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## FOREWORD

THIS BOOKLET is the second in a series of policy documents for the prison system. It describes the plans we have for reshaping and enhancing the facilities for the custodial treatment of women and girls. But more important than policy, buildings or equipment, are the staff whose task is to sustain and train the people, many of them in much need and distress, who are committed to their care. Much is being done to improve the conditions in which the staff live and work. Strenuous efforts are being made as well to inform and equip them to realise their full potential in the practice of the advanced therapeutic treatments we are seeking to develop. Every member of the staff will be given a copy of this booklet. I believe they will find it useful and informative as a guide to the content and purpose of the new policy for women and girls that we hope to implement within the present decade.

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*Director General, Prison Service.*

# HOME OFFICE PRISON DEPARTMENT

## TREATMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN CUSTODY

1970

### ENGLAND AND WALES

#### Women and Girls in Custody

1. Establishments for women and girls in custody are operated under the same statutory rules as those for men and boys. As a result of recent study of the problem it has been accepted that in dealing with women and girls certain special custodial facilities should be developed for their treatment and care and that there are various emphases which can be different from those that arise in the treatment of men. For example since there is less public anxiety and fear when women escape from custody, and indeed they escape more rarely from secure conditions, security considerations do not loom so large. Partly for this reason, too, it has been possible to allow women to wear their own clothes, or clothes of their own choice; far more visits can be arranged for them outside the establishments, for training or domestic reasons, and these can usually be made in the company of voluntary prison visitors or welfare officers, rather than under prison officer escort.

2. The number of women and girls in custody has been consistently small and provides a reliable basis on which to build up a progressive and comprehensive programme for their treatment. In the last 30 years the number of women in custody has been between 800 and 1,000 (as compared with the number of men in custody, which has trebled in the same period, and at the end of 1969 stood at 34,504 as compared with 815 females). About half of the latter are adult women serving sentences mostly of under 18 months; about a quarter are girls undergoing borstal training; the remainder are unsentenced women and girls, some convicted and some unconvicted.

3. Within the next decade it is intended to implement a comprehensive policy, adapting and redeveloping the necessary institutions, so as to meet foreseeable needs, and also to create a degree of flexibility, sufficient to enable the Prison Service to respond quickly

and effectively to social and penological changes. This has been outlined in the White Paper published in 1969, "People in Prison", but is described in greater detail below.

4. To deprive people of their freedom is itself the punishment. The period of their detention should be used as constructively as possible, and as far as is practicable help should be given them to re-integrate with society, rather than leave them feeling rejected and outcast. Many offenders are in need of social training and need to learn how to live satisfactorily as members of small groups, larger groups and the community. Because they have been unable to conform in these ways, and because of the difficulty they experience in forming relationships in any depth many of them have become delinquent. Great emphasis, therefore, is to be placed on small units and continuity of personal relationships. This is one of the areas in which prison officers, civilian instructional officers and nursing staff can make the most effective contribution, since they are in the closest and most frequent contact with the people in their care, and their guidance, interest, patience and kindness are easily the greatest factors in rehabilitation.

5. The other main adjuncts to this individual social training by which people can be helped to rehabilitate themselves are: social work involving both assistance during the sentence and preparation for after-care; group work; regular and productive employment; medicine, psychiatry; religion; education. All these methods are offered in greater or less degree in our penal establishments. It is hoped in the replanning of the women's penal system to ensure that adequate provision is made for this range of treatment and help to be readily available throughout the system.

