Borstal for Girls—closed and the Mother and Baby Unit was transferred to Styal in January 1971

The definition of terms is as follows:

- Short-term imprisonment—up to and including 18 months
- Medium-term imprisonment—over 18 months and up to and including 4 years
- Long-term imprisonment—over 4 years

A column for "special" accommodation has been included in this Appendix for the first time. The accommodation shown in the column is that set aside for special purposes, for example in prison hostels or in the hospitals of local prisons and remand centres. The places have been included in the total accommodation of the establishment concerned because inmates occupying them do not have cells or dormitory places kept vacant for them elsewhere in the establishment.

## APPENDIX No. 4

Statement showing the Expenditure on Prisons, Remand Centres, Borstals and Detention Centres for the year ended 31st March 1971

	Prisons and remand centres	Borstals	Detention centres	Totals
Daily average number of inmates .. .. .	32,350	5,725	1,648	39,723
PART I				
	£	£	£	£
<i>Current Expenditure</i>				
A. Central charges and cost of staff in establishments				
1. Pay and allowances, including uniforms .. .. .	26,315,310	5,643,182	1,645,066	33,603,558
2. Travelling and removal expenses, etc. .. .. .	815,576	171,428	51,948	1,038,952
3. Superannuation allowances .. .. .	4,660,647	1,007,223	292,035	5,959,905
4. Allied services and supplies (H.M.S.O., D.O.E., etc.) .. .. .	1,001,494	177,163	51,673	1,230,330
Total A. .. .. .	32,793,027	6,998,996	2,040,722	41,832,745
B. Inmate Maintenance				
1. Victualling .. .. .	1,743,902	317,261	106,654	2,167,817
2. Clothing, bedding, equipment, etc. (including D.O.E. supplies) .. .. .	603,274	105,393	22,036	730,703
3. Medicines, etc. .. .. .	185,122	19,339	3,478	207,939
4. Public Utilities (including D.O.E. supplies) .. .. .	1,785,023	486,772	127,176	2,398,971
Total B. .. .. .	4,317,321	928,765	259,344	5,505,430
C. Materials, etc. for production and training				
Total C. .. .. .	3,669,619	436,766	51,483	4,157,868
D. Miscellaneous				
1. Tools, machinery, vehicles, petrol and maintenance of plant, etc. .. .. .	312,123	125,798	17,019	454,940
2. Freight .. .. .	156,723	27,724	8,087	192,534
3. Escort and conveyance .. .. .	617,088	109,164	31,840	758,092
4. Education and recreation .. .. .	450,443	314,496	116,805	881,744
5. Inmates' earnings, etc. .. .. .	652,443	116,665	12,712	781,820
6. Welfare and aid on discharge .. .. .	703,684	59,888	52,950	816,522
7. Postal, telephone and telegraph services .. .. .	344,392	82,542	25,461	452,395
8. Purchase, training and feeding, etc., of dogs .. .. .	32,770	—	—	32,770
9. Incidental expenses .. .. .	111,776	25,662	1,379	138,817
Total D. .. .. .	3,381,442	861,939	266,253	4,509,634
Total Current Expenditure (Gross) .. .. .	44,161,409	9,226,466	2,617,802	56,005,677

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CONTINUED

*Current Receipts*

*Appropriations in Aid*

1. Manufacturing, farms, etc.	3,257,015	340,771	79,905	3,677,691
2. Other receipts (hire of inmate labour, sale of old stores, etc.)	514,547	125,749	13,473	653,769
<b>Total Current Receipts</b>	<b>3,771,562</b>	<b>466,520</b>	<b>93,378</b>	<b>4,331,460</b>
<b>Net Current Expenditure</b>	<b>40,389,847</b>	<b>8,759,946</b>	<b>2,524,424</b>	<b>51,674,217</b>
<b>Average Annual Cost per Inmate</b>	<b>£1,248.53</b>	<b>£1,530.12</b>	<b>£1,531.81</b>	<b>£1,300.86</b>

**PART II**

*Maintenance, etc. of Establishments*

1. Rates (Treasury Valuer)	800,385	141,590	41,297	983,272
2. Building repairs, rents, etc.	1,245,056	266,878	87,715	1,599,649
<b>Total Part II</b>	<b>2,045,441</b>	<b>408,468</b>	<b>129,012</b>	<b>2,582,921</b>

**PART III**

*Capital Expenditure (less sales of capital assets)*

1. New buildings, alterations, etc.	6,414,442	970,606	248,072	7,633,120
2. Plant, machinery and vehicles	491,677	155,636	10,821	658,134
<b>Total Part III</b>	<b>6,906,119</b>	<b>1,126,242</b>	<b>258,893</b>	<b>8,291,254</b>
<b>Total Gross Expenditure (Parts I, II and III)</b>	<b>53,112,969</b>	<b>10,761,176</b>	<b>3,005,707</b>	<b>66,879,852</b>
<b>Total Receipts (Part I)</b>	<b>3,771,562</b>	<b>466,520</b>	<b>93,378</b>	<b>4,331,460</b>
<b>Total Net Expenditure (Parts I, II and III)</b>	<b>49,341,407</b>	<b>10,294,656</b>	<b>2,912,329</b>	<b>62,548,392</b>

Notes: 1. It is not possible to apportion Home Office central administrative costs so as to include in this appendix those costs attributable to Prison Department Headquarters.

