

HOME OFFICE

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**Report**  
**on the work of the**  
**PRISON DEPARTMENT**  
**1973**

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HOME OFFICE

*Engagement*

REPORT  
on the work of the  
PRISON DEPARTMENT,  
1973

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for the Home Department  
by Command of Her Majesty  
November 1974*

LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
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# CONTENTS

## REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE PRISON DEPARTMENT 1973

CHAPTER	PARAGRAPH
<b>I. POPULATION</b> ... ..	<b>1</b>
Distribution of the Population and Overcrowding ... ..	5
<b>II. STAFFING</b> ... ..	<b>10</b>
Recruitment ... ..	10
Effects of recruitment and wastage difficulties ... ..	21
Commendations ... ..	25
Uniforms ... ..	26
Training and Organisation ... ..	27
Cost of the Prison Service ... ..	36
<b>III. THE PRISON BUILDING PROGRAMME</b> ... ..	<b>39</b>
Provision of new Accommodation ... ..	40
Direct Labour ... ..	47
Other Capital Schemes ... ..	49
Quarters ... ..	51
General ... ..	52
London Penal Establishments ... ..	53
<b>IV. TREATMENT, TRAINING AND RESEARCH</b> ... ..	<b>54</b>
TREATMENT ... ..	54
General Development ... ..	54
Balance between Rewards and Punishment ... ..	56
Segregation of Prisoners ... ..	57
Prison Visitors ... ..	59
Pre-release Arrangements ... ..	60
Contacts with the Community ... ..	61
Food and Clothing ... ..	63
International Exchanges ... ..	65
TRAINING ... ..	66
Education ... ..	66
Physical Education ... ..	80
RESEARCH ... ..	83
<b>V. UNCONVICTED AND UNSENTENCED PRISONERS</b> ... ..	<b>93</b>
Population ... ..	93
Reports to Court ... ..	94
Bail ... ..	96
Overnight Suite for Women ... ..	100
Young Prisoners under 17 ... ..	101
<b>VI. ADULT MALE PRISONERS</b> ... ..	<b>102</b>
Accommodation ... ..	102
Discharge Grants ... ..	105
Welfare and After-Care ... ..	106
Censorship of Letters ... ..	109
Parole ... ..	110
Pre-Release Employment Scheme ... ..	111
Life Sentence Prisoners ... ..	112
<b>VII. YOUNG OFFENDERS</b> ... ..	<b>114</b>
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE PENAL SYSTEM ... ..	114
POPULATION AND USE OF ESTABLISHMENTS ... ..	115
Borstals ... ..	115
Trainees of School Age ... ..	119
Detention Centres ... ..	122
Young Prisoners ... ..	124

## VII. YOUNG OFFENDERS—continued

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS	127
Borstals	127
Miscellaneous Developments in Borstals	130
Neighbourhood Borstals	131
Voluntary Service to the Community	132
Senior Probation Officers in Borstals	135
Detention Centres	137
New Establishments and New Uses of Existing Establishments	139
Children and Young Persons Act 1933	140

## VIII. WOMEN AND GIRLS

Population	142
Staffing	143
Building Programme	145
Treatment and Research	149
Joint Training Women and Girls	150
Privileges	154
Relaxation of Censorship	155
Use of Telephone	156
Unconvicted Prisoners	157
General Development	158

## IX. SECURITY AND CONTROL

Demonstrations	159
Escapes	163
Prison Dog Service	164

## X GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLY	167
THE INSPECTORATE	180
BOARDS OF VISITORS	188
PUBLICITY	192
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	194
THE PRISON PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE	196

## XI. RELIGION

## XII. HEALTH

## APPENDICES

1. The Prison Board	64
2. Opening and Development of New Establishments and New Units at Existing Establishments	65
3. Accommodation and Population	68
4. Statement of Expenditure	80
5. Employment of Inmates on 29th June	82
A. Detail of Employment	82
B. Distribution of Labour available, 1972 and 1973	84
C. Numbers available for Employment, 1972 and 1973	85
6. Offences and Punishments	87
A. Establishments for Males, 1969 and 1973	87
B. Establishments for Females, 1969 and 1973	88
C. Prisons and Remand Centres for Males, 1973	89
D. Prisons and Remand Centres for Females, 1973	90
E. Borstals, 1973	91
F. Detention Centres, 1973	92
7. Restraints	93
8. Senior Attendance Centres	94
9. Medical Statistics	95
10. Research Projects	96

## Chapter One

## POPULATION

1. The average daily number of people in custody in 1973 was 36,774. The following table shows how this number was made up and also gives the highest population in each group during the year.

Table 1. Prison Population in 1973 (Average and Highest Daily Figures)

	Average		Highest	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Prison (including remand centres):				
(a) awaiting trial or sentence	4,380	233	4,786	264
(b) sentenced (adult)	22,786	579	23,518	616
(c) sentenced (young prisoners)	1,432	34	1,500	44
(d) non-criminal prisoners	488	8	575	13
Borstal	5,134	173	5,498	209
Senior Detention Centre	1,059	—	1,194	—
Junior Detention Centre	468	—	504	—
	35,747	1,027		

The highest figure for the year—37,636—was recorded in March and from that time onwards the population fell steadily with only minor fluctuations during the year to 35,010 in December. This latter figure, which occurred at a time when there is normally a seasonal fall in the prison population, was the lowest since mid-1969\*.

## Population Trends

2. The average daily population in 1973 was 1,554 lower than in 1972. The following table compares the numbers of people in different groups in custody in 1973 with the 1972 figure.

Table 2. Comparison of Average Daily Population, 1972-73

	Males			Females		
	1972	1973	% change	1972	1973	% change
Prison (including remand centres):						
(a) awaiting trial or sentence...	4,483	4,380	-2.3	214	233	+11.2
(b) sentenced (adult)	23,992	22,786	-5.0	542	579	+6.8
(c) sentenced (young prisoners)	1,313	1,432	+9.1	40	34	—
(d) non-criminal prisoners	493	488	-1.0	4	8	—
Borstal	5,329	5,134	-3.7	180	173	-3.9
Senior Detention Centre	1,351	1,059	-21.6	—	—	—
Junior Detention Centre	387	468	+20.9	—	—	—
	37,348	35,747	-4.3	980	1,027	+4.8

\* The population began to rise again in the early months of 1974.

For males there was a fall between 1972 and 1973 in five of the above categories: the largest absolute reduction being in the adult sentenced population. There was an increase between 1972 and 1973 in the average number of sentenced young male prisoners and junior detention centre inmates in custody; in the latter group the increase reflected the increased provision of junior detention centre places. (See paragraph 40 of this Report.)

3. Since 1945 there has been a general upward trend in the average prison population from some 14,700 in 1945 to about 39,700 in 1971; however there have been periods during this time when the average population has fallen for two or more successive years. Since 1971 there has been a steady fall, the reasons for which are complex. The following factors may have contributed. Recently there has been a levelling off and, in 1973, a slight decrease in the level of recorded crime: crimes recorded as known to the police fell by 0.3 per cent compared with 1972. More important than this, however, is the continuing trend for the courts to make less use of custody for adult male offenders. In 1972 there were fewer adult males received into custody per 1,000 found guilty of indictable offences (197) than was the case in each of the previous two years (216 and 206 respectively). Final figures for 1973 are not yet available, but the indications are that the downward trend is continuing. The level of the prison population has also been affected by changes in the rules regarding time spent in custody before sentence (the rules now allow all time in custody to count towards sentence and to be taken into account for the purposes of remission). In addition, the development of the parole scheme to the point where at present about 40 per cent of all parole eligible prisoners are granted parole for periods ranging from a few weeks to several years, has resulted in a reduction in the prison population.

#### Changes in Length of Sentence

4. The following table shows the trend in length of sentence of adult males received without the option of a fine.

Table 3. Length of Sentence: Adult Males Received Without the Option of a Fine

Year	Total	Length of Sentence			
		Up to 6 months†	Over 6 months and up to 18 months†	Over 18 months and up to 4 years†	Over 4 years (including life)
1963	31,966	20,780	10,593		593
1964	30,307	19,549	10,250		508
1965	30,175	19,161	10,397		617
1966	33,341	20,514	12,008		819
1967	31,661	18,964	11,948		749
1968	24,836	11,336	12,702		798
1969	27,789	10,868	16,102		819
1970	31,359	11,275	18,933		1,151
1971	29,641	10,632	12,273	5,732	1,004
1972	27,392	9,382	11,097	5,872	1,041
1973*	23,570	7,979	9,105	5,472	1,014

\* Provisional.

† "Up to" means "up to and including".

The 1967 Criminal Justice Act introduced, with effect from 1st January 1968, suspended prison sentences, and made mandatory the suspension of sentences of six months or less, unless they fell within certain categories. The introduction of this provision was probably the main explanation for the considerable fall between 1967 and 1968 in receptions of adult males with sentences of six months or less. The requirement to suspend prison sentences, but not the discretionary power to do so, was removed on 1st January 1973 when section 11(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1972 came into effect. For receptions of adult males with sentences of greater than six months and up to and including four years the numbers rose steadily between 1965 and 1970 and have since steadily fallen; whereas for receptions with sentences of greater than four years, although they show a similar rise until 1970 and a fall between 1970 and 1971, the numbers appear to have remained fairly steady since 1971. As explained in paragraph 7 of the Report for 1972, the introduction of suspended sentences, which if activated and made consecutive are aggregated with any sentence imposed on the further conviction which led to activation, was at least in part the cause of the sharp rise in sentences in the six months to four years bracket between 1968 and 1970. Although a relatively small number of prisoners are received with very long sentences, they have a considerable effect on the average prison population. The following table shows the number of receptions and the average daily population of male prisoners with sentences of 10 years or more.

Table 4. Long Sentences: Receptions and Average Daily Population of Male Prisoners

Year	Receptions			Average Daily Population <sup>(1)</sup>		
	Length of Sentence			Length of Sentence		
	10 years	Over 10 years	Life <sup>(2)</sup>	10 years	Over 10 years	Life <sup>(2)</sup>
1961	34	20	49	—	—	—
1962	37	22	36†	—	—	—
1963	29	18	54	—	—	—
1964	29	18	54	—	—	—
1965	31	12	74†	—	—	—
1966	43	47	84	—	—	—
1967	36	18	92†	225	165	498
1968	33	24	93†	245	184	565
1969	29	28	104	224	197	639
1970	54	24	129	226	220	715
1971	43	43	115	244	251	818
1972	48	51	97	277	301	857
1973*	59	51	115	235	297	916

\* Provisional.

† Revised figures.

<sup>(1)</sup> Figures prior to 1967 are not available.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes persons sentenced under section 53(1) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

Table 4 shows that the number of receptions of men with sentences of 10 years and over remained fairly steady until 1969 and then began to increase with a resulting increase in the population figures; for life prisoners, receptions and population have been steadily increasing.

#### Distribution of Population and Overcrowding

5. Information about the way in which the persons in custody were distributed among the several types of accommodation available in the Prison System is given in Appendix 3 of this Report. This Appendix gives the average and highest population figures in 1973 for each of the Prison Service establishments in use during the year; these range from detention centres for about 100 trainees through larger borstals and training prisons to very large local prisons.

#### Overcrowding

6. Although—as Appendix 3 shows—the average daily population in most establishments fell below that for 1972, local prisons and remand centres continued to be overcrowded with an average population of 16,874 compared with an uncrowded capacity of 13,764 (the equivalent figures for 1972 were 17,414 and 13,556). There were five establishments with an average population of over 1,000; the highest figures were again recorded at Wormwood Scrubs where the average population was 1,567 and the highest 1,778. 13 training prisons and eight training establishments for young offenders returned an average daily population in excess of their uncrowded capacity.

7. The lower general level of overcrowding enabled the Department to reduce further the number of persons sleeping three in a cell but there was again a related increase in the number of persons accommodated two in a cell. The following table compiled from information given in monthly returns illustrates the continuing trend towards doubling:

Table 5. *Inmates sleeping two or three in a Cell*

(a) Highest Totals:

1969 ... ..	10,539	(7,653 three to a cell, and 2,886 two to a cell)	
1970 ... ..	14,174	9,288	4,886
1971 ... ..	14,450	8,238	6,212
1972 ... ..	13,737	6,609	7,128
1973 ... ..	12,609	4,221	8,388

(b) End of Year Figures:

1969 ... ..	10,241	(7,671 three to a cell, and 2,570 two to a cell)	
1970 ... ..	13,548	8,592	4,956
1971 ... ..	12,879	6,495	6,384
1972 ... ..	12,682	4,698	7,984
1973 ... ..	11,671	2,781	8,890

8. It might be expected that in view of the near arithmetical balance between the average prison population and the number of places available in the system, overcrowding could have been further reduced. There are a number of reasons why this has not been possible:

(a) At any time some cells will be out of use for maintenance or refurbishing;

(b) Some cells in local prisons and remand centres have to be kept empty to accommodate fresh receptions whose daily numbers cannot be accurately predicted;

(c) The prison system is made up of different types of establishments (e.g. local prisons, remand centres, adult training prisons, young offender establishments) which are not interchangeable in use.

9. This last point is easily overlooked but the differences in the purpose of these institutions and their geographical situations mean that there is never a perfect match between the supply of places and the demand for them.

## Chapter Two

### STAFFING

#### Recruitment

##### Recruitment of Prison Officers

10. The response to advertisements for recruits continued to be disappointing, as mentioned in last year's Report (see page 7), and the total of 895 prison officers recruited compared poorly with the record 1,600 of the previous year. Nevertheless, the 1973 total represented almost precisely the average number recruited (896) during the 13 years since the present style press advertising campaign was first used:

Table 6. Recruitment of Established Prison Officers

	Year	Number of enquiries received	Number of completed application forms	Number who joined for training	Number who joined for duty on completion of training*
Men ... ..	1973	22,571	5,141	885	839
	1972	39,962	9,586	1,340	1,525
	1971	43,117	11,177	1,336	1,055
	1970	32,409	7,193	854	763
Women ... ..	1973	3,363	588	71	56
	1972	4,793	781	66	75
	1971	4,821	702	79	57
	1970	4,879	633	88	64

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

11. The situation was exacerbated by the high rate of wastage during 1973, and over the year there was a net loss of 60 in the strength of established prison officers. A feature of the wastage was the great increase in the number of resignations (594, compared with fewer than 300 during each of the preceding three years) much of which was probably due to discontent with pay and supposedly better job prospects elsewhere, as prison officers' pay, in common with all Civil Service pay, had not caught up with pay in outside employment generally. This was recognised under Stage 3 of the Government's pay code and the award made towards the end of the year, in accordance with the terms of the "anomalies" report of the Pay Board, did much to rectify the pay situation. Some 32 male officers who had previously resigned, applied and were allowed to rejoin at various times throughout the year.

12. During the year the system for posting new entrants on completion of initial training was reviewed to take more account of an officer's preference for geographical area and type of establishment and, in the case of those with family responsibilities, their current housing and other commitments. Operational requirements must still be met, however, and it is not always possible to satisfy everyone; but resignations on account of unsatisfactory postings have been considerably reduced.

13. The next table sets out the number of prison officers of all grades in post at the beginning of 1974 and of the three previous years, and of the ratio of prison officers to the daily average number of inmates in custody. Although the ratio for male prison officers has again improved it may be misleading to draw firm conclusions about the actual numbers of prison officers available for duties at establishments because, as in the previous year, a large number at any given time were either on secondment to Northern Ireland or engaged in escort duties.

Table 7. Prison Officer Class—Numbers in Post

	Date	Basic grade			Above basic grades	House Matrons	Night Patrol Officers	Total	Daily average number of inmates in custody during year	Ratio of officers* to inmates
		Established	Under training	Temporary officers						
Men	1 Jan. 1974									
	1973	8,560	156	376	2,807	—	476	12,375	35,747	1:2.93
	1972	8,645	271	399	2,774	—	523	12,612	37,348	1:3.03
	1971	7,712	476	381	2,616	—	515	11,700	38,673	1:3.45
		7,490	277	356	2,308	—	462	10,893	38,040	1:3.58
Women	1974	222	14	173	53	62	38½	562½	1,027	1:2.11
	1973	243	12	164	40	57½	44	560½	980	1:2.00
	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

Note: Staff employed part-time count as ½.

\* Not including prison officers under training; house matrons are not included in the figure for women staff, since they work in establishments for males.

14. A comprehensive report was received early in 1973 of a survey commissioned by the Home Office and carried out by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys among potential and serving members of the Prison Service, to provide information which would assist the Department to attract an increasing number of suitable people into becoming prison officers. The report contained much interesting data and many useful recommendations. The findings prompted experiments in advertising themes, and recruitment procedures were reviewed and changed in a number of ways aimed at reducing losses of candidates at the various stages of recruitment. The more immediate changes designed to streamline and shorten the recruitment process have been introduced and other variations ranging from more intensive arrangements for improving the conversion of enquirers into applicants to a radical re-styling of the application form are in process.

15. The smaller number of candidates in 1973 made it possible to detach one of the selection boards temporarily for re-deployment for a few weeks as a full-time recruitment team. The scope of the activities which they were able to undertake during this short time indicates that there might be considerable advantage in employing some permanent full-time recruitment officers.

### Recruitment to Governor Grades

16. Detailed arrangements were worked out with the Civil Service Commission on the recommendation of the Working Party on the Recruitment of Governors (see the Report for 1972, page 8) that open competition candidates under the age of 24 should be required first to serve as prison officers for about a year, and the memorandum of the competition to be held early in 1974 contained this provision.

17. There were 25 appointments in 1973 to the grade of assistant governor, class II. Of these, seven men were selected from the competition limited to the prison officer class; 16 men (including one established prison officer) and two women were appointed from open competitions.

### Recruitment to other Classes

18. It is not always appreciated how many other non-industrial classes of staff are required to complete the manning of Prison Department establishments. The smooth running of institutions as a whole owes much to the calibre, dedication and effectiveness of their administration staffs which consist of members of the typing, clerical and executive grades. Under the administration officer, a member of the executive grade, they are responsible for the general office services of the establishment. The nature and extent of their work is wider than is generally appreciated; it embraces work for individual members of staff and inmates, including pay and documentation, and an array of more general tasks affecting the institution as a whole, such as providing food, clothing and equipment and the local oversight of industry. Although there were areas of difficulty in recruitment in 1973, particularly in typing and clerical posts, the total complement of administration staffs increased by nearly 60 in the year. Another significant and sizeable group are the civilian instructional officers, skilled tradesmen in their own right, who provide technical training classes and assist in manning production workshops; 108 were appointed in the year, a net gain of 42. Among other full-time appointments made in the year were medical officers (10), Church of England chaplains (7), psychologists (14), psychological testers (10), NHS social workers (2), the first of four new regional education officers, a farms and gardens manager, a landscape gardening manager, an occupational therapist and a medical laboratory technician. Part-time appointments were also made to certain of these categories and the services of visiting staff obtained in a variety of medical and related disciplines on a sessional basis.

19. The recruitment of nursing staff continued to pose difficulties. Although some 40 full-time staff were appointed in the year, this number did no more than match wastage, and continuing reliance had to be placed on agency nurses (see the Report for 1972, page 65) in order to cope with nursing commitments.

20. Despite such pockets of difficulty, recruitment to these various classes provided the only growth area in 1973 within the Prison Service as the following table indicates:

Table 8. Staff in Post—All Grades

Date	Non-industrial staff			Industrial staff	Total
	Prison officer class	Governor grades	Other non-industrial staff		
1 Jan.					
1974 ...	12,938	497	3,352	1,964	18,751
1973 ...	13,172	505	3,205	1,987	18,869
1972 ...	12,246	508	3,137	1,932	17,823
1971 ...	11,407	479	2,956	1,749	16,592

### The Effects of Recruitment and Wastage Difficulties

21. It will be seen from Table 8 that apart from 1973 there has, in recent years, been a steady increase in the number of prison officers in the service. The staff growth achieved has not, however, entirely matched the unavoidable demands on the service which have arisen, in differing measures, from the development of new establishments, an increasing commitment to man courts, improved security measures and a continuing requirement to provide staff on secondment to Northern Ireland. A substantial level of overtime has had to be worked by staff to avoid a serious reduction in operational standards.

22. Towards the middle of 1973 it became apparent that because of the low rate of recruitment of prison officers, together with a high wastage, no early improvement in the staffing position could be expected. The absence of staff on leave during the summer put a further strain on the staff and an examination of the range and level of existing activities was set in train to see whether some reduction could be achieved in the long hours that officers were working. But before any progress could be made in this direction, the Prison Officers' Association instructed its members in July to enforce for a period of one month, the terms of the overtime agreement with the Department under which prison officers could not be required to work a total of more than 54 hours a week, until September. It was recognised that because of the difference in régimes at the various establishments, no single measure or combination of measures could be applied across the service to bring staff demands more into line with the availability of staff. Short-term plans had therefore to be drawn up, establishment by establishment. These had a noticeable effect on the ability of establishments to maintain full régimes during August and September and resulted in some curtailment of prisoners' activities.

23. Although it was possible to remove some of the restrictions on régimes at the end of the summer leave season, the lack of staff growth during the remainder of the year and the need to contain overtime at a reasonable level, so as to relieve the pressures on staff, prevented a full return to the earlier level of activities. Further measures to monitor and control staffing demands were introduced but unless a satisfactory staff growth rate can be achieved, plans for the development of the Prison Service will be frustrated.



### *Manpower Control Project*

24. The Manpower Control Project continued its programme of studying the tasks of all establishments and the deployment of their staffs. This was all but completed by the end of the year. Its work has given a valuable insight into the varying staff needs of institutions which will provide a base line for future planning. It is proposed that the expertise gained by members of the project will be used during 1974 through posting some members to the staff of the Regional Directors in order to enable them to more effectively exercise control over the efficient use of staff at the institutions within their regions; it will also provide an advisory service to governors.

### **Commendations**

25. During the year nine prison officers, including one woman officer, received commendations from the Secretary of State for their courageous conduct in five incidents involving personal risk. The woman officer from Pucklechurch remand centre, despite injury, successfully restrained a prisoner in a fracas at Cardiff Crown Court, an officer at Lincoln prison dealt with the removal of a suspected bomb and seven officers at Parkhurst and Grendon prisons and Thorp Arch remand centre dealt with cell fires. Official recognition for meritorious conduct went to a further 73 officers during the year.

### **Uniforms**

26. Following consultation with staff interests and with professional advisers, the Department arrived at new designs for uniforms for both men and women prison officers and for prison nurses, to be introduced into service in 1974. The main features are that the women's uniform will be slightly re-styled in a darker shade of blue with a new design of hat; the men's uniform will be a slightly lighter blue in colour than at present and the general styling and cap will be less military in appearance. Nurses will adopt the modern trend of dresses and disposable caps, etc. representing a departure from the tradition of high starched collars, cuffs and aprons.

### **Training and Organisation**

#### *Staff College and Officers' Training Schools*

27. The Staff College which is situated at Wakefield provides induction training for new entrants to the Prison Service in grades other than prison officer, and development training for officers mainly in the governing and senior prison officer grades who have had considerable practical experience in the Service. The training schools at Leyhill and Wakefield provide induction training for new entrants to the prison officer grades.

28. In all there are some 61 Prison Service grades engaged full-time in training staff in the central establishments. Staff from universities and from the Probation and After-Care Service afford academic and specialist support.

#### *Induction Training*

29. The new pattern for the initial training of assistant governors which was mentioned in last year's Report (page 9) was introduced in September.

It consists of a two-year sandwich course part of which is spent at the staff college and part at penal establishments and other establishments in related fields of work to that of the Prison Service, e.g. psychiatric hospitals. The modular form of the course is a type of training based on the concept of building up skills and knowledge in units as needed by the individual. Each module is based on a skill or group of skills which analysis shows to be a viable unit in the job situation. Serving prison officers promoted to the Assistant Governor grade II also take the two-year sandwich course but they are first given instruction at their home establishment and at special seminars at the staff college to prepare them for the academic part of the sandwich course during which they are expected to work on equal terms with open competition entrants, some of whom are likely to be university graduates. Twenty-nine students, four of whom were women, joined the Assistant Governors' course in September.

30. New entrants to the prison officer grades first attend an induction course of about six weeks' duration at either of the two training schools before being posted to establishments. During the year 11 such courses for basic grade officers with an average strength of 75 officers per course were held. As a result of a review of the initial training for prison officers, consideration is now being given to a modular type of course which will provide new entrants during their first year of service with a more balanced blend of formal instruction at the training schools and practical experience at establishments.

#### *Development Training*

31. Development courses at the staff college are related to promotion and are intended to prepare staff for new management roles and responsibilities. Forty-six courses were held at the Staff College during 1973, in which some 1,900 staff took part.

#### *Regional and Local Training*

32. The introduction of the sandwich course for assistant governors has involved establishments to a greater extent in job related training. Each establishment has a training officer who is primarily concerned with the training of prison officer grades, but who is now being drawn into the job related initial training for assistant governors. A modular type of initial course for prison officers will also draw heavily on the services and skills of local training officers. Training was given in the regions on the new annual staff reporting procedure, in addition to training staff concerned in work on bail, fines, security and legal aid. A number of training meetings and conferences were arranged in each region and regional staff gave direct assistance to the staff college training programme.

#### *External Training and Further Education*

33. Staff, mainly at senior management level, attended conferences on management and human relationships arranged by the Tavistock and Grubb Institutes and courses on management and behavioural sciences at the Glacier Institute, the Industrial Society and the Civil Service College. Staff of all grades attended conferences and courses arranged by the Institute for

the Study and Treatment of Delinquency, the National Association for the Care and Treatment of Offenders and the Howard League. Specialist staff and others who had an interest in a particular subject took part in conferences on nursing, mental health, marriage guidance and alcoholism. About 90 prison officers took advantage of specially designed extra mural studies at technical colleges and universities. Some 20 officers are taking Open University degree courses. One officer graduated with a BA degree in social studies and humanities.