#### Research Programme

6. A fairly comprehensive programme of research in women's establishments is at present being pursued by Home Office staff and other research workers. There is a long range study of the medico-social make-up of offenders in Holloway, the main female prison, which includes a study of the legal representation of the women. There is a sociological study of women at Styal, the closed prison serving the north of England. Studies have been made of girls sentenced to borstal or detention centre training, of the employment history and family problems of women in prison. The needs of women and girls in terms of education are likewise under review. The reasons for the increase in recent years of women prisoners remanded

in custody are being investigated. Finally, there is an index of women offenders in custody which will provide statistics and information about the effect of the Criminal Justice Act 1967. The complete results of these studies are not yet available, but the Home Office Research Unit has been able to offer information on certain specific aspects and this has already shown the value of research in devising policy. The system must be sufficiently flexible to exploit the results of future research in developing even more effective forms of treatment.

7. Diagnosing the degree of personal responsibility involved in committing offences against the law is a difficult and unresolved problem. So many factors go into the making of a delinquent: heredity, physical environment, broken homes, the mistakes of those responsible for upbringing and education, all the many psychological factors which, even when they can be identified, still present problems of treatment. "Personality defects", "damaged personality", "personal inadequacy", "anti-social outlook", "deeply disturbed"—these are useful terms in which to describe attitudes and to explain resultant behaviour; they do little in themselves to suggest methods of cure and social integration.

8. Experience seems to indicate that most of the women in prison wish to conform with society, but for various reasons are unable to do so. If, therefore, appropriate forms of treatment and training can be devised, these women are likely to respond and society can play its part by helping them to reintegrate rather than by continuing to reject them.

### Operational Policy

9. The main factors which have been taken into account in retaining or resiting the establishments for women and girls are:

- (a) The wide, though sparse, geographical distribution of female offenders. Although relatively few come before the courts or into custody, they come from all regions; custodial facilities, therefore, preferably have to be provided where access by public transport is easy; and to be sited where they can best serve the whole country.
- (b) The requirements of Courts. Accessibility for visits from legal advisers, probation officers, facilities for medical, psychiatric and social reports, the need for punctual production of offenders in Court.
- (c) Availability of the different types of staff required for all the

various forms of treatment to be offered, particularly those who have to be recruited locally.

- (d) Need for family visits. As far as possible, women should be allocated to establishments near their homes, so that visits from family and friends can be easy, frequent and not too costly. If this proves impossible, which seems likely, remembering the wide and sparse geographical spread, sites should be chosen near good centres for public transport.

### Establishments

#### 10. REMAND CENTRES

Remand centres for women, both young offenders and adults, have been established in four places:

*Low Newton* near Durham, for 26, which covers the far North of England.

*Risley* for 65, which covers North Wales, the remainder of the North of England and part of the Midlands.

*Holloway* for 120, which covers the remainder of the Midlands, the South-East, much of East Anglia and part of the South-West of the country.

*Pucklechurch* for 25, which meets the needs of the remainder of the South-West and West and South Wales.

Each has medical, psychiatric and nursing cover for the many disturbed, neglected and unfit girls and women received in these establishments, and the Courts are assisted in reaching their decisions by the many medical reports made at their request.

*Low Newton*. In 1969 there were 291 new admissions and 457 receptions. 75 medical reports were made to Courts and four women were dealt with under the Mental Health Act.

*Holloway*. In 1969 there were 3,099 new admissions and 5,771 receptions. 1,220 medical reports to Courts were made and 107 women were dealt with under the Mental Health Act.

*Risley*. In 1969 there were 1,375 new admissions and 2,431 receptions. 630 medical reports to Courts were made and 42 women were dealt with under the Mental Health Act.

*Pucklechurch*. In 1969 there were 286 new admissions and 815 receptions. 126 medical reports were made and 11 women dealt with under the Mental Health Act.

11. In addition, accommodation has been provided at men's prisons at *Birmingham*, *Shrewsbury*, *Swansea* and *Exeter*, for women and girls to be lodged overnight during trials lasting more than one day. A remand centre for women in the Midlands will be provided when resources permit.