2. It is calculated on the basis of the expenditure shown in Part I only that the average weekly cost per inmate was:

Prisons and Remand Centres	.. .. .	£23.94
Borstals	.. .. .	£29.34
Detention Centres	.. .. .	£29.37
All establishments	.. .. .	£24.94

88 The amortized annual cost estimated at 1970 prices of providing one new place in each of the following types of establishment including staff housing is:

Closed Prison (with category A/B security)	.. .. .	£888
*Category 'C' (medium and long term) Prison	.. .. .	£673
*Category 'C' (short term) Prison	.. .. .	£539
Young Offender Establishment (i.e. for use as a closed Borstal or Young Prisoner Centre)	.. .. .	£804

\* Short-term imprisonment—up to 18 months  
Medium-term imprisonment—over 18 months and up to and including 4 years  
Long-term imprisonment—over 4 years.

APPENDIX No. 5A

Employment of persons in prison service establishments on 30th June 1971

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Employment	MALE							FEMALE	Total Persons
	Open Prisons	Closed Prisons		Remand Centres	Open Borstals	Closed Borstals	Detention Centres	All Establishments	
		Local	Training						
Industries:									
Laundry .. .. .	176	422	283	44	31	98	31	41	1,126
Metal recovery .. .. .	193	1,203	402	143	—	223	17	—	2,181
Metal work (blacksmithing, engineering, tinsmithing, sign-making) .. .. .	17	55	401	—	26	73	—	—	572
Printing and binding .. .. .	24	116	173	—	—	—	—	—	313
Private firm work .. .. .	181	984	734	153	25	283	222	152	2,734
Repairs (except mailbags) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoes and leatherwork .. .. .	46	243	32	—	—	9	—	—	330
Tailoring .. .. .	123	666	780	—	4	27	—	9	1,609
Textiles, heavy .. .. .	—	418	121	—	—	—	—	—	539
Textiles, light .. .. .	111	323	135	—	—	—	—	32	601
Textiles, miscellaneous .. .. .	15	427	23	2	—	—	—	87	554
Textiles, mailbags .. .. .	—	2,346	470	—	—	—	—	—	2,816
Weaving and knitting .. .. .	82	127	368	—	—	6	39	—	622
Woodwork .. .. .	159	156	326	—	49	131	—	—	821
Miscellaneous industries .. .. .	248	858	449	135	17	219	176	38	2,140
Total .. .. .	1,575	8,344	4,697	477	152	1,069	485	359	16,958

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Farms:									
Livestock and arable husbandry .. .. .	309	60	213	—	187	67	128	29	993
Gardens and sports fields .. .. .	349	181	372	22	137	213	289	52	1,615
Total .. .. .	658	241	585	22	324	280	417	81	2,608
Works:									
Skilled .. .. .	286	321	322	—	99	115	37	—	1,180
Unskilled .. .. .	192	521	619	48	296	240	159	28	2,103
Total .. .. .	478	842	941	48	395	355	196	28	3,283
Domestic Service:									
Cleaners, etc. .. .. .	681	2,231	1,471	335	392	911	369	211	6,601
Cooks, etc. .. .. .	221	666	476	87	131	139	142	73	1,935
Hospital orderlies .. .. .	30	85	94	7	10	25	11	14	276
Stokers .. .. .	10	24	12	—	12	10	1	—	69
Total .. .. .	942	3,006	2,053	429	545	1,085	523	298	8,881

APPENDIX No. 5A (continued)  
Employment of persons in prison service establishments on 30th June 1971

Employment	MALE					FEMALE		Total Persons	
	Open Prisons	Closed Prisons		Remand Centres	Open Borstals	Closed Borstals	Detention Centres		All Establishments
		Local	Training						
Outside work:	122	31	43	—	36	8	—	1	241
For farmers, etc. . . . .	84	99	31	—	5	36	—	—	255
For other Government Departments . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
For voluntary bodies . . . . .	208	130	74	—	41	44	—	1	498
Total . . . . .	126	133	461	—	479	392	84	46	1,721
Vocational training and trade training (works) . . . . .	30	151	89	—	—	33	—	19	322
Pre-release employment scheme . . . . .	156	284	550	—	479	425	84	65	2,043
Total . . . . .	3,817	12,847	8,900	976	1,936	3,258	1,705	832	34,271
Total effectives . . . . .	15	1,632	1	73	1	11	—	1	1,734
Non-effectives:	16	686	170	93	14	54	15	113	1,161
Untried prisoners . . . . .	12	179	79	16	30	49	2	13	380
Unfit . . . . .	54	1,333	121	672	84	307	63	73	2,707
Punishment . . . . .	97	3,830	371	854	129	421	80	200	5,982
Others* . . . . .	3,914	16,677	9,271	1,830	2,065	3,679	1,785	1,032	40,253
Total . . . . .									
Grand Total . . . . .									