#### *Management Review*

34. The third stage of the management review of the Prison Department, which is concerned with the organisational structure and allocation of responsibilities within institutions, continued during the year. The Review Team drew up a preliminary statement of operational requirements and task specifications to meet national aims. This statement was examined by headquarters and regions against the Department's policy and the statement was agreed. The next step is for the team to produce a comprehensive report which will include their recommendations on the management structure and organisation to be adopted in different types of institutions.

35. The Management by Objectives project at Feltham borstal was completed during the year. The project team's official report which was in its final stages at the end of the year is awaited. Initial proposals by the governor for some adjustment to the borstal's management structure developing from the Management by Objectives project were considered throughout headquarters and as a result certain revisions to the proposals are now being made.

#### **Cost of the Prison Service**

36. Appendix 4 to this Report (on pages 80 to 81) gives details of the cost of the prison service in the financial year 1972/73.

37. The average cost of maintaining an inmate in custody in the financial year 1972/73 was about £1,840 compared with £1,620 in the previous financial year. These figures, which represent current expenditure on prisons, reflect pay and price increases and a net growth in the numbers of staff. While these developments were accompanied by a slight decrease in the daily average number of inmates it must be recognised that the cost of maintaining establishments does not diminish proportionately to the fall in occupation.

38. A very substantial proportion of prisons expenditure is attributable to staff costs, including the cost of overtime working; continuing improvement in the staff: inmate ratio in an already staff intensive service re-inforces this trend. The financial year 1972/73 saw increasing demands on the time of staff, notwithstanding their greater numbers, and the high level of overtime worked in previous years was fully maintained. Nevertheless the figures given in the preceding paragraph, when adjusted for price movements, show that in real terms the average cost of inmate maintenance fell slightly in 1972/73.

## Chapter Three

### THE PRISON BUILDING PROGRAMME

39. For the implementation of the prison building programme, in common with building in the private sector, 1973 proved to be a difficult year and posed many problems. The building industry was overloaded with work due to the increased investment in building nationally and the delayed effects of the building strike in 1972. The position was worsened by increasing inflation and by shortages of skilled craftsmen and materials. These, and other factors, sometimes resulted in the receipt of unacceptably high tenders leading to the need for re-tendering and in some cases to the abandonment of projects. Additionally in May 1973 cuts were imposed on public sector capital expenditure on building and in October a moratorium was introduced on the letting of public building contracts.

#### **Provision of New Accommodation**

40. The prison building programme continued in 1973 to be based on the general strategy developed since 1970 of providing more adult training prisons and young offender accommodation by building new purpose built establishments, by the adaptation of former Service camps and by additions to existing establishments. As indicated in the White Paper on Public Expenditure 1977/78, Cmnd. 5519, page 83, paragraph 11, the shape and size of the programme was modified during the year in the light of revised estimates of the numbers likely to be accommodated in the prison system and a number of proposals were abandoned. A list of schemes included in the programme is given at Appendix 2, page 64 to page 66, of this Report. The modified programme is designed to meet any increase in the prison population which may occur and to relieve overcrowding, particularly in the local prisons; the provision of new inmate places should also enable a start to be made on replacing outmoded prison accommodation in which about half the present inmates have to be housed. During the year a start was made on schemes which, when completed, will produce over 2,000 new places, and progress continued with the major redevelopment of the women's prison at Holloway.

#### *Planning Clearances*

41. During the past year, the Department has been successful in obtaining planning clearance for schemes which, when completed, will provide about 1,200 places. In two cases approval was given only after public enquiries. Other schemes are under consideration in consultation with local planning authorities.

#### *New Purpose-Built Establishments*

42. Work began in 1973 on a Category C prison for 484 medium and long-term prisoners at Featherstone in Staffordshire, and an extension to

provide 80 additional places at the existing remand centre at Low Newton, Durham. Several more projects to provide new purpose-built accommodation are being planned to start in the next two years. The new Category C prison for 816 short-term prisoners at Wymott in Lancashire was at an advanced stage of preparation by the end of 1973, with a view to a contract being let during the opening months of 1974. Progress continued with the project for young offenders at Glen Parva.

#### *New Blocks*

43. Despite the difficulties within the building industry good progress has been made with schemes to provide extra living accommodation by adding new blocks to existing establishments. Apart from those at Dover, Portland and Rochester borstals which were completed during the year work continued at Blundeston, Maidstone and The Verne prisons and further progress was made on schemes at Bristol and Camp Hill prisons, Hollesley Bay, Onley, Stoke Heath and Wellingborough borstals, the senior detention centre at Erlestoke and the junior detention centre at Eastwood Park. When completed, the schemes will have provided more than 1,500 additional places within the prison system and thus have made a significant contribution to the Department's aim to reduce overcrowding.

#### *Adaptation of Service Camps*

44. Work on the adaptation of former service camps at prison service establishments has continued throughout the year. Despite staffing difficulties and problems connected with the supply of building materials good progress has been maintained with the development of the prison for 450 category C prisoners at Acklington (the establishment for 300 young offenders will be a later phase of this development) and preliminary work has begun on the permanent establishment for 420 young offenders at Deerbolt in County Durham.

45. At Ranby prison near Retford, Nottinghamshire, work is already under way on facilities which will enable the population of this establishment to be increased from 205 to 374 and the temporary prison at Channings Wood, Denbury, Devon, was ready to receive the first intake of prisoners who will be trained as a work force to begin the development of the permanent establishment which will eventually house 484 category C prisoners.

46. The camp at Stradishall ceased to be used by the Uganda Resettlement Board in March 1973. Preliminary work has begun to provide a prison for category C prisoners. They will be used as a labour force for the development of a category B prison for up to 500 men and a detention centre for 200 trainees.

#### **Direct Labour**

47. An essential feature of the prison building programme continues to be the use of inmates, which results not only in significant savings to public funds but enables inmates to acquire useful skills. Extensive use was made of such labour on major building projects either new or continuing at

36 establishments and the average number of inmates employed monthly on works services throughout the year, including those on training courses, was approximately 4,500. Assessed at current commercial contract rates, the total value of capital projects employing inmates both in being and projected is estimated at approximately £38 million.

48. Agreement was reached during the year with the National Joint Council for the Construction Industry whereby the training given to inmates is counted towards a period of future training on release, leading to full craft status. During the year 252 trainees were accepted for trade union membership, making a total of 955 to receive trade union recognition since the inception of the scheme. To meet the demand for inmate labour there were 148 courses in construction industry training in operation during the year. Contractors in the building industry have begun to recognise the quality of the skill of trained inmates and have made approaches to establishments and headquarters offering employment to inmates on release.

#### **Other Capital Schemes**

49. A great deal of effort has again been concentrated on the improvement of many of the older prisons and the hutted camps brought into use since the Second World War. A wide variety of work covering the improvement of existing facilities, the maintenance of essential services (e.g. light and power) and the provision of additional facilities in the form of new workshops, classrooms and additional security measures were carried through during the year. These last included the measures referred to in paragraph 161 designed to improve the security of the prisons used for the accommodation of category A prisoners. Arising from the security weaknesses disclosed during the inmate disorders towards the end of 1972, additional security work was begun at three dispersal prisons—Gartree, Albany and Long Lartin—by strengthening the perimeter security and cell walls by special processes.

50. The programme involving the refurbishing of the older Victorian prisons and many of the hutted camps taken over and adapted for penal use since the Second World War, and aimed at improving the quality of the environment, completed the fourth year of a five-year programme. Expenditure to date on this programme amounts to £1.3 million. The work has been carried out despite difficulties of overcrowding, the shortage of materials and the need to integrate the work into the heavy work load of establishments.

#### **Quarters**

51. With the continued expansion of the service, there has been no reduction in the need to purchase houses for prison staff. The provision made in 1973 included houses for the additional staff posted into the dispersal prisons as a consequence of the Home Secretary's decision announced in May 1973 to strengthen the management and staff levels at dispersal prisons (see page 45). The total expenditure on staff housing for the financial year 1973/74 is likely to be about £5 million.

## General

52. The constraint imposed on carrying out the prison building programme by the difficulty in recruiting professional staff continued during the year, necessitating the maximum use of the professional services of private firms of Architects, Engineers (Mechanical and Electrical and Civil), and Quantity Surveyors.

## London Penal Establishments

53. The Report for 1972 (paragraph 48) referred to the publication of a report on London penal establishments by a Joint Working Party on London Prisons which included representatives from the Home Office, the Greater London Council, and the London Borough Associations. As was mentioned in the 1972 Report, the Greater London Council suggested that further consideration should be given to the proposals put forward in the Report. The Working Party resumed discussions, and produced a second report in June 1973. In this report it was proposed that, if the prison population did not rise more steeply than was currently forecast, and if the programme for building new prisons in the South-East region progressed satisfactorily, it would be possible—subject to the provision of a new local prison in London—to close Pentonville, to restructure Wandsworth and Wormwood Scrubs as smaller prisons holding mainly trial and remand prisoners and, eventually, to close Brixton. These proposals were warmly welcomed by the Greater London Council. Since that time, however, new and lower forecasts of the rate of growth of the prison population have been received; on the basis of these, the Home Office no longer propose to build a new prison in London, but still intend to adhere to the strategy outlined above, and to close Pentonville prison as soon as sufficient alternative accommodation becomes available. The time scale will be kept under review in the light of the movement of the prison population and the progress of the prisons building programme.

## Chapter Four

### TREATMENT, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

#### Treatment

##### General Development

54. The staffing problems which beset the service during the year, described elsewhere in this Report had repercussions on régimes in establishments. Work on the introduction and development of new methods of treatment had to be curtailed and plans that had already been prepared had to be deferred. One example was an experiment in decentralising the treatment of prisoners with a drink problem. This would have replaced the present method of concentrating it at a relatively few prisons. Priority had to be given to seeing that, despite staff shortages, the general quality of life in prison service establishments was maintained. Where some retrenchment in the régime became inevitable, efforts were made to see that a balance between activities was maintained as far as possible and that cuts did not fall too heavily in any one area. Some disruption of educational and industrial programmes did take place, and, in certain establishments, restrictions had to be placed for a time on the amount of recreational association which could be allowed. But on the whole staff were able to preserve the main features of the treatment programme by scaling down the general level of activities over the whole of the régime.

55. An encouraging feature of the year was that, despite the service's preoccupation with questions of staffing, the programme of reviews of various aspects of treatment policy was preserved intact. The pattern established in previous years of carrying out most of these reviews on an inter-disciplinary basis and with the participation of governors and other representatives from the field continued.

##### Balance between Rewards and Punishments

56. The most important of these reviews was probably that carried out into the balance between rewards and punishments in prison régimes. This was started in the autumn of 1972 after the disturbances of that summer in some prisons. It was completed early in 1973, and the then Home Secretary announced the decisions that he had taken on its recommendations in his address to the annual conference of Boards of Visitors in June 1973. These included extensions of certain privileges and changes in the levels of a number of the disciplinary awards available to governors, together with the abolition of dietary punishment. Many of these changes required amendment to the Prison Rules. The necessary preparatory work for this was put in hand immediately and was well advanced by the end of the year. A working party of representatives from the Service and from Boards of Visitors was also set up as a result of this review to examine some of the procedures for hearing disciplinary charges against prisoners.

### Segregation of Prisoners

57. Another major review that was completed during the year was one into the operation of Prison Rule 43. This rule provides for the segregation of prisoners either in their own interests or for the maintenance of good order and discipline. The review resulted in a number of important changes in the procedures for placing people under segregation and for reviewing them subsequently. It also suggested ways in which the conditions of prisoners segregated for their own protection could be improved. Finally, it recommended ways in which research (which has now been put in hand) could be undertaken into this phenomenon of prison community life to see whether any preventive or remedial measures could be introduced to reduce the incidence of resort to segregation under the Rule.

58. One of the points which the review brought out very clearly was how little reason there is to equate segregation under Rule 43 with solitary confinement, a point about which there is clearly considerable misunderstanding. It is true that these prisoners, most of whom have asked to be placed under the Rule for their own protection, have to be segregated from the main body of prisoners. But they are not, with very few exceptions, separated from each other. The degree of association for prisoners under Rule 43 varies very much as it does for other prisoners—and for the same reasons. It may be possible to allow those accommodated in local prisons little more than exercise together, but they would then normally be permitted to share cells during the day. On the other hand most Rule 43 prisoners work and exercise together and those in the special units at Reading and Gloucester prisons enjoy normal training prison conditions and are only technically subject to the Rule.

### Prison Visitors

59. The National Association of Prison Visitors had asked the Department to review the role of prison visitors in the light of changes in the pattern of social work and development in treatment over recent years. This review was completed in the Spring. It reaffirmed the need for prison visitors to continue their valuable work of befriending men and women in prisons, and suggested a number of administrative improvements to further this work.

### Pre-release Arrangements

60. A start was made in re-examining pre-release arrangements, including the pre-release employment scheme. The development of after-care and the introduction of parole have brought into focus the need to relate custodial treatment to the offender's life as it was before his reception into custody and as it is likely to be on release. This has emphasised the need for a detailed study of the arrangements and procedures within the prison service for reintegrating the offender into the community towards the end of his sentence. It is hoped to complete the review during 1974.

### Contacts with the Community

61. Many governors reported that, despite the problems of staff shortages, contacts of one kind or another continued with local community organisations, and in some cases even increased. Every prison has made

contacts of one kind or another. This is invaluable for the social health of a prison and promotes a better understanding outside the prison of the problems and aims of the establishment. These contacts are of three kinds. First, many prisoners spend their leisure-time and part of their earnings in making things for charitable organisations—for example, toys for children in institutions. Secondly, members of local organisations are invited into the prison to join discussion groups or recreational activities or to help to organise a service—for example the care of the children of people visiting prisoners. Thirdly, prisoners and staff do voluntary work outside the prison for charitable organisations or handicapped or elderly people. These activities, especially the third, can, of course, be arranged more easily in open prisons, although they are by no means confined to them.

62. The following extract from the annual report of the governor of an open prison gives a picture of some of the things that are done:—

“The Church of England Men's Society has developed in strength; membership comprises 24 with up to 50 men attending the more popular meetings which this year has included talks by the coach of the local professional football club, a local Town Clerk, Samaritans, a speaker on drug abuse, and Mothers' Union and Young Wives representatives. In turn we have visited the local branch of the CEMS and their members have attended some of our meetings at the prison.

The WRVS are developing contacts within the prison and with their assistance we recently organised a children's play room. Toys were donated by staff, Salvation Army and local Mothers' Union members who are staffing the Unit. It is too early to report progress, but men, and particularly wives, appear to appreciate the new facility.

Outside voluntary contacts continue with our regular programme of digging old folks' gardens and volunteer weekend work at the Cheshire Home.

This Christmas the prison invited old age pensioners to share our Christmas Dinner. Three aged ladies accepted the invitation and spent Christmas afternoon within the prison. They enjoyed the meal, the warmth and above all the companionship and facilities at their disposal. The majority of men were delighted to entertain the group and with the help of staff of all grades and departments collected tinned foodstuffs, tea, sugar, chocolates etc. A number of food parcels were distributed locally. Our guests and the distribution of parcels were the high spot of our Christmas. We have received letters of thanks. One lady not only expressed her gratitude but stated that it was her happiest Christmas for many a year.

As in previous years, we collected and distributed sweets and chocolates to the patients in the local hospital for handicapped children”.

For comparable activities in young offender establishments see paragraphs 132 to 134.

### Food and Clothing

63. On the material side, it was possible to make improvements to the diet with the particular aim of introducing greater variety and of providing

more fresh fruit and vegetables. Poultry was introduced into the menu for the first time, and arrangements were made for salads to be supplied from Prison Department farms and market gardens.

64. Changes were also made in the clothing of inmates and priority was given to young offenders. Denim jackets, terylene-worsted trousers, polyester cotton shirts and T-shirts are being introduced for borstal trainees. Following earlier experiments in selected borstals, the arrangements for supplying discharge clothing for borstal trainees were also revised in order to widen the element of choice and to place greater responsibility for choice on the individual trainee. The new arrangements should also save public money.

### International Exchanges

65. Contact with prison services abroad were maintained through a regular exchange of information and by exchange visits, etc. by governors (see paragraph 194). Additionally, a governor and psychologist visited a number of federal prisons in the United States of America to study the latest treatment programmes for long-term prisoners.

## Training

### Education

#### Background

66. The difficulties over discipline staffing, described elsewhere in this Report, had some effect on education programmes. Young offender establishments were affected least. Also on the adult side, open establishments and category "C" establishments were able to maintain their programmes with very little disruption. The strain was taken by category "A" and "B" adult establishments, although, even there, reduction of programmes was comparatively small. The autumn term tended to start a little later than usual and here and there the scale of evening programmes was slightly reduced. Day programmes were relatively untouched, and it was possible to extend some of them. Education Officers showed resource and tact in dealing with difficult situations.

#### Organisation

67. A step was taken in the direction of the regionalisation of the prison education service. During the year regional education officers and vocational training officers were selected. Apart from increasing the pace of regionalisation the new appointments underlined the progress that has been made in prison education in a comparatively short time. On 1st July 1973 there were 113 education officers, all but 11 of whom were full-time or nearly so; 170 full-time or almost full-time teachers; 219 regular part-time day teachers; 2,470 regular evening teachers; 122 voluntary teachers; and 89 full-time vocational training instructors. Most of this has come about in the last five or six years, and helps to explain why the Prison Department's financial provision for education has risen in that time from £1½ million to over £2 million. A census taken during December showed that something like 65 per cent of the average daily population of prisons, borstals, detention centres and remand centres was taking advantage of these facilities. The

new regional appointments should enable greater attention to be given to the quality of what is being attempted, to in-service training, to experiment, to efficient use of resources, and to the strengthening of relationships with local authorities and communities.

#### Raising of the School Leaving Age

68. The proportion of trainees of compulsory school age in junior detention centres continued to rise. One warden said in his annual report: "Schoolboys now represent 80 per cent of our population and education, with its statutory obligations, is the most important training facility". The conversion in 1972 of one of the senior wings at Whatton Detention Centre to junior purposes provided some relief. Other junior centres are having their accommodation expanded to enable them to cope with additional trainees. Borstals also had to cope with many more school-age boys.

69. Programmes for young people of this age were to some extent experimental. They had to allow also for the fact that many of these trainees would be required to return to their schools at the end of their sentences. It was therefore heartening during the year to hear from headmasters that at least some of their returning pupils were showing greater interest in their education than before and were more amenable in their behaviour. One detention centre warden said in his annual report: "Day classes have continued for inmates under school-leaving age and mention of this would be incomplete without a note of praise for the excellent work which is carried out by the class teacher. She approaches her task with energy and has a sincere interest in her pupils. Boys seem to enjoy attending classes and find interest in their work". This is an example of the prison education service giving a lead to education in the outside world. Another is remedial teaching.

70. The remedial education service's biggest task during the year was its traditional one, namely, the eradication of illiteracy and poor literacy. The Russell Report, which was issued earlier in the year, drew particular attention to this problem in the community generally and made a strong plea for adult education to take more interest in it. Towards the end of the year a report by Mr. Michael Haviland was published on adult literacy projects in England. This brought out incidentally the work done by the Prison Department in this field. One newspaper article about the Report said: "If you were one of the millions of adult illiterates in England and Wales and you wanted to learn to read, you could try a longish term in one of Her Majesty's prisons or borstals. There would be incidental disadvantages, but at least systematic tuition in reading would be readily available." Governors felt much the same. As one put it in his annual report: "Remedial education catered for the less gifted and was successful in both improving individuals' ability to read and write and in their ability to relate and communicate through increased confidence." Another said: "On the education side, the most pleasing aspect has been the development of remedial education. I believe this to be one of the most important tasks of the penal institutions." One report was particularly poignant. It said: "At one point during the year, a young man of 19 years actually broke down and cried in front of me when he had to admit that he could not

read and it was his nine-year-old sister who read for and to him. He left us at the end of a six-months' sentence capable of reading aloud with the ability of an eight-year-old."

71. The number of people in custody who need this help is difficult to determine, partly because screening tests are not conducted on everybody on the adult side on account of the voluntary nature of education and the numbers passing through the system but partly because on both the adult and young offender sides the tests themselves lack standardisation. The prospect of standardisation is brought nearer by a project, sponsored by the Home Office Research Unit, which should lead within the next two years to the production of a national literacy test geared to the age ranges concerned. In the academic year 1972/73, out of 134,842 people received into our prisons, 22,249 were tested by the current methods; out of 94,749 received into remand centres, 5,236 were tested; out of 12,716 received into borstals, 9,791 were tested; and out of 9,110 received into detention centres, 9,069 were tested. In short, out of a total of 251,417 across-the-board receptions, 46,310 were tested. That is about 18 per cent. Allowing for the present imperfections of testing, 6 per cent had reading ages below eight years; 8 per cent had between eight to 10 years; and 26.5 per cent between 10 to 12 years. All told, 30.8 per cent of the sample had reading ages below 12 years.

72. Remedial education for adult prisoners is, of course, voluntary. But once people begin classes they usually acquire a liking for them and keep up attendance. The teacher and his or her relationship with the classes are crucial factors. Teaching methods, literature and apparatus (which some prison education staff have had a hand in developing) are, of course, important but time and again they seem to be secondary to the personal influence of the teacher. All the modern methods, literature and apparatus are to be found throughout Prison Department establishments. These were exhibited at a residential conference of prison service remedial teachers. This conference, now an annual event, has become widely known in educational circles generally.

73. Probably the most important thing is that help with reading should continue after people are released. This depends very largely on what is available in the public system of education. Facilities still vary from one local education authority to another, but growing public interest is now drawing attention to the need for all-round improvement in this aspect of adult education.

#### *Examinations and Higher Education*

74. At the beginning of 1973 four prisons had facilities for Open University courses. During the year 38 people sat for end-of-year examinations in 49 subjects. Four distinctions, two merit awards and 42 passes were gained. Development plans envisaged a total of eight prisons, including one open prison, participating in the scheme in 1974 and by 1975 complete coverage of the dispersal prison system, which accommodates the bulk of the long-term population.

75. Most people in custody, however, set their examination sights somewhat lower, mostly in such fields as the Royal Society of Arts and

General Certificate of Education. During the 1972/73 academic year 3,291 people made 4,137 subject entries and gained 2,900 passes—a success rate of 70 per cent. Although the numbers of entrants were slightly fewer than in 1971/72, the success rate was considerably higher.

#### *The Koestler Award*

76. But it is still true to say that recreational and leisure-time pursuits continue to hold the greatest attraction for most people. Each year the annual Koestler Award exhibition demonstrates the standards that can be achieved. In 1973 there were 650 entries, 147 commendations and 87 cash prizes. The competition was widened to include live music. This was made possible by the co-operation of the British Broadcasting Corporation and their local radio station managers who recorded the items, thus ensuring a consistent, professional standard of recording. Some of the recordings were later broadcast over the local radio network. One governor said in his annual report: "The 1973 Koestler Award Scheme gave several of our men an opportunity to demonstrate their skills and stimulated the latent talent of others. One man received a £7 award for his composition of a song "I Stand Alone", which he sang to his own accompaniment on the guitar. The adjudicator described the performance as a "devastatingly personal performance deeply felt and movingly sung".

#### *Vocational Training*

77. Two new vocational training courses, catering and braille transcription, were well received. The braille course at Aylesbury Young Prisoners' Centre combines training with social service. It produces text books for young blind people attending schools and colleges alongside sighted people. The sense of dedication and social purpose engendered among the people on the course was remarkable. Plans are being made to introduce courses at other establishments.

78. During the year vocational training courses catered for 783 people in borstals and 652 in prisons: 5,084 inmates took construction industry training courses during the year.

79. Industrial training boards and trades unions continued to give full support to the courses and help in settling trainees into jobs on their discharge.

#### *Physical Education*

80. In the past the resources of the physical education service have been concentrated mostly on establishments for young offenders. It is likely that they will continue to get the bigger share of staff, equipment and accommodation. But it is increasingly recognised that physical education, although still a voluntary activity for adults, has a bigger part to play in prisons. In 1973 there was a modest increase in staff and programmes for adult prisoners. Developments took place in remedial gymnastics, industrial techniques and sport. Remedial work is a well-established side of physical education that helps people with poor physique or physical defects. Training in industrial handling is a newer venture. It is done in co-operation with prison industrial and construction industry staff.

81. But the recreational side of physical education has grown more rapidly than others in the past few years. It helps to vary prison life and, through opportunities to gain awards of proficiency, provides another link with outside life and outside communities. In 1973 awards were gained by prisoners in weightlifting, football, basket ball, volley ball and gymnastics.

82. Many members of staff also gained national coaching awards in a number of sports. Several national and regional sporting competitions also took place in Prison Department establishments. This was a further help in strengthening links with outside communities.

### Research

83. The reappraisal of research aims and methods continued in 1973. This was helped forward by a conference in January attended by representatives of the Prison Department, the Home Office Research Unit, universities and other research bodies that take a special interest in penal matters. University departments are particularly interested in observing long-term changes in the prison population and trends in custodial treatment. Research of this kind is essentially a matter of adding "brick by brick" to a store of information that has been collected over a number of years. These longitudinal studies have not necessarily been directed primarily at the immediate problems facing the prison service. So far as the more day-to-day problems are amenable to research techniques, they are more usually undertaken by Home Office staff. Depending on the nature of the research, such projects are undertaken by the Home Office Research Unit, the Scientific Advisory Branch, Prison Department psychologists or other members of the Prison Service. Some of the projects are described below.

84. Projects vary in scale from relatively small-scale investigations of an operational matter in a prison (for example, the incidence of reporting sick) to extensive exercises covering a number of prisons (for example, an assessment of the benefit of a particular method of treatment).