## 12. CLOSED PRISONS

The main establishment in the women's service is to be developed on the site of the present *Holloway*; it will serve the Courts in the southern half of England both as a remand centre and a prison, but it will also play a national role, since it will largely consist of a hospital with psychiatric, medical and surgical resources. It is well placed, since it is of easy access to all the main line stations and thus convenient for prisoners' visitors, both family and official, from all parts of the country, and also for serving the many Courts. It is also well placed from the point of view of staffing and for the provision of all the many forms of specialist treatment; educational, medical, etc. Forensic psychiatry will continue to be an important function and there will be close co-operation with the National Health Service.

13. It will hold about 500 women, in units of 16; for some purposes these units will be paired, making groups of 32 women. In some of these units will be offered special treatment for drug addicts, alcoholics, for the physically ill, for surgical cases, for women suffering from venereal disease or in need of obstetric or gynaecological treatment. Surgery will be available, as well as dental and ophthalmic services, physiotherapy, etc.

14. Some of the units will be used for group psychotherapy, for practising group or community living, for learning to form relationships. Some will contain aggressive and deeply disturbed people. Others will offer more permissive and liberal regimes, where practice can be given in taking responsibility and behaving generally in a mature and sensible manner. Some units will contain mothers and their babies and so far as it is possible and desirable it is hoped that the provision will be sufficient for young children to be kept with their mothers until the sentences of the latter are complete.

15. It will be seen that the emphasis is on hospital and psychiatric treatment, and that the greater part of the establishment will be medically oriented. Thus, daily work, vocational training, occupational therapy, education and physical exercise will all be organised to fit in with and complement the general training programme and therapeutic needs.

16. Some of those detained may need at least half the day devoted to education, either because they are illiterate or nearly so, or because their intelligence is above average and their potential worth develop-

ping. Some will need to learn the habit of regular work in a steady job; some may need special vocational training, particularly those with babies or young children who it is thought will benefit from courses in domestic economy and child-care. Lastly, those held in custody awaiting trial or sentence need occupation and mental relief from suspense and anxiety. Although these activities must not interfere with visits from legal advisers, probation officers and other social workers, interviews with doctors, etc., or therapeutic activities such as group counselling, it is proposed to offer a wide range of day-time activities. Since a large number of those in custody will be, on present showing, under the age of 21, physical training and exercise will be catered for, both indoor and outdoor, and it is intended to provide a swimming bath, both for recreational training and for hydrotherapeutic purposes.

17. Religious help and instruction will be available and also welfare and preparation for after-care. Assistance offered by such voluntary groups as the Griffins and the Cameron will continue to be welcomed and used.

18. The closed prison serving the northern half of the country is at *Styal*. Opened in 1962, it was adapted from a complex of children's cottage homes. It is composed of houses, each accommodating from 10 to 16 people, widely spaced among attractive gardens and open spaces. Thus, experience in community and group living is possible. In addition, *Styal* specialises in offering regular and constructive employment and a full working week. The houses are kept clean and in each one the food is prepared and cooked as part of the inmates' training programme; there is a vocational training course of high standard in soft furnishings and another is planned in domestic economy and child-care; there is also industrial work. Those women who can most benefit from learning the rhythm of regular hours of work and who are able to accept the high standard required of them will continue to be sent there. There is a small hospital unit and a small unit for mothers and babies.

19. It is intended as far as possible to develop a complex of establishments in the north and another in the south, each with a comprehensive range of custodial facilities. This is to facilitate both family and official visitors by locating women and girls as near their homes as possible. But owing to the very small numbers involved this is not possible for all forms of treatment therapy or in the case of open borstal facilities. With this end in view however, *Holloway* and *Styal* are planned to provide the basic closed facilities in each complex.