\* Includes inmates who are:  
Non-effective as a working unit on day of discharge  
Attending court  
Travelling between establishments  
At summer camp

APPENDIX No. 5B

Distribution of labour available for employment on 30th June 1970 and 30th June 1971

	MALE				FEMALE	
	Prisons	Remand Centres	Borstals	Detention Centres	Total	Total
<b>1970</b>						
Industries . . . . .	14,304	610	1,447	510	16,871	359
Outside work . . . . .	532	—	90	—	622	9
Farms . . . . .	464	39	607	351	2,461	75
Works department . . . . .	2,291	30	712	228	3,261	34
Domestic . . . . .	5,485	410	1,350	603	7,848	298
Vocational and industrial training . . . . .	572	—	837	51	1,460	12
Pre-release hostellers . . . . .	288	—	54	—	342	18
	24,936	1,089	5,097	1,743	32,865	805
<b>1971</b>						
Industries . . . . .	14,416	477	1,221	485	16,599	359
Outside work . . . . .	412	—	85	—	497	1
Farms . . . . .	1,484	22	604	417	2,527	81
Works department . . . . .	2,261	48	750	196	3,255	28
Domestic . . . . .	6,001	429	1,630	523	8,583	298
Vocational and industrial training . . . . .	720	—	871	84	1,675	46
Pre-release hostellers . . . . .	270	—	33	—	303	19
	25,564	976	5,194	1,705	33,439	832

Non-effectives

	1970	1971
Untried . . . . .	1,433	1,734
Unfit for labour/sick . . . . .	1,099	1,161
Under punishment . . . . .	314	380
Others† . . . . .	3,371	2,707
	6,217	5,982

† Includes inmates who are:  
Non-effective as a working unit on day of discharge  
Attending court  
Travelling between establishments  
At summer camp

APPENDIX No. 5C

Number of persons available for employment on 30th June 1970 and 30th June 1971

		Population	Non-effective	Available for employment
<b>1970</b>	<b>MALE</b>			
Prisons .. ..	.. ..	29,103	4,167	24,936
Remand centres .. ..	.. ..	2,078	989	1,089
Borstals .. ..	.. ..	5,875	778	5,097
Detention centres .. ..	.. ..	1,836	93	1,743
		<u>38,892</u>	<u>6,027</u>	<u>32,865</u>
	<b>FEMALE</b>			
All establishments .. ..	.. ..	995	190	805
<b>Total</b> .. ..	.. ..	<u>39,887</u>	<u>6,217</u>	<u>33,670</u>
<b>1971</b>	<b>MALE</b>			
Prisons .. ..	.. ..	29,862	4,298	25,564
Remand centres .. ..	.. ..	1,830	854	976
Borstals .. ..	.. ..	5,744	550	5,194
Detention centres .. ..	.. ..	1,785	80	1,705
		<u>39,221</u>	<u>5,782</u>	<u>33,439</u>
	<b>FEMALE</b>			
All establishments .. ..	.. ..	1,032	200	832
		<u>40,253</u>	<u>5,982</u>	<u>34,271</u>