85. The boundaries between scientific research and the processes of administrative enquiry and monitoring are often blurred. Also it is difficult to predict far in advance how and when operational and administrative problems will occur. Nevertheless it is clearly desirable that the use of resources should be informed by a common policy and order of priorities. Also the definition of policies and priorities among the Home Office research organisations helps university research workers and other research agencies outside the Home Office who wish to point long-term research into directions which are likely to be of ultimate help to the Prison Service.

86. Therefore emphasis has been put on achieving within the Prison Service an organisational structure that is capable of ascertaining operational need across over 100 establishments as well as taking account of longer-term problems and determining broad priorities. Changes are being made which should improve co-ordination.

87. The implementation of research findings has also come under scrutiny. Results have sometimes been slow to be translated into practice at establishments. This may have been because need was not properly

ascertained in the first place—something improved organisation should put right. Sometimes it has been due to the time taken to complete the research and the fact that the nature of the problem has changed. On the other hand not enough might have been done to involve staff at the establishments concerned in the preparation of the research. During the year one project was taken and prepared in a way that it is hoped will provide a model for a piece of co-ordinated research, producing, relatively quickly, data for operational use. The project is research into the characteristics of prisoners who are segregated from others under Rule 43 of the Prison Rules, into ways of improving their conditions and into methods of reducing the need to use the Rule. The research is to be carried out by Prison Department psychologists. The need stems from a clear operational requirement, but the study should also increase knowledge of a rather obscure aspect of prisoner behaviour. The research will be in stages, allowing experiments to be mounted as the research progresses. (See paragraph 57 of this Report).

### *Other Research by Prison Psychologists*

88. Over twenty other projects have been started or continued during the year. Most important of these are the evaluation of the regime in an industrial prison, the monitoring of long-term prisoner populations in selected prisons and the setting up of the Young Offender Psychology Unit. There has been developing use of computer terminals at two regional offices to assist management.

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

89. During 1973 the Research Unit continued work on the survey of prisoners in the South East Region. The survey is designed to provide a general description of a 10 per cent sample of these prisoners and estimates of the numbers of men of different "types" who have to be catered for together with suggestions for classifying them. Particular attention is being given to men who might be suitable for alternative methods of treatment. During the year the Research Unit has provided revised forecasts of the likely prison population of men serving life sentences and with some detailed information about a particular group of lifers. In addition a small investigation was completed comparing the work skills acquired by medium-term prisoners in the outside world with the work they were doing in prison. Work also continued on a comparative study of males first notified as opiate addicts by hospitals or penal establishments in 1972. A list of the more important projects undertaken by the Unit is given in Appendix 10 of this Report.

### *Research by the Scientific Advisory Branch*

90. Operational research work continued during 1973 on two projects, the first of which is a simulation of the flow of prisoners into and between North Region prisons. The aim of the work is to show the effects of changes in policy concerning allocation and the roles of individual training prisons on the population of individual establishments. The second project is the development of a model relating the location and catchment areas of local prisons to the number of prisoners committed by individual courts and the escorting work load generated. A data sample was analysed to give informa-



tion for the model on the journeys between individual courts and prisons. In addition, a first stage model was completed during 1973 showing the possible use of simulation as an aid to the designer.

#### *Research supported by Home Office Funds*

91. Among the new projects supported by Home Office grant is an evaluation of the regime at Long Lartin prison by the University College of Cardiff. This study is designed to monitor the effects of a regime based on the recommendation of the Report of the Advisory Council on the Penal System on "The Regime for Long-Term Prisoners in Conditions of Maximum Security". The Institute of Psychiatry at London University continued the examination of

- (a) medical aspects of the prison service;
- (b) the relevant theories about the susceptibility of certain personality types to the development of criminal tendencies.

Reports of completed work from these studies have been published during the year. A list of some of the important grant-aided projects current during the year is given in Appendix 10 to this Report.

#### *Facilities given to "Outside" Research Workers*

92. The Department continued during 1973 to grant facilities to students at universities and other educational establishments to carry out research on their own account inside prison service establishments. Because of the staff shortages referred to elsewhere in this report it was necessary to apply a finer sieve than hitherto to these requests, particularly during the second half of the year. Nevertheless thirty such projects were in progress during 1973.

## Chapter Five

### UNCONVICTED AND UNSENTENCED PRISONERS

#### **Population**

93. The average daily population of unconvicted or unsentenced male prisoners was 4,380 in 1973 compared with 4,483 in 1972, 4,364 in 1971, 4,341 in 1970 and 3,707 in 1969. The corresponding figures for female prisoners are 233 in 1973, 214 in 1972, 232 in 1971, 233 in 1970 and 195 in 1969.

#### **Reports to Court**

94. During the year guidance was given to court and prison staff with a view to improving the arrangements for the supply of information to prison medical officers who are asked to provide medical reports for the courts. Courts were asked to ensure that the medical officer is fully informed of the reasons behind a request for a report so that the doctor can relate his report to the points in which the court is most interested. They were also asked to provide medical officers with copies of antecedent and social enquiry reports, where these are available and likely to be of assistance, and to provide adequate details of the circumstances of every offence. Medical officers were advised to consult the police officer concerned if they found that a court was unable to furnish sufficiently detailed information about an offender to enable the case to be properly assessed.

#### *Out-Patient Service for Medical Reports*

95. The last two Reports have referred to a new "out-patient" service for the preparation of medical and psychiatric reports to court on defendants remanded on bail. There are four schemes operating at present—at Brixton, Holloway, Durham and Risley. Each can take up to 25-30 cases a month. None have been used as much as expected. At Brixton, there was a gradual build up to 26 cases in August 1973, but numbers fell off after that and there were only six cases in November. At the other three establishments the number of cases referred has yet to reach double figures in any single month. The Home Office Research Unit were hoping to complete a preliminary report on the scheme early in 1974 and, in the meantime, courts were invited to offer their comments on the scheme, primarily with a view to establishing why comparatively few cases have been referred. So far as Risley and Durham are concerned it seems that the reasons are primarily geographical; these two establishments do not draw much of their population from the courts to whom the scheme can most conveniently be made available and it follows that the scope for committal on bail instead of in custody for medical reports is limited. The London courts have referred in particular to:

- (a) existing arrangements with local hospitals
- (b) travelling difficulties for defendants
- (c) hospitals being more appropriate for reports on bail
- (d) defendants being unsuitable for bail for reasons other than the need for a report

In setting up prison out-patient schemes the intention is not to interfere with arrangements with local hospitals or to encourage the use of clinics at prison service establishments in preference to those at hospitals. It is to ensure that courts have facilities for obtaining a medical or psychiatric report while a defendant is on bail, whether at a local hospital or at a prison, so that they can make a conscious choice between committal on bail or committal in custody. The courts concerned in the schemes have been reminded of the existence of the prison out-patient service and facilities will be extended to other areas if there seems to be a need for them.

## **Bail**

### *Bail Hostels*

96. The bail hostel in London financed from voluntary funds (see the Report for 1972 page 22) continued to function at about two thirds of its maximum capacity. The Criminal Justice Act 1972 provides for bail hostels to be financed from public funds. The Probation and After-Care Department of the Home Office is responsible for approval of this expenditure. There are firm plans for a second hostel in London, where the qualifications for acceptance will not be as restrictive as in the case of the existing hostel, and for additional hostels at Sheffield and Portsmouth. The Probation and After-Care Department has also invited the Probation and After-Care Committees concerned to set up and run bail hostels in Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Existing approved probation hostels will be able to accommodate persons on bail who are likely to be placed on probation with a requirement of residence in the hostels.

### *Surrender to Bail*

97. There have been no significant developments since last year's Report (page 23); but the Lord Chancellor's Department is continuing to look for ways of improving the accommodation at courts for defendants surrendering to bail.

### *Working Party on Bail Report*

98. The Home Office Working Party on Bail completed its deliberations towards the end of the year, and its report was published in May 1974. Comments of those who are professionally concerned with magistrates' courts are being sought.

### *Bail Information Cards*

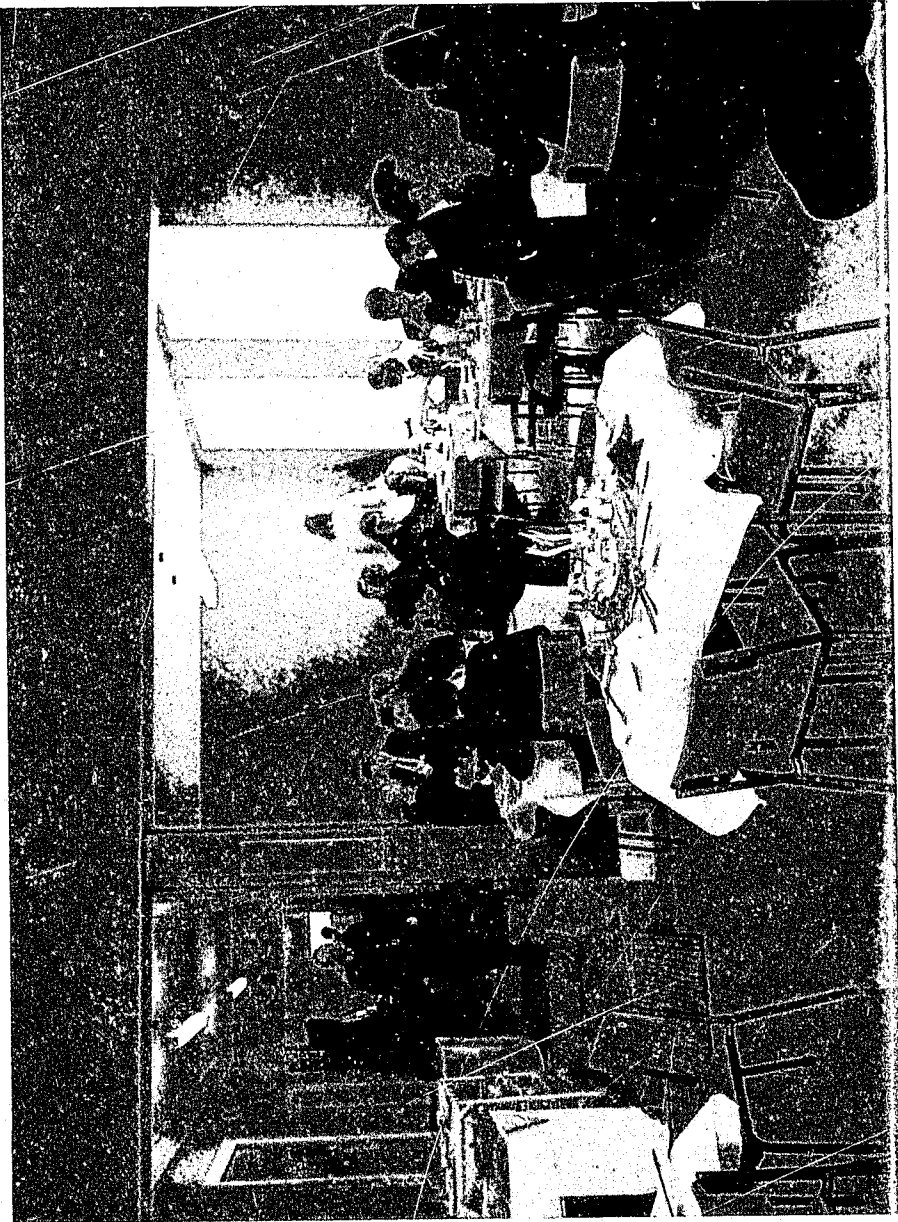
99. The information card about bail, which is available to all inmates eligible for bail, and on request, to their relatives and friends, was brought up to date. The layout and wording of the card was substantially altered in order to make it easier to understand.

### *Overnight Suite for Women*

100. The overnight suite at Birmingham (see the Report for 1972 page 23) opened in January 1973, and has provided accommodation each month for about 25 women who would otherwise have had to be brought from Holloway Prison on the morning of their court appearance (see paragraph 157 of this Report).



A room at Dover Borstal in the new block which was opened in July 1973. (See para. 43.)



Main dining area in the new officers' mess in Wormwood Scrubs. The mess has amenities such as showers, a games room, and a television lounge.

### Young Prisoners Under 17

101. Any reduction in the number of young persons between 14 and 16 committed to prisons and remand centres on the grounds that they are too unruly to be committed to local authority care (a problem referred to in the Report for 1972 at paragraph 83) will come only gradually with the planned increase in provision by local authorities of more secure remand-type accommodation within the community homes system. In the meantime, however, the demand for remand accommodation continues to increase. The extent to which young persons under 17 are being committed to remand centres can be illustrated by the comment of one governor that there were 97 new receptions in this age group over a two month period in 1973 compared with 11 in the same period in 1968. He also calculated that the average age of inmates at the establishment (which is primarily intended for persons aged 17-20) was 17.56 years. These young persons represent a heavy demand on remand centre places and to find room for them it has been necessary to transfer some unsentenced offenders over 17 to local prisons.

## Chapter Six

### ADULT MALE PRISONERS

#### Accommodation

102. The population in prisons for men fell by almost 2,000 during the year. This was a significant relief after the pressures of the two previous years.

103. Some 330 additional places were added to the certified accommodation in closed prisons during the year, in particular the conversion of the final block of living accommodation at the training prison for life sentence prisoners at Kingston (Portsmouth) was completed. The average number of men held in closed prisons was of the order of 24,500. At the end of the year some 10,900 prisoners were still sharing cellular accommodation. The number of them sleeping three to a cell had, however, been reduced to below 2,800 (compared with 4,800 at the end of 1972 and 6,500 at the end of 1971).

104. The position in open prisons was in strong contrast. As in previous years it was not practicable to keep these full, and the number of men fulfilling the criteria for transfer to open prisons never rose above 3,478 against 4,216 places available. The implications of this shortage of men suitable for training in open prisons were still under consideration at the end of the year.

#### Discharge Grants

105. The new procedures introduced in October 1972 for assisting homeless prisoners on discharge by making advance payment of rent on their behalf (see paragraph 95 of the 1972 Report) were examined in a full review of the discharge grant scheme carried out in consultation with the Department of Health and Social Security. As a result of the review the standard grant of £4 is to be increased to £6.50, a supplementary grant of £5.50 is to be paid to the homeless prisoner and the scheme as a whole is to be extended to include short sentence offenders, serving between two weeks and three months, who have hitherto been excluded from it. These improvements came into effect in June 1974.

#### Welfare and After-Care

106. At the beginning of 1973 the authorised complement of welfare officers and social workers was 360. It was increased during the year to 397 and this, together with the continued levelling-off in the prison population, achieved the ratio of one welfare officer to 100 prisoners which had been regarded as the first objective in building up the prison welfare service.

107. The total authorised complement will be further increased to 427 during 1974/75. This will enable provision to be made for the particular needs of certain establishments such as dispersal prisons, and will allow the strengthening of social work posts in remand and detention centres where the high turnover of inmates presents special problems.

108. There was continuing co-operation with voluntary organisations concerned with the after-care of discharged offenders. The principal concern with the voluntary movement has been with the provision of after-care accommodation. The Home Office responsibility for assisting with the development of the hostel programme (and contributing to its cost) rests with the Probation and After-Care Department, but the Prison Service has, of course, a direct interest in the success of the programme. With financial assistance from the Home Office the voluntary movement now provides a wide variety of accommodation through the country from the traditional half-way house to bed-sitting rooms or flatlets where the residents can be largely self-supporting. More recently long-stay hostels have been developed which include sheltered work facilities for men who are grossly inadequate or who have become so institutionalised that they would be quite unable to stand on their own in the community and would otherwise be likely quickly to return to prison. In all there are now 157 hostels receiving grant in respect of 1,559 places for ex-offenders and despite all the difficulties of the financial situation the voluntary movement has not only continued to maintain a steady rate of increase in the number of places but during 1973 actually improved the rate of growth to 250 places. There is every indication that this encouraging growth will be sustained in 1974. In comparing figures of hostel places currently available with those referred to in the 1972 Report it is necessary to bear in mind that with effect from 1st April 1973 the Department of Health and Social Security assumed responsibility for supporting the provision of hostel places for alcoholics, including discharged offenders with drinking problems, and these hostels are no longer included in the figures quoted above.

#### Censorship of Letters

109. As forecast in the Report for 1972, an assessment was carried out during 1973 of the results of the experimental relaxation of censorship of prisoners' letters at three open prisons for men (and at other open establishments for women, for boys and for girls). The results of this assessment were encouraging and at the end of the year the introduction of a similar relaxation on a permanent basis in all open prisons was under consideration.

#### Parole

110. Although the number of cases considered by the Parole Board in 1973 and the number recommended by them showed a decrease that was more than offset by those cases where the Home Secretary exercised his new power, under section 35 of the Criminal Justice Act 1972, to act upon a favourable recommendation by a Local Review Committee, without reference of the case to the Parole Board. Overall more prisoners were reviewed for parole in 1973 than in 1972 and more were successful in obtaining their release on licence. The figures are as follows:

	1973	1972
Eligible for consideration ... ..	10,614	9,644
Considered by Local Review Committees ... ..	9,846	8,934
Release agreed on recommendation of LRC ... ..	813	—
Referred to Parole Board ... ..	4,421	4,450
Recommended by Parole Board for release ... ..	2,531	2,926

### **Pre-Release Employment Scheme**

111. The difficulties which had beset the scheme during 1972 as a result of unemployment eased during the year and the units at Kirkham and Appleton Thorn were able to reopen. However some difficulties were experienced at the end of 1973 as a result of the three-day week and the Pentonville unit in particular was forced for a time to accept no new entrants. In the course of the year 704 men took part in the scheme, 209 of whom were in it at the beginning of the year and 172 at the end. 366 men completed their time in the scheme successfully, seven were removed for reasons such as ill-health, and 148 were returned to prison for disciplinary reasons. The comprehensive review of the working of the scheme, which was announced in last year's Report, is continuing.

### **Life Sentence Prisoners**

112. During 1973 there was yet a further increase in the number of prisoners serving sentences of life imprisonment. On 31st December 1972 the number of such prisoners in custody was 880 and by the end of 1973 this had increased to 961.

113. This increase is expected to continue. Studies have therefore continued of the changes in the life sentence system which may be desirable with particular reference to more flexibility in the use of prison establishments where lifers could be sent and the setting up of special centres where each case can be looked at in depth over a prolonged period before deciding on a career plan for the individual. The need for additional places in open conditions for life sentence prisoners who are thought likely to benefit from a more relaxed régime during the final stage of sentence has been confirmed, and as it was not possible to reach agreement with the local authorities concerned about a proposal to introduce a limited number of life sentence prisoners at Sudbury open prison, arrangements have been made for a public enquiry which is expected to take place in the second half of 1974.

## **Chapter Seven**

### **YOUNG OFFENDERS**

#### **Advisory Council on the Penal System**

114. In November 1973, the Advisory Council on the Penal System completed its review of the treatment of young offenders aged 17 and over and presented its report to the Home Secretary. Plans were being made for consultations about the Council's findings with those particularly concerned with young offenders as soon as the report had been printed and published.\* The decisions which will have to be taken on the Council's recommendations can be expected to set a pattern for the treatment of young offenders for many years to come.

#### **Population and use of Establishments**

##### **Borstals**

115. The provisional figure of the number of young men received under sentence of borstal training during the year was 5,602; the final comparable figure for 1972 was 6,241. The average number of young men sentenced to borstal training who were in custody during the year was 5,134, compared with 5,329 in 1972; this represented a fall of nearly 4 per cent and followed a decrease of nearly 9 per cent in the previous year. The number in custody at the end of 1973 was 4,985; 458 fewer than at the end of 1972.

116. There was a further decrease in the number of young men returned to borstal by the courts under section 12 of the Criminal Justice Act 1961 after committing further offences whilst under supervision. The provisional figure for 1973 was 882 compared with 1,191 in 1972.

117. As was the case also in 1972, the fall in numbers was almost entirely confined to the open borstals, several of which had populations well below capacity for most of the year. By the end of 1973 some open establishments were experiencing difficulty in maintaining worthwhile numbers for certain activities, including some educational and vocational courses. Closed establishments, on the other hand, remained under pressure, with waiting lists at certain places. At the end of the year measures were being considered to correct the imbalance between "open" and "closed" inmate populations and to see how scarce staff resources might be better deployed. Some of the likely reasons for this imbalance were discussed on page 29 of the Report for 1972.

118. Throughout the year young men were moved from the local prisons and remand centres to the allocation centres within a week or so of sentence (unless of course there were special reasons for a lengthier stay in a remand situation); and they were generally moved on to training borstals within a further two or three weeks. But, by the end of the year, longer delays were beginning to occur in one or two areas. An experimental system of allocating sentenced trainees direct from the remand centres to the training

\* The Report was published in May 1974.

establishments, which was due to begin in the South West Region at the beginning of 1974, was expected to prevent delays in that region, but difficulties will probably arise from time to time in other areas until further closed accommodation becomes available.

#### **Trainees of School Age**

119. The raising of the school leaving age, which was coincidental with a rise of almost 30 per cent in the number of 15 year olds sentenced to borstal training,\* increased the demand for vacancies at establishments with facilities for full-time education. In spite of the fall in the total borstal population, it was sometimes necessary for trainees to wait at allocation centres for vacancies at these establishments. The situation with regard to school age trainees should be eased in 1974 when a new establishment at Glen Parva is due to open and other additional accommodation becomes available.

120. Borstal training has traditionally been orientated towards employment on release but some younger trainees who have left borstals around the date of their sixteenth birthday have not been free to enter employment for several weeks or even months. For example, a trainee who attains the age of 16 in October and is discharged from borstal around that date may be required by law to return to school until the end of the Easter term. There are obvious dangers for a youth in a situation in which he is not allowed to work and for whom a school place may be difficult or impossible to find or not used to advantage if found. It has become the task of borstal staff to recognise and take such steps as they are able to minimise the risk to the discharged trainee in this situation.

121. Within the borstal system the inter-relation between the number and character of those received for training, their ages and the types of regime available can create problems which it is the job of management to solve. Inevitably, however, there is a time lag between a recognition of a change in one of these variables and the carrying out of planned consequential action which may need to affect a number of establishments. The increase in the number of school age trainees is one example of a change which has had quite widespread ramifications. Thus the demands of full-time education, when larger numbers of school age trainees are received, can affect the numbers of young men available for other occupations. At Rochester, for example, there has been a shortage of young men suitable for training on construction work. Rochester inmates have been taking part in the building of a new and much needed remand centre, the first stage of which is for 60 places for under-21s. The Rochester project has been delayed by the lack of a suitable workforce. So that the educational needs of younger trainees could continue to be met whilst the remand centre project continued on an inmate labour basis, there were plans at the end of the year to open a "school age" house at Dover borstal. In this way, it was hoped, Rochester might continue to receive an adequate proportion of older trainees suited to the trade training courses, upon which the remand centre work is founded.

\* In 1972, 265 males and 13 females aged 15 were sentenced to borstal training. The provisional figures for 1973 are 367 males and 19 females.

#### **Detention Centres**

122. The decline in the population of the senior detention centres, for the over 17s, continued in 1973. The population was 1,245 at the beginning of the year, fell below the thousand mark for a period in the spring, and ended the year at 1,097. This figure was artificially inflated by the transfer of some of the more mature 16 year olds, from the overcrowded junior centres to make way for fresh arrivals of younger boys.

123. The junior detention centres, for the 14-16 year olds, were full throughout the year; the population was 461 at the beginning of the year and 463 at the end. The pressure on the junior centres continued to increase, despite the fact that an additional centre and other additional accommodation had been made available in 1972. This provision, which allowed for another 700-750 committals a year, proved inadequate and, in spite of the acceptance of a degree of overcrowding and the arranging of some transfers to senior centres, wardens were frequently unable to meet courts' requirements for vacancies. These difficulties were discussed with the Magistrates' Association which agreed to encourage courts to check the existence of a vacancy before making a detention centre order. Many courts responded to this advice but others did not, and some persisted with an intention to order detention even when they knew there was no vacancy. The action of those courts which ignored the Association's advice made it more difficult for the others to obtain vacancies. Recognising that there would be some cases in which an intention to impose detention should not be thwarted by lack of a place, the Department agreed with the Magistrates' Association that if there was no vacancy at the centre to which a court normally committed, and the court thought the case so serious that a detention centre placement was imperative, the court should telephone the Prison Department so that an attempt could be made to find a placement elsewhere. This arrangement worked well throughout the year, but by December the pressure had increased to a point where it became necessary to consider turning another senior centre over to junior use. The indications were that the average age of those sent to junior detention centres was falling, an increasing proportion being 14-15 year olds.

#### **Young Prisoners**

124. At the end of 1973, there were 1,348 young men serving sentences of imprisonment and classified as young prisoners; of these 285 were serving sentences of less than 18 months and 1,063 were serving sentences of 18 months or more. The same categories numbered 338 and 1,117 respectively at the end of 1972.

125. In June, part of the accommodation at the Manchester Borstal Allocation Centre was set aside for young prisoners serving the shorter sentences. It has accommodation for up to 200 young men serving sentences of three months and less than 18 months and serves primarily the North Region. The régime has an educational bias. The object of this change was to take advantage of the fall in the borstal population and to give some relief to Liverpool and other local prisons in the North. It has also been possible for the Manchester accommodation from time to time to provide

relief for local prisons whose overcrowding problems were being accentuated by the presence of young prisoners.

126. Despite the slight fall in the total population, the young prisoners' centres remained full throughout the year and pressure on accommodation was heavy. It was possible to ensure that all those sentenced to imprisonment of 18 months or more were allocated to young prisoners' centres, but only because governors exercised their power to reclassify other more mature young men to adult status. These reclassified young adults went to ordinary training prisons. Arrangements were in hand to hold a one day conference of representatives of the establishments mainly affected early in 1974 to consider what further accommodation could be made available for the young offender sentenced to imprisonment and, in particular, what steps could be taken to provide some useful training facilities for the large number of young prisoners given short sentences who would inevitably have to serve their sentences in overcrowded local prisons.