## 20. OPEN PRISONS

There are two open prisons, Askham Grange, near York and Moor Court, near Stoke-on-Trent. *Askham Grange* can, at present, hold 65 women and 16 hostellers. These latter are women serving sentences of two years or more, who are in the last year of their sentences and who are sent out to work in various kinds of employment. They receive normal wages, with the usual tax and insurance deductions, pay a realistic sum to the prison authorities for their board and lodging, are allowed to retain a reasonable sum for pocket money and expenses such as bus fares, canteen lunches etc.; the rest of their wages are saved, or part may be sent to assist with the upkeep of their families. Thus, when they leave they have a "nest-egg" with which to restart normal life. They have also got into the habit of working in ordinary surroundings with ordinary people and participating in the activities of normal life, like shopping. A hostel has been built containing 16 small rooms, with cooking, bathing and recreational facilities and this suffices to contain all the women eligible and suitable for this form of training.

21. It is possible, of course, that if alternative penalties are devised and fewer women sent to prison, the need for an open prison may cease. Nevertheless, for the time being this is a necessary and useful facility. The training and help that can be given in open conditions, with more normal surroundings, are thought to be of value. Women learn self-control, to take responsibility for themselves, to conform, to accept an ordered life; visiting them is less painful for their relatives and they themselves are not constantly reminded of their rejection by society. Staff can be more relaxed and so able to build up stronger and more supportive and constructive relationships. The whole ethos of an open prison such as Askham Grange is one of optimism and hope.

22. It is hoped to increase the capacity of Askham Grange by about 50 and it is probable that it will eventually serve the needs of the whole country for open prison facilities for women. It is well sited, near York, with its excellent transport, medical and educational facilities. It has a mother and baby unit which it is hoped to enlarge. Domestic training courses, group counselling, an industrial laundry and a market garden, as well as an industrial workroom are also provided.

23. *Moor Court*, near Stoke-on-Trent, also offers some industrial work and vocational training in shorthand and typing and similar training is planned in domestic economy. It is remote from medical

facilities and public transport facilities are inadequate, so that it cannot be said to be well sited. Nor is it in an area where it can be filled by women living reasonably nearby, so that if the enhanced facilities of Askham Grange prove to be adequate it is likely that Moor Court will eventually be closed.

## 24. BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS AND TRAINING

The Advisory Council on the Penal System is considering future arrangements for the treatment of young offenders and the borstal system of training for young women will no doubt receive their attention. Subject to the recommendations of the council, the policy described in this booklet has been adopted for the treatment of girls between the ages of 16 and 21 for whom the Courts at present prescribe borstal training.

25. There is one purpose-built closed borstal for girls, located at *Bullwood*, near Southend. It can hold 90 girls. There are facilities for psychotherapy at Bullwood and also a small hostel. Work, physical education, welfare and preparation for after-care, education for all levels of intelligence and group therapy are all available and many girls are helped to come to terms with themselves and their often very difficult backgrounds.

26. One of the great difficulties for anyone who has spent any length of time in an institution is the readjustment to outside non-institutional life. There is not the same regularity of regime; there are far more choices to be made, both large and small; domestic responsibilities re-emerge; a greater variety and number of people have to be met, with no common bond. An institution entails a withdrawal from many aspects of ordinary everyday life, and it can never be easy to emerge into the arena once again. This must be particularly true when the withdrawal has been enforced; when there is a sense of having failed to comply and cope with the rules and needs of outside life; when there may be a sense of guilt to those within, or a degree of censure on the part of those outside.

27. All this the delinquent in custody has to face. Since he or she has already shewn a certain inadequacy, the strain is on one least capable of taking it. So any help that can be given to cope with the reintegration into society should be offered.

28. For this reason it is hoped to start a hostel scheme at Bullwood Borstal similar to those operated so successfully at Askham Grange open prison and East Sutton Park, the only open borstal institution for girls.

29. At first it was intended to operate the scheme from Bullwood itself, but the designated premises were even more urgently required for a psychiatric unit, so other arrangements are being made at Hill Hall. A former staff house at Hill Hall (the women's open prison in the south which was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1969) is being used at week-ends for girls from Bullwood, accompanied by an officer and an assistant governor, to live in and it is hoped in the near future to operate the hostel scheme from there.