APPENDIX No. 6A

Offences punished and punishments awarded in male establishments 1967-1971

Year	Average population	Annual no. of offences per head of population	Average daily no. of offences punished	Offences							Total offences	Total inmates punished (1)
				Mutiny gross personal violence to officers	Escaping	Other violence	Disobedience	Damage to property	Unauthorised transactions/unauthorised possession	Other breaches		
<i>Open prisons</i>												
1967	3,813	0.7	7.5	—	108	21	1,165	107	626	721	2,748	2,007
1968	3,118	0.7	5.9	—	92	13	1,070	55	422	540	2,192	1,491
1969	3,285	0.8	7.1	1	114	23	1,282	54	503	629	2,606	1,648
1970	3,485	0.6	5.6	2	86	14	974	26	415	508	2,025	1,347
1971	3,656	0.5	5.1	—	71	10	871	38	451	428	1,869	1,370
<i>Closed prisons</i>												
1967	23,096	0.9	57.5	12	314	515	9,990	1,240	2,975	5,952	20,998	11,642
1968	21,594	0.9	54.8	42	293	494	9,817	1,242	2,767	5,424	20,079	10,723
1969	23,601	0.9	61.1	19	326	572	10,906	1,380	3,046	6,066	22,315	12,349
1970	27,001	0.9	66.4	25	350	685	11,944	1,324	3,144	6,736	24,208	13,573
1971	27,618	0.8	62.3	9	348	759	11,107	1,267	3,039	6,215	22,744	14,198
<i>Open borstals</i>												
1967	1,908	0.8	4.4	—	410	107	315	43	271	446	1,592	1,015
1968	1,853	1.0	5.0	1	538	87	386	47	273	532	1,864	1,089
1969	1,882	1.1	5.7	—	510	103	526	58	336	562	2,095	1,183
1970	1,964	1.1	5.9	2	432	66	550	62	357	684	2,153	1,185
1971	2,015	1.2	6.4	—	371	89	623	63	382	821	2,349	1,515
<i>Closed borstals</i>												
1967	3,654	1.6	16.0	4	732	181	1,993	356	564	2,025	5,855	3,124
1968	3,536	1.9	18.3	17	882	256	2,374	409	565	2,224	6,727	3,397
1969	3,486	2.0	19.8	12	900	329	2,739	438	565	2,259	7,242	3,460
1970	3,828	1.5	15.8	6	442	304	2,060	382	484	2,082	5,760	3,108
1971	3,654	1.6	16.1	6	609	302	2,096	341	537	1,997	5,888	3,263
<i>Open detention centres (Senior)</i>												
1967	105	0.4	0.1	—	7	11	9	2	11	1	41	36
1968	94	0.7	0.2	1	21	19	13	1	4	15	74	52
1969	123	0.4	0.1	—	16	1	17	1	9	10	54	41
1970	144	1.4	0.6	1	15	18	61	2	55	55	207	145
1971	202	1.9	1.0	—	25	34	111	10	81	118	379	245
<i>Closed detention centres (Senior)</i>												
1967	1,213	2.3	7.8	—	35	299	1,420	63	408	617	2,842	1,604
1968	1,140	2.4	7.5	2	35	352	1,226	78	533	540	2,766	1,712
1969	1,115	2.2	6.6	3	32	289	1,086	61	438	491	2,400	1,510
1970	1,320	2.1	7.6	—	46	345	1,247	72	515	554	2,779	1,686
1971	1,192	2.0	6.6	—	32	281	1,080	58	440	444	2,335	1,512
<i>Detention centres (Junior)</i>												
1967	267	2.0	1.5	—	40	48	183	31	61	183	546	352
1968	321	2.3	2.0	—	38	62	428	23	62	146	759	485
1969	322	2.3	2.0	—	13	98	392	24	79	133	739	448
1970	298	1.8	1.4	—	11	88	252	19	51	104	525	382
1971	336	2.2	2.0	—	30	99	372	27	61	143	732	460

(1) This figure refers to the numbers of individuals who incurred punishment at each establishment; some may have been punished more than once. Where an inmate has been punished at two different establishments he will appear twice in the total.

APPENDIX No. 6B

Offences punished and punishments awarded in female establishments 1967-1971

Year	Average population	Annual no. of offences per head of average population	Average daily no. of offences punished	Offences							Total inmates punished (1)	
				Mutiny/gross personal violence to officers	Escaping	Other violence	Disobedience	Damage to property	Unauthorised transactions/unauthorised possession	Other breaches		Total offences
<i>Open prisons</i>												
1967	151	0.6	0.2	—	2	—	36	1	21	27	87	52
1968	120	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	13	—	6	7	26	19
1969	107	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	22	4	17	5	48	32
1970	143	0.4	0.2	—	1	—	29	—	15	20	65	45
1971	165	0.7	0.3	—	4	—	54	5	12	40	115	74
<i>Closed prisons</i>												
1967	592	1.3	2.1	1	16	15	257	92	120	263	764	389
1968	488	1.4	1.9	1	16	8	291	76	84	222	698	327
1969	564	1.8	2.8	—	17	10	410	137	118	343	1,035	414
1970	625	1.9	3.3	1	21	13	477	127	186	395	1,220	553
1971	662	2.2	4.1	1	32	36	561	150	186	523	1,489	745
<i>Open borstal</i>												
1967	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
1969	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Closed borstals</i>												
1967	157	4.4	1.9	1	23	34	108	230	32	269	697	201
1968	146	5.4	2.1	—	35	38	194	175	48	308	798	186
1969	146	5.6	2.2	2	22	20	243	186	67	275	815	212
1970	182	3.3	1.6	—	17	11	191	132	44	199	594	224
1971	171	3.9	1.8	—	19	9	227	95	87	224	661	272
<i>Detention centre</i>												
1967	23	3.4	0.2	1	—	1	6	11	8	51	78	49
1968	23	2.6	0.1	—	—	7	2	19	1	32	61	42
1969	2	2.0	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	4	1
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) This figure refers to the number of individuals who incurred punishment at each establishment; some may have been punished more than once. Where an inmate has been punished at two different establishments he will appear twice in the total.