#### **General Developments in Establishments for Young Offenders**

##### **Borstals**

127. 1973 was a year in which the emphasis was on consolidation of the developments of the previous year, but there were also some innovations. The problems posed by the influx of 15/16 year olds necessitated some rethinking of régimes, but those establishments mainly affected adapted their resources well to changing circumstances. Inevitably, there was a good deal of emphasis on the need to provide full-time education but other aspects of the institutional task were not neglected. The basic problems of criminality, the inmate's attitudes to society and, often, his need to realise his identity have demanded and received a high degree of staff involvement. It has remained an aim of borstal training to help each individual trainee reach some degree of insight and self-determination. A younger population, often fairly sophisticated in criminal terms, but, just as often intellectually and emotionally immature, required great tolerance and understanding which the service has done its best to provide.

128. A conference of borstal governors early in the year presented an opportunity to assess previous developments and look forward to the future. As one governor wrote: "Our plans for the future can achieve precisely nothing unless they are born out of an awareness of the past". There was general approval for the extension of community-based concepts and work within the community as elements of a régime which might bear upon the attitudes of young men when custodial training had ended.

129. The conference also discussed the problems for the trainee and the system of return and recall to borstal and it was agreed that these might be reduced if establishments were to absorb their own recall/return trainees, wherever possible, instead of their being sent to the single "recall" establishment at Onley. An important feature of the recall period is the welfare function of re-establishing broken links with the probation service and helping with resettlement in the community. There was much support for the view that both the trainees who were returned or recalled and the staff of the training borstal concerned should be able to benefit, perhaps by learning from their mistakes, if these trainees were sent back to their original borstal. With only a few exceptions, recalls and returns have been accepted

by their original borstals without undue difficulty. About recalls to his establishment one governor reported: "Up to the present, recalls have been re-absorbed into the community and, apart from identifying causes of breakdown and re-moulding after-care plans, they have not been exposed to a fresh experience. Currently they form about 10 per cent of the population and there are indications of an increase. This presumably says something about the original training programme here but it also demands that we review our programmes for recalls. We need also to look at what happens to the borstal community as a whole when failures return and ensure that the influence of one group on the other contains positive elements". Only Borstal has reverted to a normal training role within the system.

##### **Miscellaneous Developments in Borstals**

130. During 1973 the arrangements for authorising temporary release for short periods—for home leave, or employment, educational or compassionate purposes—were made more flexible. Improvements in clothing for young offenders also began to be introduced—the blue denim working suit was improved in cut and quality, and the serge blouse and flannel trousers were replaced for "best" wear by denim jackets in a range of colours and terylene/worsted trousers. Improved arrangements were made for obtaining discharge clothing in which trainees were given more opportunity for individual choice. Trainees were allowed a second weekly letter at public expense to assist in the maintenance of regular contact with members of their families. There was some extension of the arrangements for granting "town visits" to borstal trainees as a special privilege. Under these arrangements a trainee may be allowed to go out to a nearby town with a responsible relative, instead of receiving the visit on borstal premises. Provision was also made for unaccompanied outings for carefully selected trainees, particularly those who have no visitors and therefore do not qualify for a town visit. Borstal trainees and young prisoners serving more than three months, except those imprisoned for default in payment of fines, became eligible for consideration for discharge grants. Personal radios were allowed, at the discretion of the Governor, and proved especially valuable in those establishments where the radio relay service did not provide an adequate alternative.

##### **Neighbourhood Borstals**

131. Last year's Annual Report (paragraph 128) foresaw that whatever the final shape of recommendations from the Advisory Council's Young Offender enquiry, the movement towards greater involvement between young offender establishments and the community around them would gather momentum. The concept of the community or "neighbourhood" institution, drawing its population from a fairly compact surrounding area and receiving most of the offenders from that area—in contra-distinction to a more specialist establishment receiving carefully selected offenders from a much wider area—was introduced at two borstals in an experiment which began in June. The two institutions, which now take the great majority of offenders sentenced to borstal training in their areas, are Hindley, a closed borstal near Wigan, and Hewell Grange, an open borstal near Birmingham. This development, initiated after consultations within the Service and with

representatives of the Probation Service, who will have a very important role in its development, is being carefully monitored by the newly appointed Young Offender Psychology Unit (see paragraph 198). It is hoped that the "neighbourhood borstal" concept will encourage the development of closer working relationships between the Prison and the Probation and After-Care Services. It should also make for stronger and more useful links with offenders' families (who should find visiting easier) as well as closer links with employers, colleges of further education, social service departments and voluntary organisations. Badly speaking, it is hoped to achieve a better all round understanding between the establishments and the community at large. If the idea succeeds, the community itself should develop a better understanding of its offenders and feel a greater degree of responsibility for assisting in their training and in their successful re-establishment in society when they leave custody.

#### **Voluntary Service to the Community**

132. The experimental scheme run in conjunction with Community Service Volunteers whereby selected borstal trainees undertake a residential project in establishments such as mental hospitals, handicapped children's homes and old people's homes, continued at five borstals. It was reviewed at the end of the year when it was thought to have made a useful contribution to the overall training programme by providing selected young men with new experiences and insight into the problems of other sections of the community. As a result, it is proposed to increase the number of placements to about 100 a year. Very few trainees have had to be withdrawn from their project and several have maintained contact with their projects after release.

133. One governor reports, "We continued to use local community-service opportunities and Community Service Volunteer projects as a resource. With two exceptions, the trainees acquitted themselves well and some gained a very great deal from their experience and have continued in community service work on release. Seventeen trainees spent a month or more on a CSV project before release; of these two absconded from the project and of the remaining 15 only three have received further sentence or been recalled/returned to borstals". And another wrote, "A variety of project work has been undertaken which has enabled trainees to feel not only that they can belong to and be accepted by society but also that they have the capacity to give. For many, including staff as well as trainees, it has been startling to come face to face with the extent of deprivation, handicap or infirmity encountered in hospital or homes for the young or the aged. Where this is combined with cheerfulness of spirit and a determination not to be defeated by sickness or suffering, then the potential value gained from this experience can be immeasurable".

134. A wide variety of non-residential community service projects not involving CSV or any similar voluntary organisation continued to be a feature of the régime at many other institutions at present not in this scheme.

#### **Senior Probation Officers in Borstals**

135. It was decided at the Moreton-in-Marsh Conference in 1972 to introduce senior probation officers into borstals (as noted in paragraph 124

of the 1972 Report). By the end of 1973 three full-time senior probation officers had been appointed to Portland, Hollesley Bay and Wellingborough Borstals and two part-time senior probation officers had been appointed to Gaynes Hall and Wetherby Borstals.

136. The seconded probation officers are not intended primarily to assist with case-work or traditional welfare work, in the same way as their counterparts in prisons and detention centres; borstal staff already carry out these functions. The objective of this experiment is to develop mutual understanding and co-operation between the Prison Service and the Probation and After-Care Service. It is intended that establishments should make use of the probation officer's special skill and knowledge as an extra "management resource", while the officer will gain experience which should be helpful to him in his subsequent work outside a penal establishment. Improvements in the quality of both training and after-care may be achieved. Specifically the tasks of the senior probation officers are to assist institutional staff in intake and discharge procedures and assessment; to ensure that detailed information is exchanged with the Probation and After-Care Service; to advise the governor on aspects of staff training relating to "throughcare" practice; and to be available for consultation by individual members of staff. Seconded officers remain members of the Probation and After-Care Service and are accountable to their chief probation officers for all professional aspects of their work, but they are also senior members of the borstal staff accountable to the governor for all operational tasks. This experiment in closer links between the two Services may eventually point the way for further useful collaboration. It is being carefully monitored but it is too early yet for any evaluation of its success.

#### **Detention Centres**

137. Detention centres have continued to increase the degree of staff involvement with the treatment and aspirations of trainees. There has been some expansion of activities in service to the community and in work activities outside centres, and some trainees have been able to continue previous academic studies at nearby colleges. The usual procedure is for each boy to be allocated on reception to a particular officer who will have special responsibility for him within his section and who will keep case notes which provide the material for "progress-in-training" reports for the review boards. Treatment co-ordinating committees assess each case and make specific recommendations designed to meet the particular needs of the individual, for example a report may instruct a section officer to "talk through" certain problems with a trainee such as the factors which led to the failure of a home relationship.

138. Some additional probation officers were seconded as social workers to increase the opportunities for case-work at a deeper level. Some inmates demand little more than "first-aid" from their social workers but an increasing number require much more than this and there is a sizeable minority whose problems, in terms of both their own personal difficulties and their domestic circumstances, demand as comprehensive a response as possible.



### **New Establishments and New Uses of Existing Establishments**

139. Three new blocks of borstal accommodation were opened in 1973:

A new block for 58 trainees at Rochester, built by contract labour, was opened by the then Minister of State, Lord Colville, on 3rd April 1973 and is now fully occupied.

At Dover, a new block for 58 trainees, built by inmate labour, was opened by the then Director General of the Prison Service on 3rd July 1973 and is now fully occupied.

Dearbolt camp in County Durham, planned to become by stages a closed borstal for 420, received its first inmates in July 1973 to begin work on the building of permanent accommodation blocks. It was opened as a borstal by the then Minister of State, Lord Colville, on 12th November 1973 and by the end of the year the borstal population had built up to about 80.

### **Children and Young Persons Act 1933**

140. In 1973, 50 children and young persons under the age of 18 were sentenced to be detained under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933; this compares with 12 in 1971 and 26 in 1972. Ten of the 50 were convicted of murder and ordered to be detained, under section 53(1) of the Act, during Her Majesty's Pleasure, *i.e.* for an indefinite period. The remaining 40, one of whom was under 14 and one of whom was a girl, were sentenced to periods of detention under section 53(2) of the Act for serious crimes which in the case of an adult carry a maximum sentence of 14 years imprisonment or more, the court being of the opinion that no other method of dealing with them was suitable. The length of these sentences ranged from 12 months to life only three being for less than three years. In two cases it is known that care orders had been made and the offences were committed while the local authority was waiting for a vacancy to become available for the young person concerned in a community home; the sentences that were passed in these two cases were relatively short and seemed to have been intended to ensure that the offenders received some treatment in a custodial setting.

141. Those sentenced under section 53 of the Act are assessed with a view to allocation to the most suitable establishment. The factors taken into consideration include age and maturity, need for full-time education or for psychiatric treatment, length of sentence, nature of offence and home area. Of those assessed in 1973, four went to community homes under arrangements made with the Department of Health and Social Security (although one of these subsequently had to be transferred to a borstal) six were allocated to borstals and the remainder went to young prisoners' centres.

## **Chapter Eight**

### **WOMEN AND GIRLS**

#### **Population**

142. The number of women and girls in custody has remained at a level which has made a degree of overcrowding inevitable. It may prove difficult to alleviate this until Holloway is rebuilt. Fortunately, however, there was a slight reduction in the population towards the end of the year. The average population was 704 women and 323 girls: the total number in custody on 31st December was 625 women and 306 girls (681 women and 311 girls at the end of 1972).

#### **Staffing**

##### *General*

143. 1973 has been a difficult year as regards staffing. Shortage of staff has inevitably had an effect on the amount of training and guidance that could be provided within establishments and governors have made the point that much more could be achieved if there were more basic grade officers in post. Fortunately, appointments to the assistant governor grade have continued to be adequate and it has been possible to send three women assistant governors to serve in male borstals. In a year which has posed its own special staffing problems, in most establishments staff morale has remained high, despite extra demands arising from the presence of certain high security risk prisoners.

##### *Overtime Agreement*

144. The decision of the Prison Officers' Association to limit the amount of overtime to be worked by its members to 14 hours a week for a period was not without repercussions in establishments for women and girls; the decision led to particular difficulties at Holloway and Bullwood. At other establishments there was also some curtailment of activities. The ban highlighted the need for more basic grade officers, by showing that commitments could only be met if large amounts of overtime were worked.

#### **Building Programme**

##### *Holloway*

145. The redevelopment of Holloway has continued. Various factors have contributed to the rather slow progress on the building of the new staff quarters but the first block is now likely to be occupied during the summer of 1974. The remainder of the staff accommodation will be available for occupation a few months later.

146. Construction of the first of the inmates' living accommodation is well under way and building work on the Education Department, Chapel, General Fitness Clinic and Swimming Pool is due to begin in the Spring of 1974. Some of the new buildings will be used, in the first instance, for temporary purposes in order to provide the full range of living accommodation and other facilities while the remainder of the existing accommodation is demolished and the rest of the buildings for the new prison are erected.

### *Styal*

147. During the year the Department acquired from the Ministry of Defence an estate consisting of 22 houses in about 18 acres of land. This is being used to provide better accommodation for the staff at Styal. The acquisition of this estate has freed much of the present staff accommodation and will increase the existing resources of the establishment.

### *Askham Grange*

148. The moratorium on the letting of public building contracts (see paragraph 39) has meant that the new unit for mothers and babies will not be completed until 1974/75. Otherwise the work of this establishment continued as before. It provides the outworkers' hostel for women, and its régime remains relaxed and the management forward looking.

### **Treatment and Research**

149. For some years now it has been found helpful to train young prisoners and adult offenders together, so that it is hoped that the extension of this experiment on the women's side (described in paragraphs 150 and 151) may be of benefit to both groups. The fear used to be that the adults would lead the girls into further criminality. In fact, this has not proved to be the case, and it has been of great help to have the influence for good of the women exerted on the girls.

### **Joint Training Women and Girls**

#### *East Sutton Park*

150. Partly because of overcrowding at Holloway and partly for the reasons mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it was decided to admit some adult sentenced first offenders to the girls borstal at East Sutton Park. The first women were received in May. The Governor reports,

"The women, who come from the south-east, are in custody for a variety of offences involving theft and/or violence. They seem quickly to accept the routine here—basically the same as that for the girls with a few extra privileges to take into account the fact that they are adult and able to accept greater responsibility for their own lives. Their presence has had a steadying influence on some of the more rebellious youngsters and our treatment and attitude towards the girls has shown the adults that caring and discipline can go together".

### *Styal*

151. A similar arrangement was made at Styal when during the summer the adult and borstal mother and baby units were amalgamated. Again, the indications are that women and girls can be mixed together in an institutional setting with benefit to both.

### *Induction Unit: Bullwood*

152. Early this year an assessment and induction unit was opened. This unit, which has accommodation for 20, provides trainees with an opportunity to settle down and come to terms with their sentences. It also allows the staff to assess the trainees' needs and at the end of two or three weeks a

training/treatment board is held and a training plan is formulated for each individual. 1973 also saw the opening of the new gymnasium. The régime at Bullwood was severely cut in the efforts to reduce the amount of overtime worked by basic grade officers, which is a clear indication, if one were needed, of the necessity to increase their numbers.

### *Drug Addiction Unit at Holloway*

153. It was reported last year that a drug addiction unit opened at Holloway in November 1972. The unit which is run by an assistant governor is now well established. A visiting psychotherapist attends on four days a week and the régime has evolved on the basis of continued experience with various types of group treatment: there is a close liaison with Phoenix House, a treatment rehabilitation centre which provides a 24-hour professional service for people with drug problems. This centre is largely financed by the London Boroughs Association with smaller grants from the Home Office and the Department of Health and Social Security. The Holloway unit has been found to be most valuable. In some instances, those who have been discharged from it have returned for a session to relate their experiences and receive further support from the group. It is encouraging that they have been willing and indeed glad to do this. Although this unit may assist in containing drug addicts, and helping them to come to terms with their problems, it does not of course provide a magic cure in this most intractable area.

### **Privileges**

154. The range of privileges available to women and girls was extended to allow them to have sent in, or to purchase, hairdryers, transistorised record players or cassette players and records or cassettes; they were also allowed a greater range of cosmetics. In addition the qualifying sentence for home leave was reduced from two years to 18 months. As regards home leave this meant that many more women became eligible to spend a short period of leave shortly before release at their homes during which they are able to consolidate family ties, seek work and generally build upon the plans for their final release, which would already be well advanced.

### **Relaxation of Censorship**

155. The experiment under which all women in open prisons, and all the girls in the open borstal, may correspond with their families and friends without having their letters scrutinised by members of the staff has now been in operation for about 12 months. Such anxiety as the staff felt was related less to security than to the loss of a channel of communication. Security has not in fact proved a problem, and the staff are developing alternative and more appropriate channels of communication.

### **Use of Telephone**

156. The scheme for the use of the telephone by women and girls is being extended at all establishments where such facilities can be made available. Members of the family or friends usually make the calls, and it is especially useful where there is difficulty in visiting. Occasionally, in

times of domestic crisis the inmates are allowed to initiate the call. These calls are monitored and are a welcome additional aid to the maintenance of family ties.

### Unconvicted Prisoners

#### *Overnight Suite at Birmingham*

157. In January 1973 facilities were made available within the men's prison at Birmingham for the accommodation of a limited number of women prisoners from the night before they are due to appear in court and throughout the duration of their trial. This unit, which is separate from the accommodation for men, can accommodate up to a maximum of 10 women. As far as possible it is staffed locally, but involves a good deal of detached duty from Holloway and Risley. (See paragraph 100 of this Report.)

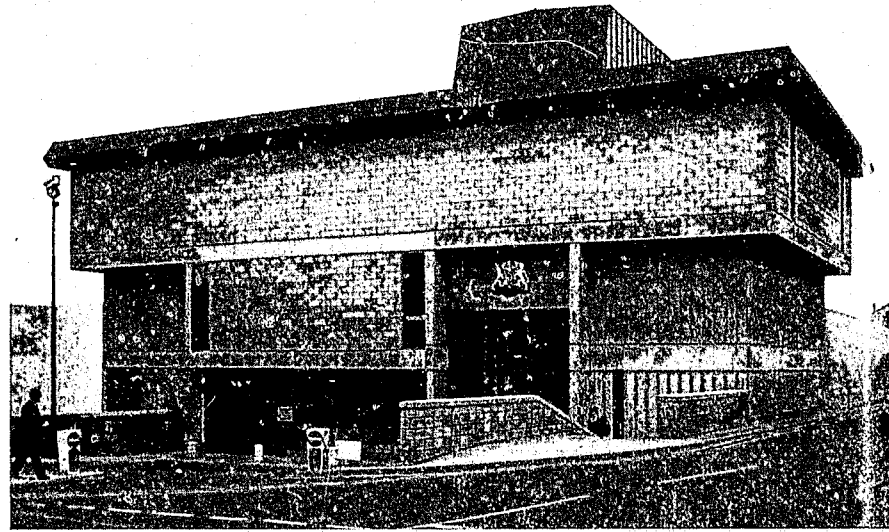
### General Development

158. The Department has continued its policy of encouraging the régime at women's establishments to be relaxed and permissive; increasing action has been given to the assessment and treatment of offenders according to their individual needs. The governor at Holloway reports:

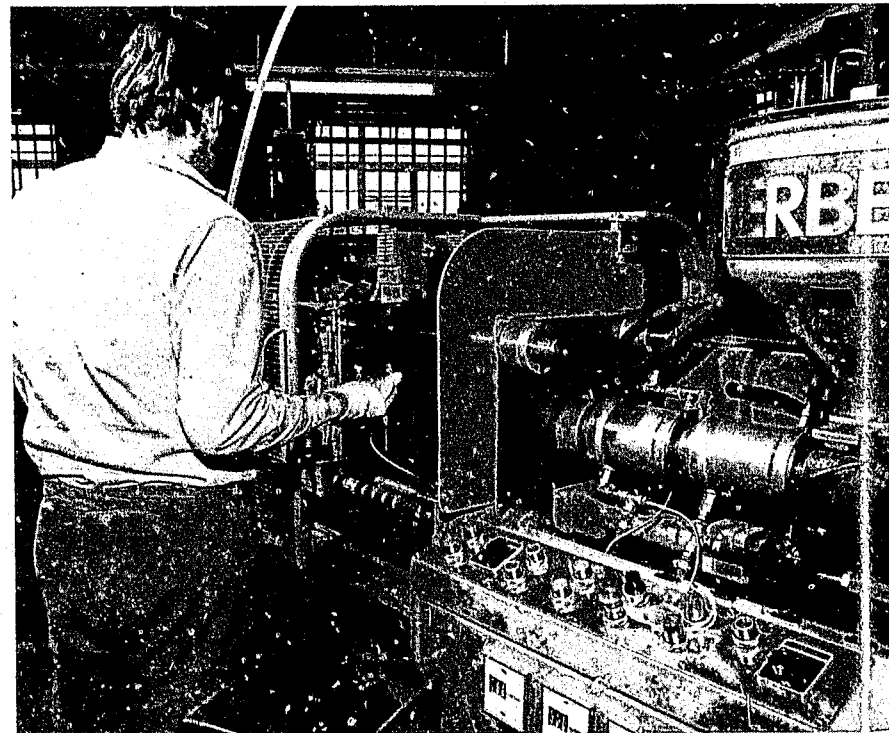
"We based our policy on a full assessment of our sentenced population to which wing staff, psychologists, welfare officer, and a psychiatrist contribute. In this way we hope to identify the needs of individuals, or groups of individuals, so that we can devise régimes which would most appropriately provide for their education, work or vocational training, social needs, and their medical treatment including psychiatric and psychotherapeutic treatment, all with a view to facilitate rehabilitation and after-care".



A trainee with a prison officer and a stockman at East Sutton Park Open Borstal for girls. All the pork needed in prison establishments is now supplied from prison farms. (See para. 174.)



Wakefield Prison new gate-house opened by Lord Colville on 1st August 1973. It was designed by Home Office Architects and received a Wakefield Civic Society Tenth Anniversary Award for Architecture.



Prison Industries entered the plastics market for the first time in 1973. A prisoner is seen here operating one of the new machines at Lewes Prison.

## Chapter Nine

### SECURITY AND CONTROL

#### Demonstrations

159. There was no pattern of demonstrations in 1973 such as there had been in 1972, forming any kind of interrelated or co-ordinated series. Such demonstrations as occurred were sporadic and isolated incidents clearly stemming from specific local grievances such as the quality of food, rates of pay for work or restrictions on activities due to the staffing situation.

160. The Department's policy was, as in 1972, to handle such demonstrations in a low key so as to avoid unnecessary confrontation, but to make it clear that boundaries must properly be set to the behaviour that could reasonably be tolerated and that firm action would be taken with prisoners who overstepped these limits. This balance was generally achieved. Most of the demonstrations were passive, often taking the form of sit-downs, and remained orderly and good natured. The inherent dangers of escalation and violence were largely avoided. In those few cases where violence did develop, it was successfully contained, and while some material damage was done physical violence was not directed towards staff or injury sustained. That such potentially explosive situations as any prisoner demonstration inevitably presents were handled with a degree of professionalism that enabled them to be so effectively contained is greatly to the credit of the governors and staff of all the establishments concerned.

161. On 11th May the then Home Secretary announced to Parliament and to the Press and to the POA in his speech at their Annual Conference on 16th May, the outcome both of his review of the means of improving facilities and techniques for containing violent and dangerous men in prison (initiated in September 1972, like the parallel review on rewards and punishments—see paragraph 56—following the prisoner demonstrations and disturbances earlier that summer) and of the examination of the lessons to be learned from the escape attempt and subsequent disturbances at Gartree prison in November 1972. Mr. Carr confirmed his acceptance of this policy of dispersing high security risk prisoners within a selected group of prisons having high perimeter security, on the general grounds that it would be undesirable and unsafe to concentrate in a single prison those prisoners who were most likely to cause trouble or who were in the highest security category. Mr. Carr accepted, however, that there was a need substantially to modify and strengthen the dispersal system within which those prisoners were accommodated. He had accordingly decided to take the following steps:

- (i) Two control units would be set up within the existing dispersal prisons. This would be a new facility. The purpose of the units would be to provide a deliberately spare—though not spartan—régime for the hard core of intractable trouble makers whose behaviour had been found seriously and persistently to disrupt the prisons which had to contain them. The object would not be to keep such prisoners in these units permanently but to return them as

soon as could be justified to normal prison life. It was implicit in the concept of the function of these units that the prisoners would be expected to stay in them for months rather than weeks.

- (ii) Secure accommodation would also be made available in a number of selected prisons to which trouble makers might be removed at short notice and for a limited period. It was implicit in this concept that the period of stay would be numbered in days rather than weeks.
- (iii) The buildings and perimeters of a number of dispersal prisons would be strengthened to give added security and better control.
- (iv) To improve control, tighter limits would be placed on the number of prisoners permitted to congregate together at any one time.
- (v) Management at dispersal prisons would be strengthened and staff levels reviewed to take account of the implications of all these new measures. Staff training to deal with the special problems of dispersal prisons would also be stepped up.

#### Subsequent Developments

162. Work on the establishment of the two control units, which are to be located at Wakefield and Wormwood Scrubs, was put in hand. It is expected that they will be brought into operation during 1974. By the end of the year preparations were almost complete for the provision of secure cells in local prisons for the use of governors of dispersal prisons to accommodate trouble makers temporarily and at short notice for a cooling off period of not more than 14 days.\* A good deal of progress had also been made towards the implementation of the other security and control measures announced by Mr. Carr in May.

#### Escapes

163. 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. The first three categories (A, B and C) apply to closed establishments with descending degrees of security; the fourth (category D) applies to open establishments.

Table 9(a). Escapes from Prisons and Remand Centres (Males)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Average population ... ..	30,486	31,274	30,408	29,220
1. Escapes from within prisons and remand centres:				
Special Wings and dispersal prisons holding Category A prisoners ...	1	Nil	4	2
Category B ... ..	16	18	28	27
Category C ... ..	12	20	45	36
Category D ... ..	235	219	194	227
2. Escapes from escorts and supervised outside working parties ... ..	101	107	85	97

\* This facility was brought into operation in February 1974.