30. At present, six girls go each week-end, learn to budget, shop, to cook and clean and live in a house rather than an institution. They are given a considerable measure of freedom, and these week-ends are eagerly looked forward to, enjoyed and seldom abused by girls who could not face the greater freedom of East Sutton Park. It constitutes a valuable step in their development and training and it is hoped that even when a full-time hostel is under way these week-end ventures will not cease.

31. There is one open borstal, at *East Sutton Park*, near Maidstone. It can hold 36 girls, but is seldom full, since the type of girl sentenced to borstal training tends to be the type that absconds from open institutions. There is, however, a small hostel there which operates with success. Much of the training consists in either learning to look after livestock (pigs and cows), to farm or garden, or to maintain and decorate the buildings and even to rebuild or add to existing buildings when need arises.

32. It is truly said that when they have left borstal only a very small proportion of these girls will find themselves jobs in these subjects. This, however, does not invalidate the use of this training. The girls have learnt how to tackle a problem, how to use their hands and brains; the tenderness inherent in women has been called upon, used and encouraged; above all, there is a sense of achievement, of being demonstrably useful and dependable, for those who have all too often regarded themselves as without value and unwanted. One of the saddest aspects of the majority of the girls in borstal is their low opinion of themselves as having no value or use in the world and being quite unwanted except for purposes of sex. The increase in their self-respect that always comes to girls at East Sutton Park is one of the happiest aspects of this establishment.

33. Thirty borstal girls, either pregnant or with their babies, are at present at Exeter, in a separate wing of the male prison.

34. *Exeter* is unsatisfactory as a girls' borstal in two ways. Firstly it is too far west for girls who come from all over the country,

particularly from the north. It is thus almost impossible to maintain or build up family relationships, which is especially regrettable for girls who have young babies to consider and are in need of much family and background help. Secondly, a wing of an outdated male prison is a bad environment for training the girls in domestic economy or child-care and facilities for physical education are almost nil. For these reasons it is intended to move these girls and their babies to Styal, as soon as the necessary modifications and arrangements have been made there.

35. The borstal recalls are at *Holloway*, receiving group therapy in a special unit. These are girls who, having received borstal training and been discharged, failed to keep the terms of their licence and so were returned for further training. It is thus necessary to give them another form of treatment rather than merely to repeat training similar to that by which they had not sufficiently benefited previously. For this purpose a psychiatric unit concentrating on group therapy was set up at Holloway.

36. In addition, it has been necessary for the last three years for a number of girls, usually between 30 and 50, to be held at Holloway while they await allocation and suitable vacancies in the training borstals.

37. The length of time needed to train a girl in borstal naturally varies with the individual. It is kept under constant review, since no-one should be retained longer than is necessary.

38. A year can result in marked changes in personality and maturity for girls in this age group who are developing in a normal way. Experience shows a similar period in custody to be equally significant in helping many delinquent girls towards maturation and stabilisation. These girls are at an age when they most easily respond to firm guidance and sound training. Their characters are still in the process of being formed and there is still hope that damaged personalities can be repaired. They are at a stage where immediate dependence on parents has decreased, but where adult relationships have not yet deepened and family commitments have not yet been assumed. When they are in conflict with society there is thus value in withdrawing them from their normal surroundings and giving them time to learn to think out their purpose in life. Later they must be given the chance with suitable support to return to an outside environment and to find their own identities and places in society. Every possible effort is made to help girls of this age who find themselves in our care.

39. Since, at a recent count, over 60 per cent of the girls sentenced to borstal training were found to have been committed by northern Courts, it is part of the new policy to open a girls' borstal in the north, as soon as this can be found a place in the Prison Department's building programme. Meanwhile, about 30 to 50 girls will have to be trained at Holloway. Part of the new development includes facilities for the training of these girls, until a northern borstal can be opened. With the psychiatric resources that are and will increasingly be available at Holloway, it will provide suitable borstal facilities for the more disturbed and backward girls, on lines comparable to those established at Feltham borstal for young men.