Establishment	Average population	Cellular confinement	Re-fulfilment of property	Unauthorised transactions/possession of unauthorised articles	Disrespect/Impropriety	Other offences	Total offences (1)	Offences punished which were committed at another establishment	
								Escaping	Other offences
<i>Open Prisons</i>									
Appleton Thorn	317	1	1	18	4	23	74	—	—
Ashwell	340	—	2	27	22	31	142	—	—
Bela River	300	71	7	51	42	39	287	—	—
Drake Hall	282	7	1	22	9	16	72	—	—
Eastchurch	391	18	14	76	32	137	404	—	—
Ford	523	14	1	39	22	19	129	—	2
Kirkham	506	6	2	93	26	52	293	—	3
Leyhill	218	1	—	21	3	6	53	—	—
Spring Hill	154	—	5	15	2	13	64	—	—
Sudbury	293	—	4	44	22	55	196	—	—
Thorp Arch	332	5	1	45	18	32	155	—	—
	3,656	123	1.38	451	202	423	1,869	—	5
<i>Closed Prisons</i>									
Albany	355	34	2.30	40	134	145	673	—	—
Ashford (R.C.)	334	139	11.94	68	82	206	637	—	—
Aylesbury	279	49	5.2	60	77	240	639	—	—
Bedford	256	34	11	17	27	33	151	6	4
Birmingham	925	31	1.33	99	109	146	606	19	10
Blundeston	300	2	7	89	43	72	361	—	—
Bristol	551	57	3.22	65	75	114	416	3	1
Brixton	909	38	3.20	27	54	106	309	—	—
Brookhill (R.C.)	150	130	1.22	9	36	55	155	—	—
Camp Hill	477	90	4.36	140	217	292	1,069	—	—
Canterbury	421	94	9.23	32	68	79	331	—	—
Cardiff	458	117	1.31	45	82	101	394	2	3
Chelmsford	322	21	15	39	76	145	481	—	—
Coldingley	217	21	—	17	25	32	105	—	—
Dartmoor	572	9	21	78	127	123	531	—	—
Dorchester	216	—	3	22	26	22	152	—	—
Durham	1,077	188	10.44	190	119	170	779	9	2
Eastchurch	146	16	10	29	29	57	178	—	—
Exeter	569	50	2.60	72	80	138	521	—	—
Gartree	359	7	13	81	73	86	369	—	—
Gloucester	269	69	3.6	35	34	56	229	—	—
Grendon	172	2	6	16	17	30	116	—	—
Haverigg	456	—	14	102	87	168	583	—	—
Hull	291	54	15	40	47	53	250	—	—
Lancaster	263	5	—	20	67	61	289	—	—
Latchmere House (R.C.)	121	32	2.21	12	5	—	171	—	—
Leeds	1,114	63	1.42	99	127	137	744	39	16
Leicester	381	38	1.24	33	47	66	298	16	6
Lewes	256	5	1	15	8	21	82	—	—
Lincoln	546	109	10.14	55	64	75	339	6	4
Liverpool	1,777	36	1.34	117	183	270	995	14	21
Long Lartin	202	1	6	32	13	25	122	—	—
Low Newton (R.C.)	104	6	8	—	5	11	38	—	—
Maldstone	545	21	18	62	130	218	827	—	—
Manchester	1,382	543	52	124	165	275	902	11	9
Northallerton	122	45	10	12	31	48	168	—	—
Northeye	227	10	—	24	10	33	123	—	—
Norwich	319	28	17	15	46	57	221	—	—
Nottingham	285	9	18	50	70	86	357	—	—
Oxford	272	1	9	22	31	53	155	—	—
Parkhurst	425	9	10	34	60	74	250	—	—
Pentonville	1,204	47	36	204	132	284	1,035	7	9
Portsmouth—Kingston	42	—	—	—	3	1	8	—	—
Preston	697	—	22	65	66	179	503	—	—
Pucklechurch (R.C.)	51	7	20	2	18	15	72	—	—
Ranby Camp	52	—	1	13	9	2	53	1	1
Reading	85	4	1	1	13	12	41	—	—
Risley (R.C.)	666	6	28	17	19	29	129	—	—
Shepton Mallet	222	—	15	30	35	87	251	—	—
Shrewsbury	217	64	1.16	14	42	68	212	1	1
Stafford	1,069	103	57	123	190	196	879	1	1
Swansea	296	9	8	21	33	51	202	1	14
Swinfen Hall	10	4	—	2	6	3	17	—	—
Thorp Arch (R.C.)	145	11	49	5	7	24	107	—	—
Verne	291	—	6	42	16	22	152	—	—
Wakefield	789	—	17	76	88	146	513	—	—
Wandsworth	1,384	293	21.54	115	163	290	1,041	1	36
Winchester	702	10	21	49	63	87	336	—	—
Wormwood Scrubs	1,174	45	37	122	188	333	1,077	12	5
	27,618	2,816	1,267	3,039	3,897	6,028	22,744	149	187

Notes:

(1) The number of offences punished and the n

(2) Attempted offences (except attempts to esci

(3) This figure refers to the total number of int establishments, he will appear twice in the total.