Table 9(b). Breakdown on Escapes from closed Prisons and Remand Centres (1973)  
The escapes from closed prisons are broken down as follows:

Category A	Category B	Category C
Wakefield ... .. 2	Aylesbury ... .. 1	Acklington ... .. 1
	Brixton ... .. 13	Eastchurch ... .. 12
	Canterbury ... .. 2	Haverigg ... .. 6
	Cardiff ... .. 2	Northeye ... .. 2
	Chelmsford ... .. 2	Norwich ... .. 1
	Lewes ... .. 1	Preston ... .. 1
	Liverpool ... .. 2	Ranby ... .. 4
	Low Newton ... .. 2	The Verne ... .. 9
	Pentonville ... .. 1	
	Shrewsbury ... .. 1	

These figures represent the number of prisoners who escaped in 1973, not the number of escape incidents. Any breach of the perimeter is recorded as an escape even if recapture is effected immediately. The figures for Brixton illustrate this. The 13 prisoners shown as having escaped from the prison during the year, were involved in one incident; and nine of these were recaptured just outside the perimeter within minutes and another two very shortly afterwards.

#### Prison Dog Service

164. The prison dog service, which came into being in 1968, has now become an integral part of the prison scene. Considerable expertise has been built up in in-service training and in the use and deployment of dogs for prison purposes. The handlers and their dogs perform a valuable function in routine patrolling of the perimeters of the higher security prisons where their mobility complements the physical and electronic aids to security whenever there is an indication of an incident at the perimeter which requires investigation.

165. While dog teams act mainly as a deterrent to attack on the perimeter, and much of this work is of a routine nature, they have played their part in dealing with escapes. The most serious incident in 1973 in which they were involved was the attempt by 13 prisoners to break out of Brixton Prison. Four dog teams who were off duty but lived in quarters adjacent to the prison were instrumental with many other officers in apprehending the escapers, all but two of whom were recaptured immediately.

166. At the end of the year the complement was approximately 260 dogs and handlers stationed at 25 prisons.

## Chapter Ten

### GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

#### Industries and Supply

##### Industries

167. 1973 proved to be a year of considerable difficulty for prison industries since the problems occasioned by increasing costs and prices, shortages of fuel, materials and components which affected outside industry were felt no less keenly by the Prison Service. There were also operational problems explained elsewhere in the Report which made it difficult to make the most effective use of the available resources. Overall, sales for 1973 fell to £10.05 million and the profit of £318,689 for 1972/73 turned into a loss of £506,387 in 1973/74.

168. The following table gives details of the estimated trading results for prison industries (excluding the farming and gardening activities) for the year ending 31 March 1974, with the results for the previous year.

Table 10. Prison Industries Trading Results for 1973/74 (estimated) and 1972/73

	1973/74						1972/73	
	Industrial Workshops		Occupational Workshops		All Workshops		All Workshops	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
Value of Production for:								
Prison Department ...	5,103,862	53	87,314	25	5,191,176	52	4,912,293	46
Other Government Departments	2,152,730	22	21,073	6	2,173,803	22	2,516,450	24
Other Outside Purchases	2,438,273	25	241,020	69	2,679,293	26	3,236,798	30
	9,694,865	100	349,407	100	10,044,272	100	10,665,541	100
Expenses:								
Materials ...	3,743,690	39	85,542	24	3,829,232	38	4,548,447	43
Prisoners' Earnings ...	360,883	4	57,931	17	418,814	4	422,386	4
Supervision ...	2,221,190	23	319,791	91	2,540,981	25	2,200,249	21
Overheads ...	1,972,531	20	142,090	41	2,114,621	21	1,753,301	16
Local Administration	735,605	7	77,268	22	812,873	8	688,830	6
Central Administration	—	—	—	—	834,138	9	733,639	7
	9,033,899	93	£82,622	195	10,550,659	105	10,346,852	97
Profit/(Loss) ...	660,966	7	(333,215)	(95)	(506,387)	(5)	318,689	3

169. During the year the Department's capital investment in the wood-working industry began to take effect, not only in the provision of better rehabilitative training but also in the quality and delivery of products. This enabled the Department to increase commercial sales as well as to improve the quality of products made for domestic consumption within the prison service. In the engineering field the Department maintained improvements in production facilities with corresponding industrial benefits. It has also continued the policy of replacing low calibre work by alternative work of a

better commercial and training quality. The level of investment is, of course, crucially linked with such improvements.

170. It is the Department's constant aim to raise the standard of its products by the extension of systems of quality control wherever feasible. It is also hoped to make more effective use of production resources and to increase the volume of output by the extension of production control systems; pilot schemes have already been introduced in the woodworking industry at Hull Prison and in the engineering industry at Wakefield Prison.

##### Farms and Gardens

171. The productivity and profitability of the farming and gardening activities of the Department continue to show improvement. The value of production rose from £1,876,000 in 1972/73 to £2,424,114 in 1973/74 and the trading profit from £432,760 to £669,590.

172. The total acreage of land managed by the Department amounted to 13,007 acres of which 11,344 acres were in use for farming and horticulture and 1,663 acres were utilised as amenity grounds and sports fields, providing training and employment for 1,832 inmates. In addition, formal training courses were provided to enable suitable prisoners and trainees to qualify for City and Guilds certificates in agriculture and horticulture and during the year 23 such certificates were obtained. Practical training in agriculture and horticulture were also given and 64 proficiency certificates were awarded by the Agricultural and Horticultural Training Board.

173. During the year increased quantities of milk, fruit and vegetables and salad crops were provided for consumption within prison and borstal establishments, and in addition all the pork needed in prison establishments is now supplied from prison farms. Plans are being made to provide vegetable preparation plants which will supply ready prepared vegetables for use in kitchens, and the Department expects that pilot-plants will be operating during 1974.

174. Further planned expansion in the activities of the Farms and Gardens Group is hoped for during the next five years which should give increased opportunities for employing inmates in productive work with a good training content and which will also bring commensurate financial gains.

##### Supply Group

175. Although the centralised arrangements for the monthly provision of domestic supplies to prison service establishments proved successful in the main, efforts are being made to ensure ready availability of the whole range of goods throughout the country regardless of fluctuations in population.

176. At many establishments it is the Department's aim that a personal kit system of inmate uniform shall operate, each inmate's clothing being permanently marked and worn only by him during his sentence. By the end of 1973 this system was in operation at 51 establishments.

177. During the year a new and better designed range of prison made clothing for young offenders was introduced, styled to appeal more to modern

taste, and by the end of 1974 it is hoped to equip all young offender establishments with supplies of the new clothing. Freedom of choice is, within approved price guides, also being given to young offenders in the provision of clothing on discharge when the deficiencies in their own clothing are made good. Sometimes a wider range of choice is achieved by local purchase or from mail order firms, an arrangement which has the added advantage of being cheaper than providing all items from central contract.

#### *Catering Group*

178. During 1973 the catering service was strengthened by the appointment of two regional catering managers. It is hoped to provide a regional catering manager in each of the four regions of the Prison Department very soon. A number of modest changes were made during the year to improve the quality and widen the variety of meals, including the purchase of specialist foods to supplement the vegetarian diet. In all these dietary improvements the arrangements made jointly between the Farms and Gardens and Catering Groups have played a significant part.

179. An innovation which proved extremely successful during 1973 was the introduction of a training course for potential catering officers, which was held at the Blackpool College of Technology and Art, and all officers attending received basic City and Guild qualifications, with a very high proportion receiving credit passes. It is intended that other more advanced training courses should be held in order to promote professional standards of catering in the Prison Service.

#### **The Inspectorate**

180. A full account of the organisation and procedures of the Inspectorate, and the reports which it makes was given in Chapter Nine of the Report for 1971.

181. During 1973, 24 full inspections were carried out and included the South West Regional Office and the Staff College and Officers' Training School at Wakefield. The full list is as follows:-

#### *Prisons*

Ashwell  
Wandsworth  
Bedford  
Drake Hall  
Coldingley  
Ford  
Albany  
Haverigg  
Lincoln  
Askham Grange  
Thorp Arch  
Bristol  
Camp Hill  
Dorchester  
Sudbury

#### *Borstals*

Lowdham Grange  
Hollesey Bay Colony  
Stoke Heath  
Wetherby  
Dover

#### *Detention Centres*

Campsfield House  
Kirklevington Grange

#### *South West Regional Office*

*Staff College and Officers' Training School, Wakefield*

182. Twenty-eight short inspections were carried out. These took the form of "follow-up" inspections by two Inspectors about 18 months after full inspections. The Inspectorate was not required to undertake any special inspections or investigations but the inspections of the South-West Regional Office and the Staff College and Officers' Training School, Wakefield, were the first of their kind.

183. Specialists from various parts of the Department again joined inspecting teams, which varied in size from 5 to 16 according to the size and complexity of the establishments visited.

184. At the conclusion of an inspection the Governor is advised of the recommendations which will be included in the Inspection Report to the Prisons Board so that he may discuss them with Heads of Departments, consult staff associations if appropriate, and decide whether any steps be taken in advance of the publication of the report. The Regional Director attends this meeting with the Governor.

185. It was necessary to be severely critical at one open prison about the poor conditions resulting from serious neglect in maintenance and modernisation over some years of roads, paths and living accommodation. The standards elsewhere were generally satisfactory.

186. Recommendations in the areas of management communications and consultation have been made at each establishment and the formal structure of consultative management is now an accepted feature. Particular attention was given to the establishing of committees on Staff Training, Security and Industries. In the workshops, particular attention was given to the question of workshop safety and it was necessary to make several recommendations in this area.

187. The programme for 1974 includes 24 full inspections.

#### **Boards of Visitors**

188. Boards of Visitors are appointed by the Secretary of State at each prison, remand centre, borstal and detention centre. Their members are drawn from a cross-section of the local community and their duties are prescribed by the Rules under which their establishment functions. As representatives of the general public, their primary responsibilities are to provide an independent concern at all times for the well-being of those who

live and work in their establishment and to adjudicate on the more serious charges of indiscipline by inmates.

189. As in 1972, the annual conference of Boards was held in London during June under arrangements made by the Prison Department. In his opening address the Secretary of State stressed the importance which he attached to the unique role of Boards within the penal system. A conference of members from Boards at establishments for women and girls was again held by the Department on the previous day and provided a valuable occasion for an informal exchange of views.

190. As a result of the success of the weekend training courses for recently appointed members which were introduced in 1972, four similar courses were arranged by the Staff College during the year. These courses are designed to give new members an insight into their functions and duties, to provide practical advice on how to discharge them and to provide general background information about the prison system. In addition, two weekend study groups, each composed of about 30 chairmen, and a third weekend group of some 30 chairmen, vice-chairmen and more experienced members, met at the Staff College in February, April and November to consider the role of Boards in greater depth.

191. During 1973, conferences of representatives of Boards were held in all regions under arrangements made by the Regional Directors. These conferences, which are attended also by officers from headquarters, give the Directors the opportunity to inform Board members of the developing role of Regional Offices in the structure of the Prison Department and to outline the changes which have taken place, or are envisaged, within the region. Discussions at these conferences ranged over a variety of national and local topics of concern to members, including, for example, dispersal policy and staff recruitment to the future of a particular establishment and its industrial activities.

#### **Publicity**

192. Press and broadcasting interest in the work of the Prison Department continued throughout the year and facilities were granted for a considerable number of articles, interviews, documentaries and news features. Among the more notable projects assisted were a BBC "Panorama" film at Maidstone and Coldingley showing aspects of the treatment of long-term prisoners, a BBC "Nationwide" film of life at Wakefield prison, a Thames Television schools programme filmed at Aylesbury about the daily life of prison officers and prisoners, a BBC West documentary of the problems facing ex-prisoners, and a BBC "Look North" projection of Styal women's prison. The work of governors and their staffs was featured in radio interviews and arrangements were made with local radio stations for inmates' music performance entries for Koestler Awards to be recorded for the Trustees' adjudication purposes (see paragraph 76). With the consent of the inmates concerned, some of the entries were broadcast on local radio.

193. The touring exhibition "People in Prison", remodelled by the Central Office of Information to take account of recent developments and to lend emphasis to the problems of prison overcrowding and to prison service

recruitment, was shown at the Bristol 600 Exhibition in July: staff from Bristol prison were in attendance.

#### **International Activities**

194. The Department has continued its supportive role in enabling the United Kingdom to participate in and contribute to international penal discussion through the appropriate channels of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. The then Director General of the Prison Service attended meetings of the Bureau of the European Committee on Crime Problems and the XXII<sup>nd</sup> Plenary Session of the Committee in May. Among the wide range of subjects currently being studied by its sub-committees, in most of which the United Kingdom is represented, are remand in custody, recidivism, and the treatment of long term prisoners. As in earlier years, the Department took part in exchange study visits and seminars arranged by the Council of Europe, with governors visiting Denmark, Germany, Holland, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland.

195. In September the IV<sup>th</sup> International Meeting of Heads of Prison Administrations convened by the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation, was held in Jesus College, Oxford, and had as its theme "Communication and Democratisation in the Penitentiary Field". The Department was represented by Mr. T. G. Weiler, who chaired the conference, and Mr. D. G. Hewlings who presented a paper on internal relationships between members of staff as individuals and in groups. The arrangements for this residential meeting were made by a small secretariat under Colonel J. S. Haywood, and included visits by the delegates to Long Lartin and Grendon prisons.

#### **The Prison Psychological Service**

196. At the end of 1973 there were 70 full-time and 5 part-time psychologists and 28 psychological testers in post in 33 prison or borstal establishments. A further 26 establishments are covered by the psychologists on a visiting basis.

197. The Working Party on the Prison Psychological Service has continued to meet during the year and was able to report early in 1974. Meanwhile the service continued to operate on much the same lines as in recent years.

198. There was one major organisational development during the year. For some time the Psychologists' Department in Wormwood Scrubs, working mainly with the Borstal Allocation Centre, had been increasingly involved with problems more central to the administration of the total field of young offenders. This change was recognised by creating a Young Offender Psychology Unit which is now accommodated in Head Office as a self contained part of the Chief Psychologist's Department and working closely with the policy division concerned with young offenders. The Unit will consist of four psychologists and two psychological testers, and it is expected to become fully operational during 1974.



## Chapter Eleven

### RELIGION

199. "The chaplain can never be the advocate of a cause, whether it be an inmate's cause or a Staff cause, whether community's or government's. Rather is he there present and participating in all causes as a sign of that peaceful way of love that commits no violence against any man and that treats all men as sacred". The chaplain's role as mediator and reconciler continued to be underlined during periods of stress in particular establishments and several governors have commented on the valuable contribution made by chaplains to the total life of the prison community. One writes "I wish to publicly acknowledge my gratitude to the Chaplain, Roman Catholic priest and other ministers of religion for what they have done for the communal soul of the prison. The posts of chaplains are more vital than is generally recognised. They are continually doing good in a quiet unobtrusive way and the effect on the prison is noticed whenever for certain reasons they have to be absent". Another reports "The influence of the part-time chaplain on the whole life of the prison is greatly appreciated by all. The influence of his pastoral work is not easy to measure but I believe that it helps many a man through his sentence. It provides a friend one can trust, someone to whom one can unburden, someone who will give encouragement matched as necessary by rebuke".

200. It was understandable that the Annual Conference of Chaplains, Roman Catholic Priests and Methodist Ministers took as its theme "Turbulence—within Society, within the Prison Community, and within the Individual". The lecturers included the Right Reverend Trevor Huddleston and the Right Reverend Augustine Harris. The Annual Retreats for the full time Chaplains and Roman Catholic priests were conducted by Sister Gemma Duffey at Walsingham and Mr Brian Frost at Scargill.

201. The effectiveness with which chaplains fulfil their ministry of reconciliation depends a good deal on the confidence which staff and prisoners place in them and that confidence can only grow as the chaplain's expertise grows. Experience can bring understanding and this was one of the reasons why the practice of engaging full-time chaplains for limited periods only has been replaced by a system which allows them to continue in this specialised ministry as long as they are effective. In this new situation of permanency training has to be intensified and a coherent programme is being developed which will include not only training to deepen the understanding of pastoral care and to explore basic questions about the nature of man in the light of current theological speculation but also training in the techniques of pastoral work—interviewing, report writing, skill in making diagnoses and interpreting them. Provision is being made for courses in effective communication of the Christian Faith and of moral values as well as training in the formulation and leading of worship appropriate to the spiritual state of the people in our care.

202. In addition to liturgical worship, the chaplaincy programme invariably includes experiments at the level of "breakthrough." One chaplain reports "On nine occasions during the year a Folk Service was held in which we explored such themes as freedom, friendship, happiness, healing, violence, handicaps and aggression. Once—in the Service about friendship—some trainees presented their own drama version of the Prodigal Son story, and in the Service about healing we had a live interview with our own medical officer. The Service about handicaps, using a superb film about a spastic couple, and the Service in which we explored aggression, using a film about road accidents, seemed to stimulate the most interest and discussion". Another chaplain reports "Sunday afternoons have continued to have a varied flavour with visitors or home spun occasions and several times a group of the men have constructed and conducted their own Service and gained participation and response; other services have used music and coloured slides and on one occasion an appeal to all the human senses; there have been meditations around objects and the appeal from the familiar to the unfamiliar, from the physical to the spiritual. Visitors from outside have included the London Bach Choir, the drama group from St Martin in the Fields, and Cliff Richard, who packed the Chapel".

203. On the formal religious education programme one chaplain reports "I have noted in the last two years a movement in emphasis away from an interest, morbid and pathological sometimes, in such things as Proof, Theory, Science versus Religion etc to a concern about the difference Christianity ought to make in our lives, in our relationships with other people and with society generally. This movement is also reflected in a readiness to discuss such things as conflict, world poverty, pollution, the socially deprived and to ask what we can do about these essentially practical matters. One inmate said about his group—"in this class I find I can argue and get angry without wanting to fight", whilst the comment of another was—"it's difficult to talk about the Holy Spirit but I think I have seen Him at work in our Wednesday evening group".

204. There is evidence of an increasing involvement of Christian groups from outside. Not only are there 22 active branches of the Church of England Men's Society, each sharing in discussion with fellow members from outside, but at one borstal the chaplain reports "The first of the quarterly visits by local congregations took place on Sunday 26th November. Two Methodist churches joined to hold their normal Sunday evening service in our Chapel. After the service, attended by 70 members of the outside churches, the trainees and visitors talked together for almost three-quarters of an hour. We hope to hold a similar service in the New Year led by the vicar, choir and congregation of a local Anglican Church". Another writes "Our diocesan bishop visited us in May and people from the parish church joined us. Then on Harvest Thanksgiving Sunday 80 trainees went to the Parish Church to join in the service there. There was also a memorable ecumenical Service in our Chapel during the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity, in which over 100 trainees and local people from the local churches shared. The movement between the Church in the borstal and the Church in the local community is something we value and wish to deepen and increase".

205. Equally welcome has been the deepening co-operation between the Chaplains and the Probation & After Care Service. In each region there have been conferences to discuss areas of common concern rather than lines of demarcation and the Regional Chaplains have already benefited from a week's attachment to Probation Officers working in the outside community. This deepening co-operation has also been characteristic of the relationships between the ministers of religion and other professional groups such as education officers and medical officers and we remain grateful to governors and their officers for sustained support and encouragement.

206. The returns of religious registrations from the Annual census were

Church of England	...	...	...	...	21,164
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	8,533
Methodist	...	...	...	...	1,032
Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	162
United Reform	...	...	...	...	9
Baptist	...	...	...	...	129
Salvation Army	...	...	...	...	91
Quaker	...	...	...	...	59
Jewish	...	...	...	...	273
Sikh	...	...	...	...	310
Muslim	...	...	...	...	529
Christian Scientist	...	...	...	...	81

207. While we rejoiced in the appointment of our Senior Roman Catholic Priest as a domestic prelate of his Church we mourned the sudden death of the Right Reverend Christopher Pepys who for six years had served Chaplains as Chairman of the Church of England Prison Chaplaincies Council.

## Chapter Twelve

### HEALTH

#### General Health

209. General health of inmates continued to be good in spite once again of overcrowding in many establishments. There were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease but several cases of infective hepatitis were reported, notably in the South East Region where the Regional Principal Medical Officer reported that "sporadic isolated cases of this condition have occurred throughout the region during the year. It would seem that it is normally Type B virus that has been the cause as the incubation periods have seemed very long and infectivity low. The opinion of the Medical Officer at Bullwood (the closed borstal for girls) is in line with that in recent literature that his cases have been the consequence of amateur tattooing".

210. The following tables show the average percentage of the population undergoing treatment in and out of prison hospitals:-

Table 11. Medical Treatment

Year	Average total of population	Average number receiving treatment	Per cent
1971 ... ..	39,708	6,465	16.3
1972 ... ..	38,328	6,778	17.7
1973 ... ..	36,774	6,538	17.8

The number of persons temporarily released to National Health Service hospitals under section 22 (2)(b) of the Prison Act 1952 was 1,145 compared with 1,343 in 1972.

211. It is still not generally realised that the Prison Medical Service can and does make use of the specialist and hospital facilities of the National Health Service with which a good relationship has been established by medical staff in all establishments. In 1973, for instance, no less than eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three visits to NHS clinics for specialist investigation and treatment were made by prison inmates under escort.

212. In common with the general trend in medical care the Prison Medical Service has prescribed increasing amounts of drugs for the treatment of ailments over the past few years. This was no less evident during 1973. As well as the increase being observed in the context of physical medicine there has been an even greater tendency towards the use of psychotropic drugs in the treatment of psychiatrically disturbed patients.

213. Sixty-one deaths occurred in 1973: 31 of these in National Health Service hospitals. 43 were due to natural causes. There were 14 suicides, including one man who shot himself whilst on home leave with a shotgun which he had obtained on the pretext of going rabbit shooting. Of the other four deaths not due to natural causes, two died as a result of setting their

cell furniture on fire; one was a prisoner addicted to alcohol who took an overdose of chloralhydrate which he had obtained illicitly from other prisoners; the fourth was an asthmatic, addicted to narcotics, who inhaled vomitus during an asthmatic attack. He died on the way to a NHS hospital. Coroners' inquests returned verdicts of "accidental deaths" in all these four cases.

*Surgery*

214. One thousand, three hundred and ninety-nine surgical operations were performed by visiting surgeons in the surgical units of prison service establishments in 1973 compared with 1,473 in 1972. Details, with corresponding figures for 1972 in brackets, are 453 (506) at Wormwood Scrubs, 237 (249) at Parkhurst, 219 (254) at Grendon and 490 (464) at Liverpool.

*Psychiatric aspects*

215. Twelve thousand, five hundred and forty-two persons were remanded in custody for psychiatric investigation compared with 11,953 in 1972. Medical officers submitted reports on 1,166 additional persons without a specific request from the courts. A further 628 (including 43 without a specific request) were made on the state of physical health only. The use being made by the Courts of the facilities for preparing medical reports on defendants who are on bail has been described in paragraph 95 of this Report.

216. Forty-five persons (36 male and 9 female) were found to be under a disability rendering them unfit to plead. During the year the courts made 1,192 hospital and one guardianship orders under section 60 of the Mental Health Act 1959 in cases of persons who had been remanded in custody. Details with corresponding figures for 1972 are as follows:

Table 12. Hospital and Guardianship Orders under section 60, Mental Health Act 1959

Year	Number remanded	Orders made				Total
		Mental illness	Severe subnormality	Subnormality	Psychopathic disorder	
1972 ...	11,953	847	16	180	87	1,130
1973 ...	12,542	902	13	154	124	1,193

The courts also made 467 orders under Section 4 of the Criminal Justice Act 1948 compared with 505 in 1972.

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

Table 13. Recommendations under sections 72 and 73, Mental Health Act 1959

Year	Mental illness	Severe subnormality	Subnormality	Psychopathic disorder	Total
1972 ...	95	1	6	18	120
1973 ...	83	—	1	15	99

It remained difficult sometimes to obtain suitable places in psychiatric hospitals and one senior medical officer reported:

"in one or two cases where we have had disturbed psychotic inmates on remand, National Health Service reluctance to admit them to hospital has resulted in a compromise whereby the hospital agrees to take them on a hospital order but at the end of 28 days, the agreement being that in the meantime we will get them well enough to go to hospital. This is tantamount to using a prison hospital as a secure admission ward prior to transfer to an open ward".

*Drug Dependence*

218. One thousand, two hundred and sixty persons (1,145 male and 115 female) received into custody during 1973 were reported as having some dependence on drugs. The Principal Medical Officer, Brixton reports:

"This is an under-estimate as many soft drug addicts do not reveal their abuse of drugs and do not seek any treatment as they do not have any withdrawal symptoms . . . I would say that there has been an increase in the number of drug abusers admitted to Brixton during the year. There was a significant increase in barbiturate abusers".

*Epileptics*

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

Table 14. Epileptics

Year	Undoubted cases	Doubtful cases
1972 ...	834	187
1973 ...	831	205

*Tuberculosis*

220. Pulmonary tuberculosis was diagnosed in 154 persons before they were received into prison custody. Mass X-rays were given to 20,890 inmates during their period in custody. Corresponding figures for 1972 were 214 and 25,333 respectively. 7 active and 14 quiescent cases were first recognised as a result of the X-rays (coincidentally these two figures are the same as for 1972). A further 20 active and 47 quiescent cases were diagnosed by other means compared with 26 and 20 respectively in 1972.

*Special vaccination*

221. Five hundred and ninety-eight poliomyelitis vaccine doses were given to inmates and 389 inmates received a full course of vaccination. The corresponding figures for 1972 were 1,426 and 564 respectively. Two thousand, three hundred and eighty-two tetanus vaccine doses were given to inmates during 1973 and 621 inmates received full courses of treatment.