### Mothers With Young Children

40. One of the most intractable problems concerning custodial treatment of women delinquents is that of the effects on their children.

41. To send a woman to prison, or indeed to any residential institution, even a hospital, is to take her away from her family; the children, in particular, suffer from this deprivation, which can lead to the break up of the home, even when there is a stable marriage.

42. When a man is absent from home, it can be kept going by his wife, if she is provided with sufficient money. When it is the woman who is absent, the husband is often unable to cope. Unless there are relations who can take on the housekeeping and care of the children, the home may have to be broken up and the children scattered, either into the care of local authorities or to different relatives. The husband then may have to go into lodgings, or stay with relations. When the wife returns, all has to be restarted and gathered together again.

43. It is well known that this sort of dispersal has a traumatic effect on the children and may be a cause of their future delinquency or other forms of instability. It seems to be generally accepted that the younger the child, the deeper may be the effects. Older children can be helped to grapple with and understand their problems and feelings of deprivation and unhappiness. Younger children and babies only feel loss, without having the capacity to understand, accept and overcome their grief.

44. Where a custodial sentence is thought to be essential, either for the protection of the public or because of the nature of the offence, consideration has to be given to the wisdom and the pos-

sibility of allowing a woman to keep her children with her while she is in custody. Formerly, only babies, up to the age of nine months, were allowed to remain with their mothers. It was thought that at this age a baby began to be aware of its surroundings, which in an old-fashioned prison might have a bad effect on it. With the recent increase in knowledge of child psychology there has been considerably more latitude in this area and children up to two or three years old have remained with their mothers, when the behaviour of the mother has been such that she could safely be sent to an open prison. More recently still a woman has been allowed to keep more than one child with her.

45. The present regime allows for cots, prams and an occasional playpen and for supervision of the babies by their mothers, in rota, under nursing supervision. If older children are included, more sophisticated toys and more numerous supervisors, some trained in the education of small children, will be required; beds instead of cots, playgrounds instead of prams, will require a far larger provision of space. The question of how to help children adjust to these institutional conditions and then readjust to normal outside life will have to be studied. Every effort will be made so far as is possible to keep mothers and children together as long as may be thought desirable.

46. The Home Office Research Unit was asked to conduct an enquiry into the number of children belonging to women received into Holloway during 1967 and their family circumstances. The unit was given access to the information collected by Professor Gibbens' team during his medico-social survey of women received into Holloway. This was a sample of every fourth reception in 1967, 638 women, excluding those who were transferred from other establishments. The following information was elicited.

### 47. THE WOMEN:

415 had no children;  
223 had 504 dependent children between them, one-third  
of whom were illegitimate.

638

132 had their children normally living with them, 285 in all, at time of arrest. 58 children concerned were living with the mother only; 197 were living with the mother and father, grandparents or co-habitees. 57 per cent of the 132 mothers had had a child or children in the care of local authority at some time;

76 had no children normally living at home;  
15 disclaimed all knowledge of the whereabouts of their children.

223

448 of the total receptions in the sample were remanded in custody; 92 of these subsequently received sentences of imprisonment. Almost half of the 448 women were remanded for less than 15 days, a quarter of them for over three weeks and a tenth for over a month.

#### 48. THE CHILDREN:

504 were dependent children, 205 of under school age and 170 between the ages of 5-10 years, 129 were between the ages of 10-16.

49. Some women do not wish to bring their children with them on remand, especially if husbands or relatives are able to care for them for a short time; a few are the subject of charges of child cruelty or neglect and the children have been taken into care; many of the women are in custody for a very short period so it is planned to provide up to 42 places for mothers and children in the new Holloway and to increase the provision at Askham Grange to 20 and it is thought this may suffice. In case it does not, however, a further unit of 16 is to be so designed that it can be used as a mother and baby unit if necessary, or it can be used for domestic science training of other prisoners where this is thought useful. The remand centres for women and girls already provide adequate accommodation for women with babies and Styal can accept 10 (it is possible this number may have to be increased as time goes on). There will also be the accommodation for borstal girls and their babies that is being transferred from Exeter to Styal.