APPENDIX No. 6B

Offences punished and punishments awarded in female establishments 1967-1971

Year	Average population	Annual no. of offences per head of average population	Average daily no. of offences punished	Offences										Total inmates punished (1)
				Mutiny/gross personal violence to officers	Escaping	Other violence	Dis-obedience	Damage to property	Unauthorised transactions/unauthorised possession	Other breaches	Total offences	Total inmates punished (1)		
<i>Open prisons</i>														
1967	151	0.6	0.2	—	2	—	36	1	21	27	87	52		
1968	120	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	13	—	6	7	26	19		
1969	107	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	22	4	17	5	48	32		
1970	143	0.4	0.2	—	1	—	29	—	15	20	65	45		
1971	165	0.7	0.3	—	4	—	54	5	12	40	115	74		
<i>Closed prisons</i>														
1967	592	1.3	2.1	1	16	15	257	92	120	263	764	389		
1968	488	1.4	1.9	1	16	8	291	76	84	222	698	327		
1969	564	1.8	2.8	—	17	10	410	137	118	343	1,035	414		
1970	625	1.9	3.3	1	21	13	477	127	186	395	1,220	553		
1971	662	2.2	4.1	1	32	36	561	150	186	523	1,489	745		
<i>Open borstal</i>														
1967	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1968	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1969	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1970	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1971	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Closed borstals</i>														
1967	157	4.4	1.9	1	23	34	108	230	32	269	697	201		
1968	146	5.4	2.1	—	35	38	194	175	48	308	798	186		
1969	146	5.6	2.2	2	22	20	243	186	67	275	815	212		
1970	182	3.3	1.6	—	17	11	191	132	44	199	594	224		
1971	171	3.9	1.8	—	19	9	227	95	87	224	661	272		
<i>Detention centre</i>														
1967	23	3.4	0.2	1	—	1	6	11	8	51	78	49		
1968	23	2.6	0.1	—	—	7	2	19	1	32	61	42		
1969	2	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

(1) This figure refers to the number of individuals who incurred punishment at each establishment; some may have been punished more than once. Where an inmate has been punished at two different establishments he will appear twice in the total.

APPENDIX No. 6C

Punishments awarded and offences punished in male prisons and remand centres during the year ended 31st December 1971 (Section 5 (2) (c) Prison Act 1952)