*Transfusion Service*

222. Blood transfusion service units paid 130 visits to establishments, 13,747 inmates and 1,035 staff members volunteered to donate blood. The corresponding figures for 1972 were 128 visits, 14,936 inmates and 1,020 staff members.

## Staff

### *Medical Officers*

223. Recruitment of full-time medical officers was again satisfactory, eight new medical officers were recruited by the Civil Service Commission during the year and one former medical officer who had previously left the Service for the NHS was reinstated in the service. One medical officer transferred to the Special Hospitals as a Consultant Psychiatrist and one went on promotion as Senior Medical Officer to the Mental Health Section of the Department of Health and Social Security. On 31st December 1973, the total number of full-time medical officers in post was 105, and of part-time medical officers 161. The number of Visiting Psychotherapists had increased to 60. Five medical officers obtained the Membership of the Royal College of Psychiatrists by examination; two obtained the Diploma in Psychological Medicine and one the Diploma in Medical Jurisprudence. One senior medical officer was awarded an individual merit promotion to principal medical officer and two medical officers received similar merit promotion to senior medical officer.

### *Joint Consultants and Senior Registrars in Forensic Psychiatry*

224. A new post of Joint Consultant in Forensic Psychiatry was advertised jointly with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, but the post could not be filled. It was re-advertised in early 1974 and the Joint Consultant has now been appointed. Senior Registrars had been appointed to assist all the six existing Joint Consultants by the end of 1973.

225. Several medical officers are now undertaking sessional work in National Health Service clinics—notably in London, Winchester, Cardiff and on the Isle of Wight—and this useful “cross-fertilisation” will be encouraged so far as the prison service duties will allow.

226. Other senior medical officers are glad to offer the help of experience to post-graduate doctors discovering something about forensic psychiatry.

227. Dr. Dorothy M. Speed of Bristol has been appointed an honorary tutor in “Prison Medicine” in the Department of Mental Health at the University of Bristol. Dr. A. W. Griffiths of Wandsworth gave a series of lectures to the Advanced Class of Senior Detectives from England and Wales on “Psychiatry in Relation to Criminology” at the Metropolitan Police Training School.

### *Nursing and Hospital Staff*

228. Notwithstanding the general staffing difficulties affecting the prison service (paragraph 19) the number of Hospital Officers of all grades in post had increased to 627 by December 1973. This included 60 prison officers who successfully completed the course for hospital officers at the training schools and obtained Prison Nursing Certificates. Recruitment of trained women nurses continued to be difficult. At the end of the year there were in post 71 full-time Nursing Sisters and 44 part-time as well as 27 State Enrolled Nurses and 14 nursing auxiliaries. Hospital Principal Officer P. Barker, nurse teacher at Wormwood Scrubs Hospital Officer Training School, read a paper to the Conference “Out of Sight—Out of Mind” organised by the Royal College of Nursing and the National Council of Nurses for the United Kingdom in July.

## *International activities*

229. Dr. P. T. d'Orban of Holloway and Dr. C. M. Xavier of Wakefield attended the Anglo-American Conference on Drug Abuse held at the Royal Society of Medicine in April. The Director and Dr. P. Smith-Moorhouse of Wakefield attended the 1st International Medical Conference on Alcoholism held at the Royal College of Physicians in London in September. Dr. W. J. Gray, the Medical Superintendent of Grendon, attended the 2nd International Seminar in Comparative Clinical Criminology at Genoa in May and he read papers on the “Therapeutic Community approach to Offenders” at the Anglo-American Conference on the Custodial Treatment of Offenders at Ditchley Park, Oxfordshire in April and on the “Therapeutic Community and Evaluation of Results” at the 7th International Conference in Criminology at Belgrade in September. Dr. Dorothy M. Speed of Bristol was awarded a Council of Europe Travelling Scholarship which she used to study the means which French prisons use in dealing with the violent prisoner.

## Appendices

APPENDIX No. 1

THE PRISONS BOARD

(As at 30th June 1974)

E. D. Wright\* ... .. Chairman, Director General  
 T. G. Weiler ... .. Controller (Administration)  
 M. S. Gale M.C. ... .. Controller (Planning and Development)  
 D. G. Hewlings, D.F.C., A.F.C. ... Controller (Operations)  
 S. G. Clarke ... .. Chief Inspector  
 I. G. W. Pickering, V.R.D., M.D.,  
 F.R.C.P., F.R.C.Psych., F.F.C.M. Director of Prison Medical Services

\* Mr. Wright took up appointment as Director-General on 1st October 1973 in succession to Mr. W. R. Cox, C.B.

APPENDIX No. 2

Opening and Development of New Establishments and New Units at Existing Establishments  
 Position as at 1st January 1974

Location	Type/Size of establishment	Date opened, expected occupation date, or remarks
<i>(A) Establishments or Units opened since 1st February 1973</i>		
CHANNINGS WOOD Newton Abbot, Devon	New Category C establishment for up to 484	First prisoners expected shortly
DEERBOLT Barnard Castle, County Durham	Temporary borstal for young offenders—200 places. To be developed into closed establishment for young offenders—420 places	First prisoners received July 1973
DOVER Kent	New house for 58 at existing closed borstal	Officially opened July 1973
MAIDSTONE Kent	Extension of cell blocks for 55 additional places at existing closed training prison for men. Also see under (C) (a)	Completed May 1973
ROCHESTER Kent	New house for 58 at existing closed borstal	Officially opened April 1973
<i>(B) New Establishments or Units under construction</i>		
<i>(a) Closed prisons for Category B adult men</i>		
BLUNDESTON Suffolk	Additional cell block for 120	Completion expected June 1974
BRISTOL	Additional cell block to provide 192 places	Completion expected early 1975
<i>(b) Closed prisons for Category C men</i>		
CAMP HILL	Additional cell block at existing prison for 160 places	Site work started May 1973
FEATHERSTONE Nr. Wolverhampton	For 484 medium and long-term prisoners	Site work started September 1973
HIGHPOINT (formerly Stradishall) W. Suffolk	Temporary Category C up to 300 places. To be developed into Category B for 465 places	Site work started May 1973
NORTHEYE East Sussex	Extension to existing prison to provide 200 additional places	Work started July 1972
THE VERNE Dover	Two additional cell blocks to provide 160 places	Completion expected January 1975
WYMOTT Ulnes Walton, Lancs.	New establishment for 816 short-term prisoners	Site work started April 1973. Main contract let February 1974
<i>(c) Remand and/or allocation centres for male young offenders</i>		
GLEN PARVA Nr. Leicester	Training borstal for 300; combined remand and borstal allocation centre for 300	Training borstal substantially completed. Building work on remand and allocation centre commenced October 1973
LOW NEWTON Durham	Extension of existing remand centre for an additional 80	Site work started September 1973
NORWICH Norfolk	Remand centre for 60	Site work started February 1973

## APPENDIX No. 2

Opening and Development of New Establishments and New Units at Existing Establishments  
Position as at 1st January 1974—continued

Location	Type/Size of establishment	Date opened, expected occupation date, or remarks
(B) <i>New establishments or units under construction—continued</i> PUCKLECHURCH Gloucester	Extension of existing remand centre to provide additional places for 50 men and 30 women and girls	Completion expected May/June 1974
ROCHESTER Kent (d) Training establishment for male young offenders	Remand centre for additional 120	
CASTINGTON (formerly Chevington) Nr. Morpeth, Northumberland	Closed establishment for young offenders 300	
EASTWOOD PARK Wotton-under-Edge Gloucester	New house for 53 at existing junior detention centre	Site work started July 1973
ERLESTOKE Nr. Devizes GLEN PARVA Nr. Leicester	Second unit for 100 places at senior detention centre See under (B) (c)	Main contract work started January 1973
HOLLESLEY BAY Suffolk	Secure borstal unit for 185: new closed establishment for 300	Site work started on secure unit April 1973
ONLEY Rugby Warwickshire	Extension of existing closed training borstal to provide an additional 120 places	Site work started June 1973
PORTLAND Dorset	New block for 72 at existing closed borstal	Completion expected February 1974
STOKE HEATH Salop	Extension to existing closed training borstal to provide 120 additional places	Site work started March 1973
WELLINGBOROUGH Northants	New block for 120 at closed borstal	Completion expected August 1974
(e) Establishments for women and girls HOLLOWAY London	Total redevelopment of existing building to provide new closed prison for women and closed borstal for girls (500 including hospital places) See under (B) (c)	Work on site on Phase II started April 1973. Work on Phase III expected to start May 1974
PUCKLECHURCH Gloucester		
(C) <i>New Establishments or Units in design stage</i> (a) Closed prisons for Category B adult men		
FULL SUTTON E. Riding, Yorks	For 465 places	Planning clearance held
GORSEINON Glamorgan	For up to 500	Planning clearance to be obtained
LOCKWOOD Oxon, Nr. Abingdon Berks	For 507 places	Planning clearance held
LOW NEWTON Durham	For 447 places	Planning clearance held

## APPENDIX No. 2

Opening and Development of New Establishments and New Units at Existing Establishments  
Position as at 1st January 1974—continued

Location	Type/Size of establishment	Date opened, expected occupation date, or remarks
(C) <i>New establishments or Units in design stage—continued</i> MAIDSTONE Kent	Extension of another block to provide 60 additional places. Also see under (A) For up to 500	Awaiting contract tender
MARCHINGTON Nr. Uttoxeter Staffordshire (b) Closed prisons for Category C men		Planning clearance to be obtained
BOVINGDON Nr. Hemel Hempstead Herts	For 484 medium and long-term prisoners	Planning clearance held
FULL SUTTON E. Riding, Yorks	For 484 medium and long-term prisoners	Planning clearance held
GARTREE Market Harborough Leicester	For 816 short-term prisoners	Planning clearance held
SWALESIDE Isle of Sheppey, Kent	For 816 short-term prisoners	Planning clearance held
WAYLAND Watton, Norfolk	For 484 medium and long-term prisoners	Planning clearance held
WRABNESS Manningtree, Essex	New establishment for 816 places	Preliminary site work completed. Work on Phase II deferred
(c) Remand and/or allocation centres for male young offenders		
FELTHAM Middlesex	Combined remand and assessment centre for 556; hospital for 70; replacement training borstal for 280	Planning clearance held
NORTH WEALD Essex	Remand centre for 180	Planning clearance held
THORP ARCH Nr. Leeds	Extension of existing remand centre for an additional 75	Planning clearance held
(d) Training establishments for male young offenders		
BUCKLEY HALL Rochdale, Lancs	Second unit for 100 at existing senior detention centre	Planning clearance to be obtained
HEWELL GRANGE Nr. Redditch Worcs.	Closed establishment for 300. To be developed as complex with Brockhill remand centre and open establishment	Planning clearance held
KIRKLEVINGTON Yorks.	Additional unit for 40 at existing junior detention centre	Planning clearance held
NORTH RIDGE W. Suffolk	Detention centre for 200	Planning clearance held
STOCKEN HALL Nr. Stretton, Rutland	Closed establishment for 300	Planning clearance held
(e) Establishments for women and girls MIDLANDS REMAND CENTRE	For 50 or 60	Alternative 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 1973

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 Street, Bedford, MK40 1HG	—	141	24	10	175	257	300
Birmingham ... ..	Winson Green Road, Birmingham, B18 4AS	Pre-release employment scheme Long-term allocation centre	511	42	43	596	878	944
Bristol ... ..	Cambridge Road, Bristol, BS7 8PS	Long-term allocation centre Long-term training wing Pre-release employment scheme	320	18	68	406	523	559
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	582	46	50	678	897	961
Canterbury ... ..	Longport, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1PJ	—	163	51	11	225	342	390
Cardiff ... ..	Knox Road, Cardiff, Glam., CF2 1UG	Separate remand centre for male young offenders	196	12	35	243	326	372
Dorchester ... ..	North Square, Dorchester, Dorset	—	134	24	11	169	204	227
Durham ... ..	Old Elvet, Durham, DH1 3HU	Responsibility for Low Newton Remand Centre	673	12	47	732	913	1,006
Exeter ... ..	New North Road, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4EX	Separate remand centre for male young offenders Pre-release employment scheme Separate young prisoners wing Responsibility for Haldon Camp	213	6	36	255	344	410
Gloucester ... ..	Barrack Square, Gloucester, GL1 2JN	Rule 43 Wing for 81 prisoners	190	28	11	229	266	316
Leeds... ..	Armley, Leeds, Yorkshire, LS12 2TJ	Responsibility for Thorp Arch Remand Centre	495	44	55	594	855	989
Leicester ... ..	Welford Road, Leicester, LE2 7AJ	Pre-release employment scheme Special security wing	179	22	37	238	334	391
Lincoln ... ..	Greetwell Road, Lincoln, LN2 4BD	—	298	9	21	328	524	590
Liverpool ... ..	63 Hornby Road, Liverpool, Lancashire, L9 3DF	Also a young prisoners centre Long-term allocation centre Pre-release employment scheme Surgical centre	943	78	90	1,111	1,350	1,590
Manchester ... ..	Southall Street, Manchester, M60 9AH	Also a borstal allocation centre Pre-release employment scheme	790	206	71	1,067	1,188	1,386
Norwich ... ..	Mousehold, Norwich, Norfolk, NOR 46S	Training annexe	135	176	17	328	386	431
Oxford ... ..	New Road, Oxford, OX1 1LX	—	133	12	5	150	254	288
Pentonville ... ..	Caledonian Road, London, N7 8TT	Convicted prisoners awaiting sentence Some unconvicted prisoners Non-criminal prisoners Pre-release employment scheme	908	32	18	958	1,032	1,125
Shrewsbury ... ..	The Dana, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY1 2HR	—	161	—	10	171	182	211
Swansea ... ..	Oystermouth Road, Swansea, Glam., SA1 2SR	Pre-release employment scheme	204	27	21	252	303	332
Wandsworth ... ..	Heathfield Road, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18	Convicted prisoners awaiting sentence Long-term allocation centre Regional centre for prisoners segregated under Rule 43	990	198	82	1,270	1,260	1,329
Winchester ... ..	Romsey Road, Winchester, Hampshire	Separate remand centre for male young offenders	339	84	47	470	543	601
Wormwood Scrubs ... ..	P.O. Box 757, Du Cane Road, Wormwood Scrubs, London, W12 0AE	Dispersal prison Long-term training wing Young prisoners centre Surgical and psychiatric centre Pre-release employment scheme Borstal allocation centre Long-term allocation centre	906	—	99	1,005	1,288	1,396
		Total	9,604	1,151	895	11,650	14,449	—



## 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 1973

Establishment	Postal address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
<i>Closed training prisons for men</i>								
Acklington ... ..	Morpeth, Northumberland	Camp project	—	186	—	186	160	180
Albany ... ..	Newport, Isle of Wight	Dispersal prison	360	—	—	360	377	407
Aylesbury ... ..	Bierton Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, HP20 1EH	Medium- and long-term training	296	—	—	296	292	301
Blundeston ... ..	Lowestoft, Suffolk	Young prisoners serving medium and long sentences	238	48	—	286	300	308
Camp Hill ... ..	Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5PB	Short- and medium-term training	327	8	—	335	468	494
Chelmsford ... ..	Springfield Road, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 6LQ	Medium- and long-term training	233	—	—	233	271	288
Coldingley ... ..	Bisley, Woking, Surrey, GU24 9EX	Short-, medium- and long-term training, industrial prison	264	32	—	296	264	274
Dartmoor ... ..	Princetown, Yelverton, Devon	Medium- and long-term training	587	—	—	587	523	547
Eastchurch ... ..	Church Road, Eastchurch, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 4AA	Short- and medium-term training	—	177	—	177	163	180
Exeter ... ..	New North Road, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4EX	Young prisoners wing	37	6	—	43	42	45
Gartree ... ..	Leicester Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, LE16 7RP	Dispersal prison Long-term training	374	—	—	374	269	309
Grendon ... ..	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP18 0TL	Psychiatric centre for men and male young offenders Responsibility for Spring Hill	190	86	15	291	163	176
Haverigg ... ..	Haverigg Camp, Millom, Cumberland	Short-term training	457	—	—	457	406	446
Hull ... ..	Hedon Road, Hull, Yorkshire, HU9 5LS	Dispersal prison Long-term training	298	4	—	302	299	303
Kingston-Portsmouth	Milton Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire	Life sentence prisoners	140	—	—	140	74	84
Lancaster ... ..	The Castle, Lancaster	Medium-term training	96	62	—	158	218	229
Lewes ... ..	Brighton Road, Lewes, Sussex	Short-, medium- and long-term training	293	12	—	305	336	390
Long Lartin... ..	South Littleton, Evesham, Worcs.	Unsentenced prisoners from the Sussex courts Dispersal prison	328	—	—	328	147	268
Maidstone ... ..	County Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 1UZ	Long-term training Short-, medium- and long-term training	374	—	12	386	430	499
Northallerton ... ..	East Road, Northallerton, Yorkshire, DL6 1NW	Pre-release employment scheme Medium-term training	148	—	—	148	180	185
Northeve ... ..	Barnhorn Road, Bexhill, Sussex	Short- and medium-term training	—	305	—	305	268	286
Nottingham ... ..	Perry Road, Sherwood, Nottingham, NG5 3AG	Medium-term training Pre-release employment scheme	177	25	6	208	273	289
Parkhurst ... ..	Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5NX	Pre-release employment scheme Dispersal prison Long-term training	585	—	100	685	402	414
Preston ... ..	2 Ribbleton Lane, Preston, Lancs., PR1 5AB	Long-term training Special security wing Surgical centre	416	4	9	429	624	657
Ranby ... ..	Ranby, Retford, Notts.	Pre-release employment scheme Short-term training	—	205	—	205	187	205
Reading ... ..	Forbury Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 3HY	Short-, medium- and long-term training Prisoners segregated under Rule 43	119	—	—	119	91	101
Shepton Mallet ... ..	Cornhill, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, BA4 5LU	Short- and medium-term training	146	19	—	165	213	235
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 at own request	669	—	22	691	831	891
Swinfen Hall ... ..	Lichfield, Staffs.	Young prisoners serving medium- and long-term sentences	174	8	—	182	179	184
Verne ... ..	Portland, Dorset, DT5 1EQ	Medium-term training	320	140	—	460	411	446
Wakefield ... ..	Love Lane, Wakefield, Yorkshire, WF2 9AG	Dispersal prison Long-term training Pre-release employment scheme Psychiatric centre	611	113	72	796	726	759
Total			8,257	1,440	236	9,933	9,587	—

70

71

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 1973

72

Establishment	Postal address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
<i>Open training prisons for men</i>								
Appleton Thorn ...	Warrington, Lancashire, WA4 4RL	Short-term training Pre-release employment scheme	3	306	4	313	303	348
Ashwell ...	Oakham, Rutland	Medium-term training	100	300	—	400	376	400
Bela River ...	Milnthorpe, Westmorland, LA7 7DW	Short-term training	—	250	—	250	174	207
Drake Hall ...	Eccleshall, Staffordshire, ST21 6LQ	Short- and medium-term training	—	380	—	380	189	234
Eastchurch ...	Church Road, Eastchurch, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 4AA	Short- and medium-term training Also semi-secure section	—	368	—	368	326	365
Exeter (Haldon Camp) Ford ...	Kennford, Exeter, Devon Arundel, Sussex, BN18 0BX	Short- and medium-term training Short-, medium- and long-term training	— 321	196 225	— 28	196 574	112 499	177 535
Kirkham ...	Preston, Lancashire, PR4 2RA	Older prisoner centre (over 45 years of age) Medium-term training Pre-release employment scheme	—	530	—	530	356	396
Leyhill ...	Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, GL12 8HL	Medium- and long-term training	270	—	—	270	238	266
Spring Hill ...	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Buckingham, HP18 0TH	Short- and medium-term training Satellite of Grendon	112	84	—	196	182	196
Sudbury ...	Sudbury, Derbyshire	Short- and medium-term training	—	381	—	381	242	268
Thorp Arch ...	Wetherby, Yorkshire, LS23 7AZ	Short-term training	—	378	—	378	257	307
		Total	806	3,398	32	4,236	3,254	—

73

<i>Remand centres for male offenders</i>								
Ashford ...	Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex, TW15 3JZ	Remand centre for male young offenders Responsibility for Latchmere House	363	—	37	400	422	509
Brockhill ...	Redditch, Worcestershire, B97 6RD	Remand centre for male young offenders	128	29	19	176	128	158
Cardiff ...	Knox Road, Cardiff, Glamorgan, CF2 1UG	Remand centre for male young offenders	56	2	4	62	97	130
Exeter ...	New North Road, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4EX	Remand centre for male young offenders	34	—	9	43	40	53
Latchmere House ...	Church Road, Ham Common, Richmond, Surrey	Remand centre for male young offenders	124	—	6	130	136	157
Low Newton ...	Brasside, Durham	Satellite of Ashford						
Pucklechurch ...	Pucklechurch, Bristol, BS17 3QJ	Remand centre for male young offenders	60	5	14	79	114	142
Risley ...	Warrington Road, Risley, Warrington, Lancashire	Remand centre for male young offenders	40	4	11	55	58	71
Thorp Arch ...	Wetherby, Yorkshire, LS23 7AY	Remand centre for male adult and young offenders	461	—	74	535	703	839
Winchester ...	Romsey Road, Winchester, Hampshire	Remand centre for male young offenders	84	—	17	101	150	181
		Remand centre for male young offenders	39	30	6	75	82	114
		Total	1,389	70	197	1,656	1,930	—
<i>Closed borstals for male young offenders</i>								
Deerbolt* ...	Bowes Road, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham, DL12 9BG	—	—	135	—	135	24	90
Dover ...	The Citadel, Western Heights, Dover, Kent, CT17 9DR	—	58	224	—	282	254	297
Everthorpe ...	Brough, Yorkshire	—	308	—	—	308	376	398
Feltham ...	Bedfont Road, Feltham, Middlesex, TW13 4ND	Responsibility for Fynamore Wood Camp	200	70	—	270	281	323
Grendon ...	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, HP18 0TL	Psychiatric centre	38	11	—	49	30	41
Hindley ...	Wigan, Lancashire	Neighbourhood borstal project	280	32	—	312	283	326

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 1973

74

Establishment	Postal address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
Huntercombe ...	Huntercombe Place, Nuffield, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, RG9 5SB	—	193	6	—	199	160	179
Manchester ...	Southall Street, Manchester, M60 9AH	Reception and allocation centre	133	62	—	195	144	212
Onley ...	Rugby, Warwickshire, CV23 8AP	—	300	—	—	300	276	300
Portland ...	Easton, Portland, Dorset	—	510	—	—	510	372	403
Rochester ...	Rochester, Kent	—	295	80	—	375	353	380
Stoke Heath ...	Market Drayton, Shropshire	—	212	64	—	276	310	345
Wellingborough	Turnells Mill Lane, Wellingborough, Northants., NN8 2NH	—	224	—	—	224	222	226
Wormwood Scrubs ...	P.O. Box 757, Du Cane Road, London, W12 0AE	Reception and allocation centre	303	—	—	303	279	403
Total			3,054	684	—	3,738	3,364	—
<i>Open borstals for male young offenders</i>								
Finnamore Wood Camp	Finnamore Wood, Frieth Road, Medmenham, Marlow, Bucks, SL7 2HX	A satellite of Feltham closed borstal	—	79	—	79	57	68
Gaynes Hall ...	Great Staughton, Huntingdon, PE19 4DL	—	—	180	—	180	109	138
Gringley ...	Gringley-on-the-Hill, Doncaster, Yorkshire	A satellite of Hatfield	72	—	—	72	55	66

75

Guys Marsh	Shaftesbury, Dorset	—	—	265	—	265	190	232
Hatfield ...	Hatfield, Doncaster, Yorkshire	—	—	180	—	180	124	146
Hewell Grange ...	Redditch, Worcestershire, B97 6QQ	—	—	134	—	134	114	135
Hollesley Bay Colony	Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 3JS	Pre-release hostel Also a detention centre	—	355	12	367	303	324
Lowdham Grange ...	Lowdham, Nottingham, NG14 7EA	—	48	252	—	300	184	235
Morton Hall ...	Swinderby, Lincoln, LN6 9PS	—	—	51	—	153	101	123
Pollington ...	Goole, Yorkshire, DN14 0AX	—	—	140	—	140	98	114
Prescoed Camp (Usk)	29 Maryport Street, Usk, Mon., NP5 1XP	—	—	100	—	100	86	102
Wetherby ...	York Road, Wetherby, Yorkshire, LS22 5ED	—	240	—	—	240	215	248
Total			411	1,787	12	2,210	1,636	—
<i>Senior detention centres for male young offenders</i>								
Aldington ...	Ashford, Kent, TN25 7BQ	—	15	100	—	115	70	87
Blantyre House ...	Goudhurst, Cranbrook, Kent	—	16	84	—	100	68	86
Buckley Hall ...	Buckley Road, Rochdale, Lancashire	—	4	115	—	119	90	124
Erlestoke House ...	Erlestoke, Devizes, Wiltshire	—	—	92	—	92	62	79
Haslar ...	Gosport, Hampshire, PO12 2AW	—	—	100	—	100	77	105
Hollesley Bay Colony	Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 3JS	—	—	120	—	120	66	89
Medomsley ...	Consett, County Durham	—	—	117	—	117	72	108
New Hall ...	Dial Wood, Flockton, Wakefield, Yorkshire	—	14	90	—	104	91	110
North Sea Camp ...	Freiston, Boston, Lincolnshire, PE22 0QX	Open centre	—	152	—	152	125	155
Send ...	Send, Woking, Surrey	—	25	91	—	116	76	110
Usk ...	29 Maryport Street, Usk, Mon., NP5 1XP	—	—	105	—	105	75	94
Werrington House ...	Werrington, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST9 0DX	—	7	108	—	115	76	107
Whatton ...	Whatton, Nottingham, NG13 9FQ	—	20	104	—	124	111	129
Total			101	1,378	—	1,479	1,059	—

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 1973

Establishment	Postal address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
<i>Junior detention centres for male young offenders</i>								
Campsfield House ...	Landford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford, OX5 1RE	—	—	71	—	71	72	91
Eastwood Park ...	Falfield, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.	—	71	24	—	95	99	119
Foston Hall ...	Foston, Derby, DE6 5DN	—	—	71	—	71	81	92
Kirklevington ...	Kirklevington Grange, Yarm, Yorkshire, TS15 9PA	—	16	94	—	110	107	119
Whatton ...	Whatton, Nottingham, NG13 9FQ	—	20	88	—	108	109	133
		Total	107	348	—	455	468	—
Grendon ...	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP18 CTL	Psychiatric centre Also has a young prisoners wing for non-medical cases	3	—	—	3	—	—
		(Centres) Total	211	1,726	—	1,937	1,527	—
		Grand Total	23,732	10,256	1,372	35,360	35,747	—
<i>Local prison for women</i> Holloway ...	Parkhurst Road, Holloway, London, N.7	Psychiatric centre is being built on site Also a closed borstal for disturbed borstal trainees who require psychiatric treatment	180	23	103	306	342	379

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77

<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	27	134	—	161	185	193
		Total	207	157	103	467	527	—
<i>Open prisons for women</i> Askham Grange ...	Askham Richard, York, YO2 3PT	Receives all categories of adult sentenced women	—	93	16	109	98	106
East Sutton Park* ...	Sutton Valence, Maidstone, Kent, ME17 3DF	Pre-release hostel Receives specially selected adult sentenced women	—	20	—	20	11	21
Moor Court ...	Oakamoor, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST10 3BG	Receives all categories of adult sentenced women serving short or medium sentences	—	82	—	82	79	83
		Total	—	195	16	211	188	—
<i>Remand centres for women and girls</i> Low Newton Pucklechurch ...	Brasside, Durham Pucklechurch, Bristol, BS17 3QJ	—	11 12	— 16	12 10	23 38	21 41	30 61
Risley ...	Warrington Road, Risley, Warrington, Lancashire	—	41	17	33	91	91	115
		Total	64	33	55	152	153	—
<i>Closed borstals for girls</i> Bullwood Hall ...	High Road, Hockley, Essex, SS5 4TE	Pre-release hostel	—	112	12	124	103	119
Styal ...	Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 4HR	—	—	32	—	32	17	24

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 1973

78

Establishment	Postal address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
<i>Open borstal for girls</i> East Sutton Park ...	Sutton Valence, Maidstone, Kent, ME17 3DF	Pre-release hostel	—	40	5	45	37	47
		Total	—	184	17	201	157	—
		Grand Total	271	569	191	1,031	1,027†	—

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

Deerbolt—opened as a closed borstal for male young offenders in July 1973

East Sutton Park—one wing of the borstal was made semi-secure and housed women prisoners from May 1973

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. 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.