#### Detention for Girls

50. Sentences of detention for girls have been discontinued. The Advisory Council on the Penal System reported that girls needing custodial care are too greatly disturbed and unstable to be effectively helped by an eight-week period in custody.

#### Staff

51. It will readily be recognised that the chief basis for success rests with the quality of the staff. To staff the establishments men-

tioned in this booklet requires between 300 and 400 prison officers of various grades. Their tasks demand integrity, intelligence, patience, interest and a capacity to remain alert and keen despite the pressures and frustrations of their work. Above all they must earn the respect, confidence and affection of those in their care. Thus it will be seen how carefully they must be selected. In one year, 1968-9, there were 3,691 enquiries and 598 application forms were received; 71 applicants were invited to join training intakes commencing during the year, of whom 62 joined and 41 ultimately passed out as established officers. For those who succeed the work offers a rewarding career. Considerable responsibility also rests upon the nursing staff who must possess similar qualities. These are recruited from the National Health Service and are increasingly working with the discipline staff engaged on the support and rehabilitation of the women and girls who are committed to their care.

52. It is of vital importance that the whole staff of an establishment—the governor and prison officer grades and the medical and other professional, administrative and technical staff, indeed the whole staff of the entire Service—should work as a team in understanding and respect of each other's roles and problems. It is planned to start an extensive and continuous joint training programme in 1970 for all staff working in women's and girls' establishments. This will be undertaken under the guidance and with the help of the Prison Service Staff College at Wakefield, but also in the various establishments themselves, more particularly at a later date in the new Holloway where special training facilities will be provided. Emphasis will be laid on the team work of the staff, on attitudes both to each other and to their charges. Special skills, such as management and group counselling, will be taught.

53. It may well be that, as the end of the century draws nearer, penological progress will result in even fewer or no women at all being given prison sentences. Other forms of penalty for breaking the law may be devised which will reduce the number of women necessarily taken from their homes, which so often ends in permanent disaster and break-down of family life. However, even if prison sentences as punishment can be abandoned, there will always remain some women deviants who need individual care and treatment in secure conditions, though this may be regarded as hospitalisation for psychiatric or medical treatment and in no way intended to be punitive. Among these will be drug addicts, alcoholics and those who have committed very serious crimes. With these in mind it is intended to redevelop Holloway on medically oriented lines, sufficiently

flexible to meet the demands on it that may be expected to take place within the life time of the new buildings.

54. The Prison Service can now look forward, with the improved facilities now to be provided, and the ever expanding knowledge, to achieving further success in the field of the rehabilitation of offenders.

55. There follows a summary of the pattern of establishments for women and girls which it is hoped to create in England and Wales during the next 10 years:

- (1) REMAND CENTRES. Low Newton, Risley, Pucklechurch and Holloway sited as at present, but Pucklechurch to be somewhat enlarged to serve Courts in a wider area. Holloway to be rebuilt.
- (2) CLOSED PRISONS. Styal in the north and Holloway (rebuilt) in the south. Holloway to be the main central hospital in the country for women and girls.
- (3) OPEN PRISONS. Askham Grange to be the open prison in the north and also to provide the hostel for women for the whole country; Moor Court to be the second open prison for as long as necessary.
- (4) BORSTALS. Bullwood to be retained as the girls' closed borstal for the south. East Sutton Park to be retained as the only open borstal for girls (both these establishments to operate hostel schemes). Exeter to be given up as soon as suitable accommodation for the borstal mother and baby unit is ready at Styal. A remand centre in the midlands and a closed borstal in the north to be opened when this is practicable.

**END**