Establishment	Punishments(1)										Offences committed and punished at the establishment named										Offences punished which were committed at another establishment			
	Average population	Cellular confinement	Re-stricted diet	Forfeiture or post-ponement of privileges	Stoppage or reduction of earnings	Caution	Exclusion from associated work	Forfeiture of remission	Total inmates punished (2)	Annual no. of offences per head of average population	Average daily number of offences punished	Mutiny/Incitement to mutiny	Gross personal violence to officer	Escape	Attempt to escape (2)	Assaults other than gross personal violence to officer	Dis-obedience/Idleness	Wilful damage to property	Un-authorized transactions/possession of un-authorized articles	Dis-respect/Impropriety	Other offences	Total offences (1)	Escaping	Other offences
<i>Open Prisons</i>																								
Appleton Thorn	317	1	1	23	5	5	4	44	65	0.2	0.2	—	—	12	—	—	16	1	18	4	23	74	—	—
Ashwell	340	—	—	3	81	23	4	46	165	0.4	0.4	—	—	3	—	1	56	2	22	31	142	—	—	
Bela River	300	71	2	12	129	19	2	133	191	0.9	0.8	—	—	8	—	1	139	7	51	42	287	—	—	
Drake Hall	282	7	6	19	41	5	15	43	66	0.3	0.2	—	—	5	—	—	19	1	32	9	16	72	—	—
Eastchurch	391	18	—	21	261	15	21	102	281	1.0	1.0	—	—	11	4	2	128	14	76	32	137	404	—	—
Ford	523	14	—	—	48	17	2	63	102	0.2	0.4	—	—	5	—	2	39	1	39	22	39	129	—	2
Kirkham	506	6	—	10	135	26	5	108	206	0.4	0.8	—	—	6	4	3	104	2	93	26	52	293	—	3
Leyhill	218	1	—	13	30	9	6	3	43	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	21	3	6	53	—	—
Spring Hill	154	—	—	6	34	9	—	26	50	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	15	2	13	64	—	—
Sudbury	293	—	—	1	111	18	—	53	134	0.7	0.5	—	—	8	4	—	59	4	44	22	55	196	—	—
Thorp Arch	332	5	5	—	57	10	1	72	127	0.5	0.4	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	18	32	32	155	—	—
<b>3,656</b>																								
<i>Closed Prisons</i>																								
Albany	355	34	22	156	309	190	146	45	317	1.9	1.8	—	—	—	2	26	296	30	40	134	445	673	—	—
Ashford (R.C.)	434	139	119	464	475	34	422	19	545	1.5	1.8	—	—	4	14	51	118	94	68	82	306	637	—	—
Aylesbury	279	49	—	316	302	42	176	109	240	2.3	1.8	—	—	1	1	21	187	52	60	77	340	639	—	—
Bedford	256	34	4	42	37	20	8	39	123	0.6	0.4	—	—	—	—	7	46	11	17	27	33	151	6	4
Birmingham	925	31	19	143	284	84	124	103	440	0.7	1.7	—	—	—	—	28	161	33	99	109	146	606	19	10
Blundeston	300	2	2	57	205	88	5	21	188	1.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	4	146	7	89	43	72	361	—	—
Bristol	551	57	38	166	60	60	5	105	252	0.8	1.1	—	—	2	4	15	115	22	65	75	114	416	3	1
Brixton	909	38	36	156	71	74	14	33	257	0.3	0.8	—	—	2	—	20	78	2	9	36	55	309	—	—
Brockhill (R.C.)	150	130	18	132	13	13	—	—	130	1.0	0.4	—	—	—	—	26	26	22	36	29	55	155	—	—
Camp Hill	477	90	40	670	490	68	120	306	505	2.2	3.0	—	—	1	—	26	357	36	144	217	292	1,069	—	—
Canterbury	421	94	95	144	163	28	87	97	223	0.8	0.9	—	—	1	—	20	102	23	32	68	79	331	2	3
Cardiff	458	117	12	183	166	60	120	81	256	0.9	1.1	—	—	3	—	14	116	31	45	82	101	394	—	—
Chelmsford	322	21	8	134	151	89	112	231	249	1.5	1.3	—	—	1	2	17	182	15	39	76	145	481	—	—
Coldingley	217	21	—	19	26	21	3	44	53	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	17	25	32	105	—	—
Dartmoor	572	9	9	260	366	58	193	84	295	0.9	1.5	—	—	3	—	9	169	21	78	127	123	531	—	—
Dorchester	216	—	—	17	42	26	26	50	96	0.7	0.4	—	—	—	—	1	78	3	22	26	22	152	—	—
Durham	1,077	188	102	140	395	88	145	226	495	0.7	2.1	—	—	15	—	19	211	44	190	119	170	779	9	2
Eastchurch	146	16	1	16	92	8	15	61	90	1.2	0.5	—	—	2	3	—	48	10	29	29	57	178	—	—
Exeter	569	50	20	237	245	40	84	122	320	0.9	1.4	—	—	7	—	20	141	60	72	80	138	521	—	—
Gartree	359	7	—	160	206	32	160	28	217	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	18	97	13	81	73	86	369	—	—
Gloucester	269	69	34	93	103	27	55	65	140	0.9	0.6	—	—	2	—	5	91	6	35	34	56	229	—	—
Grendon	172	2	—	8	40	35	1	33	86	0.6	0.3	—	—	—	—	4	41	6	16	17	30	116	—	2
Haverigg	456	—	—	136	228	37	135	199	370	1.3	1.6	—	—	4	—	4	188	14	102	87	168	583	—	13
Hull	291	54	2	150	219	11	147	38	157	0.9	0.7	—	—	—	12	10	73	15	40	47	53	250	—	—
Lancaster	263	5	—	13	10	91	12	162	162	1.1	0.8	—	—	—	—	5	128	7	20	67	61	289	—	—
Latchmere House (R.C.)	121	32	22	86	113	13	30	1	121	1.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	21	112	21	12	5	—	171	—	—
Leeds	1,114	63	12	302	292	91	286	189	503	0.7	2.0	—	—	3	—	24	234	42	99	127	157	744	39	16
Leicester	381	38	16	72	101	102	60	84	197	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	3	10	93	24	33	47	66	298	16	6
Lewes	256	5	4	51	48	13	51	35	72	0.3	0.2	—	—	2	—	3	30	1	15	8	21	82	—	2
Lincoln	546	109	100	109	67	31	54	145	251	0.6	0.9	—	—	2	3	10	106	14	55	64				

and centres during the year ended 31st December 1971  
(Act 1952)

Offences committed and punished at the establishment named										Offences punished which were committed at another establishment		
Mutiny/ Incite- ment to mutiny	Gross personal violence to officer	Escape	Attempt to escape (2)	Assaults other than gross personal violence to officer	Dis- obedi- ence/ Idleness	Wilful damage to property	Un- authorised trans- actions/ possession of un- authorised articles	Dis- respect/ Improp- riety	Other offences	Total offences (1)	Offences punished which were committed at another establishment	
											Escap- ing	Other offences
—	—	—	—	—	11	3	8	4	20	50	—	4
—	—	—	4	—	27	2	4	12	16	65	—	—
—	—	—	4	—	38	5	12	16	36	115	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	1	30	226	71	107	131	301	882	11	3
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	5	—	—
—	—	2	1	—	1	4	—	5	10	26	1	—
—	—	1	1	—	3	—	2	10	8	44	—	—
—	—	3	6	5	118	12	74	66	198	532	5	1
—	1	6	9	36	349	150	186	212	519	1,489	17	4

entirely several forms of punishment for one offence.

than once. Where an inmate has been punished at two different establishments, she will appear twice in the total.