The average numbers of inmates are based on a 365-day year irrespective of the length of time an establishment was open.

† Includes two, not shown elsewhere, representing women held in establishments for male inmates for security reasons.

APPENDIX No. 4

Statement showing the expenditure on prisons and remand centres, borstals and detention centres for the year ended 31st March 1973

	Males			Female establishments	Totals
	Prisons and remand centres	Borstals and YP centres	Detention centres		
Daily average number of inmates ... ..	30,475	5,307	1,517	843	38,142
PART I					
<i>Current expenditure</i>	£	£	£	£	£
A. Central charges and cost of staff in establishments					
1. Pay and allowances, including uniforms ... ..	36,093,049	7,367,860	1,939,987	1,424,544	46,825,440
2. Travel and removal expenses, etc. ... ..	1,386,725	282,380	73,743	55,756	1,798,604
3. Superannuation allowances ... ..	5,850,565	1,211,250	319,953	236,156	7,617,924
4. Allied services and supplies (H.M.S.O., D.O.E., etc.) ...	1,262,839	219,693	63,221	34,772	1,580,525
Total A ... ..	44,593,178	9,081,183	2,396,904	1,751,228	57,822,493
B. Inmate maintenance					
1. Victualling ... ..	2,013,400	353,213	116,596	60,941	2,544,150
2. Clothing, bedding, equipment, etc. (including D.O.E. supplies) ... ..	714,057	154,570	35,736	18,876	923,239
3. Medicines, etc. ... ..	237,462	23,163	3,558	12,518	276,701
4. Public utilities (including D.O.E. supplies) ... ..	2,325,234	623,581	138,538	77,833	3,165,186
Total B ... ..	5,290,153	1,154,527	294,428	170,168	6,909,276
C. Materials, etc., for production and training					
Total C ... ..	4,794,448	529,976	68,170	15,377	5,407,971
D. Miscellaneous					
1. Tools, machinery, vehicles, petrol and maintenance of plant, etc. ... ..	594,229	235,645	22,923	7,480	860,277
2. Freight ... ..	152,486	26,527	7,634	4,199	190,846
3. Escort and conveyance ... ..	749,870	130,453	37,540	20,647	938,510
4. Education and recreation ... ..	828,529	515,442	175,259	72,349	1,591,579
5. Inmates' earnings, etc. ... ..	782,744	121,417	14,240	14,551	932,952
6. Welfare and aid on discharge ... ..	845,979	156,186	50,821	23,579	1,076,565
7. Postal, telephone and telegraph services ... ..	454,027	99,762	31,782	24,344	609,915
8. Purchase, training and feeding, etc., of dogs ... ..	39,035	—	—	—	39,035
9. Incidental expenses ... ..	288,105	57,104	20,479	7,003	372,691
Total D ... ..	4,735,004	1,342,536	360,678	174,152	6,612,370
Total current expenditure (gross) ... ..	59,412,783	12,108,222	3,120,180	2,110,925	76,752,110

Current receipts					
Appropriations in aid					
1. Manufacturing, farms, etc. ... ..	4,946,678	492,828	99,841	37,422	5,576,769
2. Other receipts (hire of inmate labour, sale of old stores, etc.) ...	878,135	171,386	33,744	29,028	1,112,293
Total current receipts ... ..	5,824,813	664,214	133,585	66,450	6,689,062
Net current expenditure ... ..	53,587,970	11,444,008	2,986,595	2,044,475	70,063,048
Average annual cost per inmate ... ..	1,758	2,156	1,969	2,425	1,837
PART II					
Maintenance, etc., of establishments					
1. Rates (Treasury valuer) ... ..	1,120,575	194,944	56,099	30,854	1,402,472
2. Building repairs, rents, etc. ... ..	1,943,016	527,941	124,437	63,423	2,658,817
Total Part II ... ..	3,063,591	722,885	180,536	94,277	4,061,289
PART III					
Capital expenditure (less sales of capital assets)					
1. New buildings, alterations, etc. ... ..	9,073,170	2,954,595	453,492	623,998	13,105,255
2. Plant, machinery and vehicles ... ..	960,983	223,915	14,031	21,062	1,219,991
Total Part III ... ..	10,034,153	3,178,510	467,523	645,060	14,325,246
Total gross expenditure (Parts I, II and III) ... ..	72,510,527	16,009,617	3,768,239	2,850,262	95,138,645
Total receipts (Part I) ... ..	5,824,813	664,214	133,585	66,450	6,689,062
Total net expenditure (Parts I, II and III) ... ..	66,685,714	15,345,403	3,634,654	2,783,812	88,449,583

The amortised annual cost estimated at 1972 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) ... ..	£
Category C (medium and long term)* prison ... ..	1,411
Category C (short term)* prison ... ..	955
Young offender establishment (i.e. for use as a closed borstal or young prisoner centre) ... ..	700
* Short term imprisonment—up to and including 18 months. ... ..	1,189
Medium term imprisonment—over 18 months up to and including 4 years. ... ..	
Long term imprisonment—over 4 years. ... ..	

APPENDIX No. 5A

Employment of persons in prison service establishments on 29th June 1973

Employment	MALE							FEMALE	Total persons
	Open prisons	Closed prisons		Remand centres	Open borstals	Closed borstals	Detention centres	All establishments	
		Local	Training						
<b>Industries:</b>									
Engineering (blacksmithing, fabrication, tinsmithing, signmaking, etc.)...	—	93	429	—	1	66	—	—	589
Footwear ... ..	38	55	23	—	—	—	—	—	116
Laundry ... ..	124	448	294	51	36	94	19	36	1,102
Metal recovery ... ..	153	84	178	166	—	41	—	—	622
Printing and bookbinding ... ..	29	78	135	—	9	—	186	—	242
Private firm work ... ..	232	2,223	1,299	185	—	214	—	—	4,575
Tailoring (including knitting) ... ..	104	1,110	744	—	—	13	—	—	1,971
Textiles, heavy (other than mailbags) ... ..	—	219	93	—	—	—	—	18	312
Textiles, light ... ..	64	376	279	—	—	74	—	73	811
Textiles, miscellaneous ... ..	—	234	62	2	—	9	—	—	380
Textiles, mailbags (new and repairs) ... ..	—	1,611	167	—	—	—	28	1	1,778
Weaving ... ..	95	115	170	—	30	133	13	—	409
Woodwork ... ..	88	86	298	128	—	188	168	35	648
Miscellaneous industries ... ..	65	476	314	—	—	—	—	—	1,374
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>7,208</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>14,929</b>
<b>Farms:</b>									
Livestock and arable husbandry, etc. ... ..	239	19	257	—	172	126	193	14	1,020
Gardens and sportsfields ... ..	318	193	347	14	91	132	132	80	1,307
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2,327</b>
<b>Works:</b>									
Skilled ... ..	355	374	354	2	148	74	—	2	1,309
Unskilled ... ..	182	530	607	34	157	289	172	21	1,992
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3,301</b>

82

<b>Domestic service:</b>									
Cleaners, etc. ... ..	527	1,868	1,650	749	301	735	292	217	6,339
Cooks, etc. ... ..	230	640	416	91	117	148	109	83	1,834
Hospital orderlies ... ..	10	117	68	4	9	15	11	13	247
Stokers ... ..	6	8	4	—	3	5	1	2	29
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>2,633</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>8,449</b>
<b>Outside work:</b>									
For farmers, etc. ... ..	129	25	21	—	36	5	5	2	223
For other Government departments ... ..	58	22	54	2	13	2	—	—	151
For voluntary bodies ... ..	5	14	8	—	14	75	—	—	116
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>490</b>
<b>Vocational training and trade training (works)</b> ... ..	139	157	536	—	388	388	84	30	1,722
Pre-release employment scheme ... ..	1	129	60	—	—	6	5	29	230
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,952</b>
<b>Total effectives ... ..</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>11,304</b>	<b>8,867</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>31,448</b>
<b>Non-effectives:</b>									
Untried prisoners ... ..	—	1,650	—	116	8	—	18	11	1,803
Unfit ... ..	13	483	106	162	9	42	16	118	949
Punishment ... ..	3	178	97	13	23	52	1	20	387
Others* ... ..	59	1,006	308	357	144	341	92	21	2,328
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>5,467</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>14,621</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>36,915</b>

83

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

APPENDIX 5B

Distribution of labour available for employment on 30th June 1972  
and 29th June 1973

	MALE					FEMALE
	Prisons	Remand Centres	Borstals	Detention Centres	Total	Total
<i>1972</i>						
Industries ... ..	13,452	486	1,102	483	15,523	318
Outside work ... ..	375	—	79	4	458	—
Farms ... ..	1,294	11	575	426	2,306	72
Works department ... ..	2,473	36	760	193	3,462	17
Domestic ... ..	6,138	822	1,295	523	8,778	267
Vocational and industrial training ... ..	799	—	820	68	1,687	79
Pre-release hostellers ... ..	244	—	24	—	268	24
	24,775	1,355	4,655	1,697	32,482	779
<i>1973</i>						
Industries ... ..	12,685	532	908	414	14,539	390
Outside work ... ..	336	2	145	5	488	2
Farms ... ..	1,373	14	521	325	2,233	94
Works department ... ..	2,402	36	668	172	3,278	23
Domestic ... ..	5,544	844	1,333	413	8,134	315
Vocational and industrial training ... ..	832	—	776	84	1,692	30
Pre-release hostellers ... ..	190	—	6	5	201	29
	23,362	1,428	4,357	1,418	30,565	883

Non-effectives

	1972	1973
Untried ... ..	1,611	1,803
Unfit for labour/sick ... ..	976	949
Under punishment ... ..	305	387
*Others ... ..	2,428	2,328
	5,320	5,467

\* 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 1972  
and 29th June 1973

	MALE	Population	Non-effective	Available for employment
<i>1972</i>				
Prisons ... ..	...	28,604	3,829	24,775
Remand Centres ... ..	...	1,948	593	1,355
Borstals ... ..	...	5,237	582	4,655
Detention Centres ... ..	...	1,832	135	1,697
		37,621	5,139	32,482
<i>FEMALE</i>				
All establishments ... ..	...	960	181	779
Total ... ..	...	38,581	5,320	33,261
<i>1973</i>				
<i>MALE</i>				
Prisons ... ..	...	27,265	3,903	23,362
Remand Centres ... ..	...	2,076	648	1,428
Borstals ... ..	...	4,976	619	4,357
Detention Centres ... ..	...	1,545	127	1,418
		35,862	5,297	30,565
<i>FEMALE</i>				
All establishments ... ..	...	1,053	170	883
Total ... ..	...	36,915	5,467	31,448



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

## APPENDIX No. 6A

## Offences punished and punishments awarded in male establishments 1969-1973

Year	Average population	Total inmates punished (*)	Offences								Annual no. of offences per head of population	Average daily no. of offences punished
			Total offences	Mutiny/gross personal violence to officers	Escaping	Other violence	Disobedience	Damage to property	Unauthorised transactions/unauthorised possession	Other breaches		
<i>Open prisons</i>												
1969	3,285	1,648	2,606	1	114	23	1,282	54	503	629	0.8	7.1
1970	3,485	1,347	2,025	2	86	14	974	26	415	508	0.6	5.6
1971	3,656	1,370	1,869	—	71	10	871	38	451	428	0.5	5.1
1972	3,440	1,296	1,663	—	68	18	732	31	421	393	0.5	4.5
1973	3,142	1,302	1,671	—	81	20	719	24	403	424	0.5	4.6
<i>Closed prisons</i>												
1969	23,601	12,349	22,315	19	326	572	10,906	1,380	3,046	6,066	0.9	61.1
1970	27,001	13,573	24,208	25	350	685	11,944	1,324	3,144	6,736	0.9	66.4
1971	27,518	14,198	22,744	9	348	759	11,107	1,267	3,039	6,215	0.8	62.3
1972	26,978	17,287	30,215	51	332	881	15,162	1,729	3,513	8,547	1.1	82.6
1973	26,078	17,034	30,002	21	332	838	15,345	1,472	4,137	7,857	1.2	82.2
<i>Open borstals</i>												
1969	1,882	1,183	2,095	—	510	103	526	58	336	562	1.1	5.7
1970	1,964	1,185	2,153	2	432	66	550	62	357	684	1.1	5.9
1971	2,015	1,515	2,349	—	371	89	623	63	382	821	1.2	6.4
1972	1,797	1,464	2,393	—	360	79	659	62	343	890	1.3	6.5
1973	1,636	1,600	2,618	—	383	68	807	92	424	844	1.6	7.2
<i>Closed borstals</i>												
1969	3,486	3,460	7,242	12	900	329	2,739	438	565	2,259	2.0	19.8
1970	3,828	3,108	5,760	6	442	304	2,060	382	484	2,082	1.5	15.8
1971	3,654	3,263	5,888	6	609	302	2,096	341	537	1,997	1.6	16.1
1972	3,395	3,248	6,134	5	609	282	3,303	366	484	2,085	1.8	16.8
1973	3,364	3,006	5,170	6	497	313	1,800	264	384	1,906	1.5	14.2
<i>Open detention centres (Senior)</i>												
1969	123	41	54	—	16	1	17	1	9	10	0.4	0.1
1970	144	145	207	1	15	18	61	2	55	55	1.4	0.6
1971	202	245	379	—	25	34	111	10	81	118	1.9	1.0
1972	243	356	605	2	33	49	206	17	173	125	2.5	1.7
1973	191	332	602	—	37	26	167	15	127	230	3.2	1.7
<i>Closed detention centres (Senior)</i>												
1969	1,115	1,510	2,400	3	32	289	1,086	61	438	491	2.2	6.6
1970	1,320	1,686	2,779	—	46	345	1,247	72	515	554	2.1	7.6
1971	1,192	1,512	2,335	—	32	281	1,080	58	440	444	2.0	6.6
1972	1,108	1,479	2,239	—	50	273	860	74	524	458	2.0	6.1
1973	868	1,247	1,938	—	39	227	651	54	519	448	2.2	5.3
<i>Detention centres (Junior)</i>												
1969	322	448	739	—	13	98	392	24	79	133	2.3	2.0
1970	298	382	525	—	11	88	252	19	51	104	1.8	1.4
1971	336	460	732	—	30	99	372	27	61	143	2.2	2.0
1972	387	536	775	1	29	154	263	30	113	185	2.0	2.1
1973	468	582	753	—	41	158	222	24	111	197	1.6	2.1

(\*) 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.

Punishments awarded and offences punished in male prisons and remand centres during the year ended 31st December 1973  
(Section 5 (2) (c) Prison Act 1952)

APPENDIX No. 6B

Offences punished and punishments awarded in female establishments 1969-1973

Year	Average population	Total inmates punished (1)	Offences							Annual no. of offences per head of average population	Average daily no. of offences punished	
			Total offences	Mutiny/gross personal violence to officers	Escaping	Other violence	Dis-obedience	Damage to property	Unauthorised transactions/unauthorised possession			Other breaches
<i>Open prisons</i>												
1969	107	32	48	—	—	22	—	4	17	5	0.4	0.1
1970	143	45	65	—	—	29	—	—	15	20	0.4	0.2
1971	165	74	115	—	—	54	—	5	12	40	0.7	0.3
1972	164	77	102	—	—	57	—	2	10	30	0.6	0.3
1973	188	82	141	—	—	83	—	1	19	37	0.8	0.4
<i>Closed prisons</i>												
1969	564	414	1,035	—	17	10	410	137	118	343	1.8	2.8
1970	625	553	1,220	—	21	13	477	127	186	395	1.9	3.3
1971	662	745	1,489	—	32	36	561	150	186	523	2.2	4.1
1972	641	714	1,434	—	49	49	590	140	157	471	2.2	3.9
1973	682	877	1,809	—	42	72	727	189	210	568	2.7	5.0
<i>Open borstal</i>												
1969	34	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1970	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1973	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Closed borstals</i>												
1969	146	212	815	2	22	20	243	186	67	275	5.6	2.2
1970	182	224	594	—	17	11	191	132	44	199	3.3	1.6
1971	171	272	661	—	19	9	227	95	87	224	3.9	1.8
1972	141	311	1,020	—	17	19	399	172	99	314	7.2	2.8
1973	120	208	629	—	12	9	209	86	67	246	5.2	1.7
<i>Detention centre</i>												
1969	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	2.0	—
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(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 she will appear twice in the total.

Establishment	Average population	Total inmates punished (1)	Punishments (2)							Total offences (3)	Offences committed and punished at the establishment named										Offences punished which were committed at another establishment		Annual number of offences per head of average population	Average daily number of offences punished				
			Cellular confinement	Restricted diet	Forfeiture or postponement of privileges	Stoppage or reduction of earnings	Caution	Exclusion from associated work	Forfeiture of remission		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	Unauthorised transactions/possession of unauthorised articles	Dis-respect/Impropriety	Other offences	Escaping	Other offences						
																									Escaping	Other offences		
<i>Open Prisons</i>																												
Appleton Thorn	303	102	—	—	13	29	2	3	80	113	—	—	10	—	1	26	3	21	13	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.37	0.31
Ashwell	376	140	—	—	12	108	30	12	65	200	—	—	11	—	7	70	2	29	39	38	1	—	3	—	—	—	0.53	0.55
Bela River	174	115	16	—	27	30	17	14	81	154	—	—	5	—	66	7	28	30	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.89	0.42	
Drake Hall	189	111	—	—	6	70	8	4	42	129	—	—	2	—	38	1	33	31	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.68	0.35	
Eastchurch	326	224	—	2	51	134	15	2	163	310	—	—	20	—	77	3	51	41	112	—	—	—	—	—	0.95	0.85		
Ford	499	130	4	—	—	47	20	—	83	149	—	—	4	—	52	—	38	13	41	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	0.41		
Kirkham	356	95	7	—	2	44	8	—	61	117	—	—	3	—	19	7	48	10	25	—	—	—	—	—	0.33	0.32		
Leyhill	238	54	3	—	12	50	10	2	5	67	—	—	—	—	23	—	34	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	0.18		
Spring Hill	182	71	—	—	1	46	18	—	23	90	—	—	—	—	3	—	15	8	24	—	—	—	—	—	0.49	0.25		
Sudbury	242	144	1	—	—	123	11	—	74	210	—	—	3	—	51	—	50	24	70	—	—	—	—	—	0.87	0.58		
Thorp Arch	257	116	3	—	2	52	16	—	63	132	—	—	5	—	39	—	56	10	19	—	—	—	—	—	0.51	0.36		
	3,142	1,302	47	3	126	733	155	39	740	1,671	—	—	63	16	20	499	24	403	220	414	2	10	—	—	—	0.53	4.58	
<i>Closed Prisons</i>																												
Acklington	160	77	10	—	1	17	21	1	55	102	—	—	—	2	1	38	—	20	15	24	—	—	—	—	—	0.64	0.28	
Albany	377	430	29	10	159	638	371	153	348	1,496	—	—	—	—	19	586	49	110	320	411	—	—	—	—	—	3.97	4.10	
Ashford (R.C.)	422	394	113	19	269	279	23	229	14	402	—	—	3	—	28	84	40	48	57	131	—	—	—	—	—	0.95	1.10	
Aylesbury	292	342	174	1	436	277	74	105	107	888	—	—	2	—	14	295	42	72	151	309	—	—	—	—	—	3.04	2.43	
Bedford	257	139	39	—	108	36	33	29	45	208	—	—	1	—	6	89	11	19	41	37	—	—	—	—	—	0.81	0.57	
Birmingham	878	605	96	17	314	651	53	176	210	1,048	1	2	2	—	31	347	43	202	192	195	21	11	—	—	—	1.19	2.87	
Blundeston	300	171	38	3	59	148	93	8	35	339	—	—	1	—	1	113	7	79	39	98	—	—	—	—	—	1.13	0.93	
Bristol	523	306	156	24	187	195	60	57	90	533	—	—	—	—	14	184	26	81	100	122	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	1.46	
Brixton	897	402	67	44	209	17	173	10	63	539	—	—	1	—	35	153	28	81	103	137	4	—	—	—	—	0.60	1.48	
Brockhill (R.C.)	128	113	98	8	118	41	9	15	—	153	—	—	1	—	7	35	22	9	33	46	—	—	—	—	—	1.20	0.42	
Camp Hill	468	492	100	1	656	571	61	49	254	1,265	—	—	5	—	29	383	54	143	249	398	—	—	—	—	—	2.70	3.47	
Canterbury	342	329	179	71	248	191	80	136	114	577	—	—	1	—	18	172	60	69	74	173	—	—	—	—	—	1.69	1.58	
Cardiff	423	246	50	2	86	167	53	59	127	360	—	—	—	—	8	120	25	53	59	82	—	—	—	—	—	0.85	0.99	
Chelmsford	271	318	66	2	59	213	59	53	338	662	—	—	2	—	19	230	23	85	57	200	—	—	—	—	—	2.44	1.81	
Coldingley	264	238	66	2	30	270	75	8	80	508	—	—	—	—	8	175	10	75	94	146	—	—	—	—	—	1.92	1.39	
Dartmoor	523	257	84	1	288	307	29	181	95	425	—	—	—	—	8	98	17	76	104	122	—	—	—	—	—	0.81	1.16	
Dorchester	204	103	—	—	27	54	23	6	41	150	—	—	—	—	3	68	6	27	27	13	—	—	—	—	—	0.74	0.41	
Durham	913	383	76	46	215	223	87	162	183	553	—	—	—	—	14	166	25	118	86	122	10	—	—	—	—	0.61	1.51	
Eastchurch	163	160	7	2	82	131	15	20	133	303	—	—	—	—	4	118	10	28	45	85	—	—	—	—	—	1.86	0.83	
Exeter (incl. Haldon)	538	272	32	27	241	116	33	129	169	360	—	—	—	—	6	98	22	56	63	112	—	—	—	—	—	0.67	0.99	
Gartree	269	210	16	4	160	105	41	154	173	440	—	—	—	—	10	189	24	67	100	50	—	—	—	—	—	1.64	1.20	
Gloucester	266	184	13	—	130	141	34	116	35	291	—	—	—	—	9	92	8	45	40	96	—	—	—	—	—	1.09	0.80	
Grendon	163	80	—	—	6	40	35	2	29	115	—	—	—	—	1	53	13	7	15	26	—	—	—	—	—	0.71	0.31	
Haverigg	406	327	—	—	97	215	34	113	183	524	—	—	—	—	3	199	15	133	74	88	—	—	—	—	—	1.29	1.44	
Hull	299	163	40	—	151	200	7	150	45	240	—	—	—															

APPENDIX No. 6D

Punishments awarded and offences punished in female prisons and remand centres during the year ended 31st December 1973  
(Section 5 (2) (c) Prison Act 1952)

Establishment	Average population	Total inmates punished <sup>(1)</sup>	Punishments <sup>(1)</sup>							Total offences <sup>(1)</sup>	Offences committed and punished at the establishment named										Offences punished which were committed at another establishment		Annual number of offences per head of average population	Average daily number of offences punished
			Cellular confinement	Re-stricted diet	Forfeiture or postponement of privileges	Stoppage or reduction of earnings	Caution	Exclusion from associated work	Forfeiture of remission		Mutiny/Incitement to mutiny	Gross personal violence to officer	Escape	Attempt to escape <sup>(2)</sup>	Assaults, other than gross personal violence to officer	Dis-obedience/Idleness	Wilful damage to property	Un-authorized trans-actions/possession of un-authorized articles	Dis-respect/Impropriety	Other offences	Escap-ing	Other offences		
<i>Open Prisons</i>																								
Askham Grange ...	98	36	—	—	4	26	3	1	9	45	—	—	1	—	13	—	9	9	13	—	—	0.46	0.12	
Moor Court ...	79	40	—	—	6	60	7	4	16	90	—	—	—	—	47	—	9	11	20	—	2	1.14	0.25	
East Sutton Park ...	11	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.55	0.02	
	188	82	—	—	11	88	10	5	28	141	—	—	1	—	63	1	19	20	35	—	2	0.75	0.39	
<i>Closed Prisons and Remand Centres</i>																								
Holloway* ...	342	447	32	—	217	434	97	25	52	892	—	1	13	50	259	54	127	136	239	11	1	2.61	2.44	
Low Newton (R.C.) ...	21	25	12	—	11	17	1	10	2	36	—	—	1	—	2	13	1	3	16	—	—	1.71	0.10	
Pucklechurch (R.C.) ...	41	69	20	—	44	26	19	22	6	101	—	—	—	16	19	21	5	16	22	—	—	2.46	0.28	
Risley (R.C.) ...	91	111	4	—	54	54	9	21	3	125	—	—	1	4	14	42	6	28	30	—	—	1.37	0.34	
Styal ...	185	225	40	—	23	431	53	16	55	655	—	—	10	2	148	59	71	102	258	1	2	3.54	1.79	
	682†	877	108	—	349	962	179	94	118	1,809	—	1	25	5	72	442	189	210	285	565	12	3	2.65	4.95

Notes:  
 (1) The number of offences punished and the number of punishments awarded do not agree, it being the practice in some cases to award concurrently several forms of punishment for one offence.  
 (2) Attempted offences (except attempts to escape) are included in the column appropriate to the offence attempted.  
 (3) This figure refers to the total 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, she will appear twice in the total.  
 \* Includes borstal figures.  
 † Includes two women not shown elsewhere.

Establishment	Average population	Total inmates punished <sup>(1)</sup>	Offences committed at another establishment named			Offences committed at another establishment		Annual number of offences per head of average population	Average daily number of offences punished
			Unauthorised trans-actions/possession of un-authorized articles	Dis-respect/Impropriety	Other offences	Escap-ing	Other offences		
<i>Open borstals—male</i>									
Finnamore ...	57	88	33	21	35	—	—	3.88	0.60
Gaynes Hall ...	109	107	37	7	48	4	7	1.50	0.45
Gringley ...	55	32	9	3	10	—	—	0.71	0.11
Guys Marsh ...	190	164	49	10	112	—	5	1.31	0.68
Hatfield ...	124	80	22	15	32	2	—	0.98	0.33
Hewell Grange ...	114	160	52	5	38	7	6	2.04	0.63
Hollesley Bay ...	303	335	91	89	184	—	—	2.04	1.70
Lowdham Grange ...	184	164	37	29	94	5	4	1.43	0.72
Morton Hall ...	101	120	16	13	65	1	4	1.68	0.47
Pollington ...	98	69	18	4	26	1	—	0.83	0.22
Prescoed (Usk) ...	86	82	30	7	45	—	1	1.58	0.37
Weatherby ...	215	199	30	25	128	—	—	1.51	0.89
	1,636	1,600	424	228	817	20	27	1.60	7.17
<i>Closed borstals—male</i>									
Deerbolt ...	24	37	3	12	17	—	1	2.54	0.17
Dover ...	254	252	38	48	183	—	—	1.47	1.02
Everthorpe ...	376	395	48	190	317	—	29	2.26	2.33
Feltham ...	281	296	56	82	211	—	—	2.85	2.19
Grendon ...	30	9	1	2	3	—	—	0.43	0.03
Hindley ...	283	143	23	33	89	—	—	0.73	0.57
Huntercombe ...	160	200	52	73	87	1	13	2.51	1.10
Manchester ...	144	173	4	8	45	57	43	1.27	0.50
Onley ...	276	207	15	71	123	—	—	1.16	0.88
Portland ...	372	208	16	91	121	—	—	0.82	0.84
Rochester ...	353	312	44	79	179	10	53	1.55	1.50
Stoke Heath ...	310	173	26	64	98	—	—	0.90	0.76
Wellingborough ...	222	223	35	49	199	—	—	1.82	1.10
Wormwood Scrubs ...	279	378	23	37	75	172	20	1.53	1.17
	3,364	3,006	384	839	1,747	240	159	1.54	14.16
<i>Open borstal—female</i>									
East Sutton Park ...	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Closed borstals—female</i>									
Bullwood Hall ...	103	185	66	49	215	—	—	5.48	1.54
Holloway ...	17	23	1	13	31	—	—	3.82	0.18
Styal ...	120	208	67	62	246	—	—	5.24	1.72

Notes:  
 (1) The number of offences punished and the number of punishments awarded do not agree, it being the practice in some cases to award concurrently several forms of punishment for one offence.  
 (2) Attempted offences (except attempts to escape) are included in the column appropriate to the offence attempted.  
 (3) This figure refers to the total 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.

nd centres during the year ended 31st December 1973  
(Act 1952)

Offences committed and punished at the establishment named								Offences punished which were committed at another establishment		Annual number of offences per head of average population	Average daily number of offences punished
Escape	Attempt to escape (?)	Assaults, other than gross personal violence to officer	Dis-obedi-ence/ Idleness	Wilful damage to property	Un-authorized trans-actions/ possession of un-authorized articles	Dis-respect/ Improp-riety	Other offences	Escap-ing	Other offences		
1	—	—	13	—	9	9	13	—	—	0.46	0.12
—	—	—	47	1	9	11	20	—	2	1.14	0.25
—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	0.55	0.02
1	—	—	63	1	19	20	35	—	2	0.75	0.39
13	1	50	259	54	127	136	239	11	1	2.61	2.44
1	—	—	2	13	1	3	16	—	—	1.71	0.10
—	2	16	19	21	5	16	22	—	—	2.46	0.28
1	—	4	14	42	6	28	30	—	—	1.37	0.34
10	2	2	148	59	71	102	258	1	2	3.54	1.79
25	5	72	442	189	210	285	565	12	3	2.65	4.95

utly several forms of punishment for one offence.

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

Punishments awarded and offences punished in borstals during the year ended 31st December 1973  
(Sections 5 (2) (c) and 43 (3) (c) Prisons Act 1952)

Establishment	Average population	Total inmates punished (?)	Punishments <sup>(1)</sup>										Total offences <sup>(2)</sup>	Offences committed and punished at the establishment named										Offences committed at another establishment		Annual number of offences per head of average population	Average daily number of offences punished
			Confinement to room	Re-stricted diet	Reduction in grade or delay in promotion	For-feiture or post-ponement of priv-ileges	Stop-page of earnings	Cautions	Re-moval from house	Extra work or fatigues	Mutiny/ Incite-ment to mutiny	Gross personal violence to officer		Escape	Attempt to escape (?)	Assaults, other than gross personal violence to officer	Dis-obedi-ence/ Idleness	Wilful damage to property	Unauth-orised trans-actions/ posses-sion of un-authorized articles	Dis-respect/ Improp-riety	Other offences	Escap-ing	Other offences				
																								Escap-ing	Other offences		
<i>Open borstals—male</i>																											
Finnamore ...	57	88	—	—	35	88	77	26	20	62	221	—	—	11	—	2	113	6	33	21	35	—	—	3.88	0.60		
Gaynes Hall ...	109	107	—	—	120	95	40	1	55	8	164	—	—	26	—	1	30	3	37	7	48	4	7	1.50	0.45		
Gringley ...	55	32	—	—	29	—	29	—	8	5	39	—	—	11	—	2	4	—	9	3	10	—	—	0.71	0.11		
Guys Marsh ...	190	164	—	—	47	—	177	—	5	—	248	—	—	15	—	3	45	9	49	10	112	—	5	1.31	0.68		
Hatfield ...	124	80	1	—	81	5	56	5	89	10	121	—	—	22	—	2	25	1	22	15	32	2	—	0.98	0.33		
Hewell Grange ...	114	160	—	—	128	10	87	16	2	117	232	—	—	55	8	9	47	5	52	5	38	7	6	2.04	0.63		
Hollesley Bay ...	303	335	2	—	226	2	457	17	271	135	619	—	—	52	2	28	135	38	91	89	184	—	—	2.04	1.70		
Lowdham Grange ...	184	164	—	—	79	—	96	—	158	29	263	—	—	37	5	2	40	10	37	29	94	5	4	1.43	0.72		
Morton Hall ...	101	120	2	2	54	29	70	3	57	39	170	—	—	26	4	1	38	2	16	13	65	1	4	1.68	0.47		
Pollington ...	98	69	—	—	58	—	23	—	35	9	81	—	—	21	1	—	8	2	18	4	26	1	—	0.83	0.22		
Prescoed (Usk) ...	86	82	—	—	95	18	36	3	35	33	136	—	—	20	3	1	26	3	30	7	45	—	1	1.58	0.37		
Weatherby ...	215	199	—	—	104	22	253	4	148	147	324	—	—	36	7	17	68	13	30	25	128	—	—	1.51	0.89		
	1,636	1,600	5	2	1,056	269	1,401	85	1,125	594	2,618	—	—	332	31	68	579	92	424	228	817	20	27	1.60	7.17		
<i>Closed borstals—male</i>																											
Deerbolt ...	24	37	—	—	26	—	18	4	8	23	61	—	—	2	3	—	19	4	3	12	17	—	1	2.54	0.17		
Dover ...	254	252	35	—	198	—	245	17	133	57	374	—	—	3	2	—	59	16	38	48	183	—	—	1.47	1.02		
Everthorpe ...	376	395	—	—	531	50	160	58	327	38	850	—	—	—	—	—	166	43	48	190	317	—	29	2.26	2.33		
Feltham ...	281	296	18	—	45	467	292	82	371	91	801	—	—	—	—	—	56	166	43	48	190	317	—	29	2.26	2.33	
Grendon ...	30	9	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	13	—	—	102	15	—	90	204	41	56	82	211	—	—	2.85	2.19	
Hindley ...	283	143	—	—	61	9	68	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	2	3	—	—	—	0.43	0.03	
Huntercombe ...	160	200	1	—	166	115	194	8	139	22	207	—	—	3	5	—	27	15	23	33	89	—	—	0.73	0.57		
Manchester ...	144	173	16	—	69	21	118	—	92	32	402	—	—	28	16	—	27	82	22	52	73	87	1	13	2.51	1.10	
Onley ...	276	207	—	—	79	69	146	9	221	4	183	—	—	1	—	—	8	9	4	8	45	57	43	—	1.27	0.50	
Portland ...	372	208	1	—	101	13	14	2	2	—	320	—	—	—	2	—	16	86	7	15	71	123	—	—	1.16	0.88	
Rochester ...	353	312	1	—	272	227	372	38	260	10	305	—	—	3	2	—	52	10	16	91	121	—	—	0.82	0.84		
Stoke Heath ...	310	173	1	—	86	166	137	7	273	36	547	—	—	36	19	—	91	18	44	79	179	10	53	1.55	1.50		
Wellingborough ...	222	223	9	—	138	53	191	3	230	7	278	—	—	10	3	—	49	20	26	64	98	—	—	0.90	0.76		
Wormwood Scrubs ...	279	378	73	2	177	10	275	5	312	—	426	—	—	—	2	—	22	73	25	35	49	199	—	—	1.82	1.10	
	3,364	3,006	156	44	1,949	1,205	2,234	244	2,600	422	5,170	—	6	188	69	313	961	264	384	839	1,747	240	159	—	—	1.54	14.16
<i>Open borstal—female</i>																											
East Sutton Park ...	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Closed borstals—female</i>																											
Bullwood Hall ...	103	185	32	—	81	228	156	21	209	5	564	—	—	10	2	—	136	81	66	49	215	—	—	—	5.48	1.54	
Holloway ...	17	23	3	—	5	—	38	—	11	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	1	13	31	—	—	—	3.82	0.18	
Styal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	120	208	35	—	86	228	194	21	220	5	629	—	—	10	2	9	147	86	67	62	246	—	—	—	—	5.24	1.72

Notes:

(1) The number of offences punished and the number of punishments awarded do not agree, it being the practice in some cases to award concurrently several forms of punishment for one offence.

(2) Attempted offences (except attempts to escape) are included in the column appropriate to the offence attempted.

(3) This figure refers to the total 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.

1 during the year ended 31st December 1973  
Prison Act 1952)

Cross personal offence to officer	Escape	Attempt to escape (2)	Assaults, other than personal violence to officer	Disobedience/Idleness	Willful damage to property	Unauthorized trans- actions/possession of un- authorized articles	Dis- respect/ Impro- priety	Other offences	Offences committed at another establishment		Annual number of offences per head of population	Average daily number of offences punished
									Escap- ing	Other offences		
—	24	3	22	24	3	88	14	132	—	—	2.33	0.80
—	6	7	26	36	12	39	73	98	—	—	4.71	0.85
—	30	7	26	80	15	127	87	230	—	—	3.15	1.65
—	2	4	11	25	6	85	15	77	—	—	3.67	0.70
—	2	—	2	20	2	24	25	53	—	—	2.28	0.43
—	2	3	4	20	3	61	11	51	—	—	1.78	0.44
—	—	—	3	103	—	23	11	79	—	—	3.05	0.52
—	—	—	—	42	—	34	8	—	—	—	2.25	0.47
—	—	—	—	43	—	33	2	1	—	—	2.31	0.56
—	—	—	—	40	—	66	13	—	—	—	2.13	0.44
—	—	—	—	54	—	32	12	—	—	—	2.11	0.43
—	—	—	—	32	—	20	9	—	—	—	2.53	0.53
—	—	—	—	75	—	76	—	—	—	—	2.39	0.73
—	17	22	227	514	54	519	137	445	—	—	2.23	5.31
—	3	6	32	45	3	20	2	3	—	—	1.60	0.31
—	1	10	37	45	12	17	42	—	—	—	1.28	0.35
—	1	8	5	16	2	25	2	6	—	—	1.28	0.28
—	4	2	77	49	4	17	1	10	—	—	2.34	0.68
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.47	0.44
—	9	32	158	166	24	111	56	197	—	—	1.61	2.06

By several forms of punishment for one offence.  
Where an inmate has been punished at two different establishments, he will appear twice in the total.

APPENDIX No. 7  
Restraints 1973

Classification of establishment	Means of restraint applied to violent or refractory inmates												
	On medical grounds by direction of the Medical Officer(1)						On other grounds						
	Number of applications of loose canvas restraint jacket		Number of times that protected rooms were used for temporary confinement		Number of persons restrained or confined		Number of applications of(2)			Number of times that special cells (other than protected rooms) were used for temporary confinement (3)		Number of persons restrained or confined	
							Body belt	Hand cuffs	Ankle straps				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Prisons:													
Open...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closed	5	—	203	24	166	24	12	—	—	3	—	283	32
Total	5	—	203	24	166	24	12	—	—	3	—	283	32
Borstals:													
Open...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closed	1	—	17	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Total	1	—	17	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Detention Centres:													
Open (Senior)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closed (Senior)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Closed (Junior)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total (all establishments)	6	—	220	24	181	24	13	—	—	3	—	304	32

(1) Rule 37 (1) Detention Centre Rules 1952; Rule 46 (6) Prison Rules 1964; Rule 45 (6) Borstal Rules 1964.  
(2) Rule 37 (2) Detention Centre Rules 1952; Rule 46 (1) Prison Rules 1964; Rule 45 (1) Borstal Rules 1964.  
(3) Rule 38 Detention Centre Rules 1952; Rule 45 Prison Rules 1964; Rule 44 Borstal Rules 1964.

APPENDIX No. 6F  
Punishments awarded and offences punished in detention centres during the year ended 31st December 1973  
(Sections 5 (2) (c) and 43 (3) (c) Prison Act 1952)

Establishment	Average population	Total inmates punished <sup>(2)</sup>	Punishments <sup>(1)</sup>									Total offences <sup>(1)</sup>	Offences committed and punished at the establishment named											Offences committed at another establishment		Annual number of offences per head of population	Average daily number of offences punished
			Confinement to detention room	Restricted diet	Reduction in grade	Forfeiture or postponement of privileges	Stoppage of payments	Caution	Removal to detention room with restricted activities	Extra work or fatigues	Forfeiture of remission		Mutiny/Incitement to mutiny	Gross personal violence to officer	Escape	Attempt to escape <sup>(2)</sup>	Assaults, other than gross personal violence to officer	Disobedience/Idleness	Willful damage to property	Unauthorised transactions/possession of unauthorised articles	Disrespect/Impropriety	Other offences	Escaping	Other offences			
<b>Senior (Open)</b>																											
North Sea Camp	125	180	—	—	35	—	21	12	—	31	224	291	—	—	24	2	4	24	3	88	14	132	—	—	2.33	0.80	
Holfesley Bay ...	66	152	—	—	17	48	138	10	5	58	225	311	—	—	6	5	22	56	12	39	73	98	—	—	4.71	0.85	
	191	332	—	—	52	48	159	22	5	89	449	602	—	—	30	7	26	80	15	127	87	230	—	—	3.15	1.65	
<b>Senior (Closed)</b>																											
Aldington ...	70	147	—	—	3	43	27	5	10	32	197	257	—	—	2	4	11	57	6	85	15	77	—	—	3.67	0.70	
Blaniyre House ...	68	100	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	—	131	155	—	—	1	—	2	25	9	24	26	65	—	—	2.28	0.43	
Buckley Hall ...	92	130	—	—	3	2	16	—	20	17	148	160	—	—	2	—	4	20	8	61	11	51	—	—	1.78	0.44	
Erlstone ...	62	108	—	—	11	—	18	1.5	4	44	133	189	—	—	2	3	39	105	5	25	11	72	—	—	3.05	0.52	
Haslar ...	77	116	—	—	7	—	33	4	7	48	139	173	—	—	—	—	3	49	—	34	8	79	—	—	3.25	0.47	
Medonsley ...	72	22	—	—	—	—	15	1	1	15	18	22	—	—	2	—	—	8	4	3	5	—	—	—	0.31	0.06	
New Hall ...	91	130	—	—	30	18	27	3	17	105	85	205	—	—	1	1	47	43	10	35	15	53	—	—	3.31	0.56	
Send ...	76	117	—	—	43	2	19	—	—	—	135	162	—	—	3	2	25	46	1	68	19	—	—	—	3.13	0.44	
Usk ...	75	101	—	—	8	4	1	—	—	14	139	158	—	—	3	6	4	54	1	39	2	49	—	—	2.53	0.43	
Werrington ...	76	126	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	191	192	—	—	1	3	5	32	5	70	16	60	—	—	2.53	0.53	
Whatton ...	111	150	—	—	1	2	33	7	39	7	220	265	—	—	2	3	87	75	5	76	9	8	—	—	2.39	0.73	
	868	1,247	—	—	125	110	208	48	94	283	1,556	1,938	—	—	17	22	227	514	54	519	137	445	—	3	2.23	5.31	
<b>Junior (Closed)</b>																											
Campsfield House	72	86	—	—	22	30	27	9	1	10	84	115	—	—	3	6	32	46	3	20	2	3	—	—	1.60	0.31	
Eastwood Park ...	99	104	—	—	12	75	12	16	—	—	90	127	—	—	1	6	37	45	2	17	9	—	—	—	1.38	0.35	
Foston Hall ...	81	91	—	—	30	—	29	4	—	—	90	101	—	—	1	—	5	10	2	25	4	6	—	—	1.25	0.28	
Kirklington ...	107	174	—	—	24	—	66	34	—	74	137	250	—	—	4	8	7	16	4	32	1	178	—	—	2.34	0.68	
Whatton ...	109	127	—	—	—	—	30	1	16	10	126	160	—	—	—	2	77	49	3	17	2	10	—	—	1.47	0.44	
	468	582	—	—	76	105	164	64	17	94	527	753	—	—	9	32	158	166	24	111	56	197	—	—	1.61	2.06	

Notes:

- (1) The number of offences punished and the number of punishments awarded do not agree, it being the practice in some cases to award concurrently several forms of punishment for one offence.  
 (2) Attempted offences (except attempts to escape) are included in the column appropriate to the offence attempted.  
 (3) This figure refers to the total 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. 7  
Restraints 1973

Classification of establishment	Means of restraint applied to violent or refractory inmates		On medical grounds by direction of the Medical Officer <sup>(1)</sup>		On other grounds		Number of persons restrained or confined	M.	F.
	Number of applications of loose canvas restraint jacket	Number of times that protected rooms were used for temporary confinement	Number of persons restrained or confined	Number of applications of <sup>(2)</sup>	Number of times that special cells (other than protected rooms) were used for temporary confinement <sup>(2)</sup>	Number of persons restrained or confined			
Prisons:									
Open...	5	203	166	—	—	3	—	—	—
Closed	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Borstals:									
Open...	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closed	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Detention Centres:									
Open (Senior)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closed (Senior)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closed (Junior)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total (all establishments)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

- (1) Rule 37 (1) Detention Centre Rules 1952; Rule 46 (6) Prison Rules 1964; Rule 45 (6) Borstal Rules 1964.  
 (2) Rule 37 (2) Detention Centre Rules 1952; Rule 46 (1) Prison Rules 1964; Rule 45 (1) Borstal Rules 1964.  
 (3) Rule 38 Detention Centre Rules 1952; Rule 45 Prison Rules 1964; Rule 44 Borstal Rules 1964.

APPENDIX No. 8

Senior Attendance Centres

During 1973, 134 males attended the Manchester centre and 131 attended the Greenwich centre. Of the total of 265, 47 were known to have had one previous conviction, 29 to have had 2 and 96 to have had 3 or more. The following table shows, by the age of the offender, the offences for which the orders were made.

Persons attending senior attendance centres, by age and offence.

Offence	Age					All ages
	17	18	19	20		
Violence against the person ...	23	3	4	—	—	30
Sexual offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary ...	9	10	—	2	—	21
Robbery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thefts and handling <sup>(1)</sup> ...	57	36	23	11	—	127
Frauds and forgeries ...	—	—	2	—	—	2
Criminal damage ...	13	4	1	2	—	20
Motoring offences <sup>(2)</sup> ...	12	11	1	7	—	31
Other offences ...	15	11	5	3	—	34
Total ...	129	75	36	25	—	265

<sup>(1)</sup> Theft and unauthorised taking of motor vehicles is included under thefts and handling and not under motoring offences.

APPENDIX No. 9  
Medical Statistics—Year ended 31st December 1973

	All establishments	Prisons						Borstals						Detention Centres		
		Open			Closed			Open			Closed			Open	Closed	
		Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	M.	
<i>Daily average sick treated:</i>																
In hospital ...	1,248	19	18	1	1,145	1,018	127	10	10	—	51	45	6	2	21	
Out of hospital ...	5,290	381	313	68	3,980	3,835	145	186	175	11	574	484	96	17	152	
<i>Releases:</i>																
On medical grounds other than under the Act <sup>(1)</sup> ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
To local hospitals under section 22 (2) (b) of the Act <sup>(1)</sup> ...	1,237	122	110	12	837	671	166	78	78	—	148	114	34	8	44	
*Number who died in local hospitals during currency of sentence ...	34	2	2	—	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Deaths:</i>																
Total (including those shown at* above) ...	61	5	5	—	55	55	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Natural causes ...	4	—	—	—	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-natural causes ...	43	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Suicides ...	14	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Remanded for mental observation:</i>																
Under 21 ...	3,651	—	—	—	3,651	3,164	487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21 and over ...	8,891	—	—	—	8,891	7,938	953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Remanded for report on state of health only:</i>																
Under 21 ...	494	—	—	—	494	487	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21 and over ...	91	—	—	—	91	89	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Persons of unsound mind:</i>																
Found under disability <sup>(2)</sup> ...	36	—	—	—	36	27	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Found not guilty (insanity) <sup>(2)</sup> ...	4	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Persons dealt with under the Mental Health Act 1959:</i>																
Removed to psychiatric hospitals by order of Secretary of State ...	79	—	—	—	57	65	2	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	
Removed on other authority ...	30	—	—	—	27	26	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	
Released to guardianship ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Released to local authority ...	27	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	

<sup>(1)</sup> Prison Act 1952.

<sup>(2)</sup> Criminal Procedure (Insanity) Act 1964.



APPENDIX No. 10

**(a) Research by Home Office Research Unit**

- (a) An experimental research project on the use of intensive matched probation and after-care treatment.
- (b) An evaluation of various aspects of community service orders.
- (c) An examination of the operation and success of day training centres.
- (d) A survey of men in prisons in the South East Region.
- (e) An examination of offenders sentenced to life imprisonment.
- (f) An examination of various aspects of the Pre-Release Employment Scheme.
- (g) A comparative study of males first notified as opiate addicts by hospitals or penal establishments in 1972.
- (h) An evaluation of parole.
- (i) A long-term follow up of the problems encountered by ex-borstal girls.

**(b) Research Supported by Home Office Grant**

University College, Cardiff: Department of Social Administration

An evaluation of Long Lartin Prison.

Leicester University: School of Social Work

An investigation into the problems facing the prisoner and his family on his imprisonment.

University of London: Institute of Psychiatry

- (a) An examination of medical aspects of the prison service.
- (b) An examination of the relevant theories about the susceptibility of certain personality types to the development of criminal tendencies.

**END**