Establishment	Average popu- lation	Establishment named					Total offences (1)	Offences committed at another establishment	
		Confine- ment to room	Wilful damage to property	Unauth- orised trans- actions/ possession of un- author- ised articles	Dis- respect/ Improp- riety	Other offences		Escap- ing	Other offences
<i>Open borstals—male</i>									
Finnamore Wood Camp .. .. .	56	—	2	6	5	23	66	—	—
Gaynes Hall .. .. .	165	—	1	24	9	24	101	—	4
Gringley .. .. .	61	—	2	5	2	13	31	—	—
Guys Marsh .. .. .	240	—	2	50	14	118	282	1	8
Hatfield .. .. .	151	—	1	28	16	45	160	—	—
Hewell Grange .. .. .	116	—	20	60	8	74	238	—	—
Hollesley Bay .. .. .	369	49	17	72	96	131	536	—	—
Lowdham Grange .. .. .	279	—	4	40	12	80	183	1	2
Moreton Hall .. .. .	136	2	4	18	15	60	170	1	2
Pollington .. .. .	115	—	2	6	20	23	59	—	—
Prescoed Camp (Usk) .. .. .	109	—	5	44	20	75	233	—	—
Wetherby .. .. .	218	—	3	29	24	139	290	—	—
	2,015	51	63	382	232	805	2,349	3	16
<i>Closed borstals—male</i>									
Dover .. .. .	293	55	41	74	60	303	677	—	—
Everthorpe .. .. .	380	7	28	41	117	194	530	—	—
Feltham .. .. .	302	66	66	75	212	261	1,067	—	—
Grendon .. .. .	29	1	1	5	2	9	29	—	1
Hindley .. .. .	302	7	29	31	84	114	357	—	—
Huntercombe .. .. .	177	2	15	30	58	71	331	6	14
Manchester .. .. .	214	116	21	11	29	111	353	59	80
Onley .. .. .	295	72	25	26	79	128	414	—	3
Portland .. .. .	410	—	2	36	55	85	235	—	—
Rochester .. .. .	304	8	52	95	125	153	635	1	1
Stoke Heath .. .. .	354	—	5	14	18	45	112	—	2
Wellingborough .. .. .	220	9	28	71	70	217	493	—	—
Wormwood Scrubs .. .. .	374	275	28	28	57	144	655	253	61
	3,654	612	341	537	965	1,835	5,888	319	162
<i>Open borstal—female</i>									
East Sutton Park .. .. .	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Closed borstals—female</i>									
Bullwood Hall .. .. .	127	138	79	78	49	146	494	—	1
Holloway .. .. .	26	—	13	7	14	53	113	7	—
Styal .. .. .	18	3	3	2	15	24	54	—	—
	171	141	95	87	78	223	661	7	1

## Notes:

(1) The number of offences punished and the

(2) Attempted offences (except attempts to escape)

(3) This figure refers to the total number of inmates in all establishments, he or she will appear twice in the total.





APPENDIX No. 8  
Senior Attendance Centres

During 1971, 137 boys were ordered to attend the Manchester centre and 88 to attend the Greenwich centre. Nine of the orders were made in default of payment of fines, 30 after breach of probation and 86 for fresh offences following probation or conditional discharge. Ninety-eight of the boys were recorded as being first offenders and 36 of the remainder had either one or two previous proved offences.

Offences	Number	Per cent
Violence against the person .. .. .	8	3.6
Malicious damage and drunkenness .. .. .	21	9.3
Theft Act offences other than taking and driving away	86	38.2
Taking and driving away and motoring offences .. .. .	56	24.9
Other .. .. .	54	24.0
	<u>225</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Age	Number	Per cent
16 .. .. .	1*	47.6
17 .. .. .	106	
18 .. .. .	69	30.7
19 .. .. .	26	11.5
20 .. .. .	23	10.2
	<u>225</u>	<u>100.0</u>

\*Inoperative order—under age.

APPENDIX No. 9  
Medical Statistics—Year ended 31st December 1971

	All establishments			Prisons			Borstals			Detention Centres			
	Total	Open		Total	Open		Total	Open		Total	Open		
		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
Daily average sick treated:													
in hospital .. .. .	1,304			7			1,166			1,019			
Out of hospital .. .. .	5,161			61			3,812			3,672			
Released:													
On medical grounds other than under the Act (1)													
On medical grounds under section 22 (2) (b) of the Act (1)													
Number who died in local hospitals during currency of sentence	6			7			813			670			
Deaths:													
Total (including those shown at * above)	28			4			22			22			
Natural causes .. .. .	69			5			61			59			
Non-natural causes .. .. .	46			5			38			38			
Suicides .. .. .	10			—			10			8			
Remained for mental observation:													
Under 21 .. .. .	4,101			—			13			13			
21 and over .. .. .	8,868			—			4,101			3,481			
Remained for report on state of health only:													
Under 21 .. .. .	451			—			8,868			7,942			
21 and over .. .. .	79			—			451			443			
Persons of unsound mind:													
Found under disability (1)	31			—			31			26			
Found not guilty by reason of insanity (2)	3			—			3			1			
Persons dealt with under the Mental Health Act, 1959:													
Removed to psychiatric hospitals by order of Secretary of State	112			—			90			85			
Removed on other authority .. .. .	23			—			22			21			
Released to guardianship .. .. .	—			—			—			—			
Released to local authority .. .. .	15			—			14			14			

(1) Prison Act 1952.  
(2) Criminal Procedure (Insanity) Act 1964.

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**END**