



HOME OFFICE

REPORT
on the work of the
PRISON DEPARTMENT
1983

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PRISON DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT 1983

INTRODUCTION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

1. 1983 was a year rich in incident for the Prison Service. It also offered much promise for the future. New policies and new resources were announced, and deployed in accordance with the management strategy which the Department has been developing since the publication of the May Report in October 1979.

2. The serious incidents, such as the disturbances at Albany and Wormwood Scrubs, were matters of great concern; they are discussed in the Deputy Director General's review of the year and elsewhere in this report. In this introduction, with an eye to the future, I concentrate on the broader subjects which occupied the attention and activity of the Department in 1983, and comment on developments in the management of the Service.

3. In the first half of 1983, before the general election, the events of most lasting significance for the Prison Service were the implementation of the young offender provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 and, in management terms, the introduction of the new costing system. The successful launching of these two developments within weeks of each other was proof of the energy and adaptability of the Service.

4. After the general election, the new Home Secretary made a series of major announcements on the place of penal policy within his own wider strategy for the criminal justice system. In his speech at Blackpool on 11 October, he announced new policies on the exercise of his discretion in relation to life sentence prisoners and in relation to parole for violent and drug offenders. Details are given in paragraphs 91 to 95 of this report. On the same occasion he outlined measures to put the Prison Service on course to end overcrowding by the end of the decade, an element of which will be the reduction in the minimum qualifying period for parole, which from 1 July 1984 will significantly reduce the number of prisoners. On 21 November he gave details of the extension and acceleration of the prison building programme. Details are given in paragraphs 37 to 43 below. The prospect of more places and fewer prisoners gives great hope for the future. At the same time he was able to reveal his plans for the staffing of the Service. Details are given in paragraph 65 below. The management of recruitment and training of these new staff over the next few years and their integration into the service will be a priority as important as the management of the building programme. Equally important for the effective use of staff will be the achievement of a reduction in the current excessive reliance on voluntary overtime.

5. The Home Secretary also announced early in October that he had ordered the acceleration of a review of ways to improve the control of long-term prisoners, especially in the dispersal prisons where the most dangerous prisoners are held. On 24 October he explained, in a speech to the Annual Conference of Boards of Visitors, that a committee of prison governors and administrative officials (the Control Review Committee)

would be carrying out this review. As noted in paragraphs 98 to 101 below, 1983 was also notable for the Home Secretary's announcement of a Departmental Committee to enquire into the system of adjudication. The Committee's report should be available in 1985.

6. To implement these policies, to deliver these programmes and to manage the changes they imply, while at the same time sustaining the present operational task, is a great challenge to the Department and to the Service. It will require a clear sense of purpose, a sense that will need to permeate the whole Service. That in turn implies firm leadership from the Prisons Board and an integrated management structure that facilitates the setting, communication and pursuit of agreed objectives at the various levels of the service—establishment, region and headquarters.

7. To give practical effect to such generalities is a demanding task in any organisation, but especially so in one as large, complex and heterogeneous as the Prison Service. An essential prerequisite is a frame of reference for the conduct of the business of the Service, within which objectives may be set and performance measured. Some working definition of the functions of the Service is required to provide a focus for analysis and action. In 1983, the Prisons Board developed the following definition of the Service's task:

"To use with maximum efficiency the resources of manpower, money, buildings and plant made available to it by Parliament in order to fulfil the following functions:

- (i) to keep in custody untried or unsentenced prisoners and, at the due time, to present them to court for trial or sentence;
- (ii) to keep in custody, with such degree of security as is appropriate, having regard to the nature of the individual prisoner and his offence, sentenced prisoners for the duration of their sentence or for such shorter time as the Secretary of State may determine in cases where he has discretion;
- (iii) to provide for prisoners in custody as full a life as is consistent with the facts of custody, in particular making available the physical necessities of life; care for physical and mental health; work, education and training, physical exercise and recreation; and opportunity for religious activity; and
- (iv) to enable prisoners to retain links with the community and, where possible, to prepare them for their return to it."

8. This is to be a tool of analysis at Board level, but it also provides the baseline from which the terms of reference of regions and establishments can be developed. It is not intended to be fixed for all time. It is a statement of functions, and does not of itself indicate priorities.

9. All this may sound coldly managerial, not least because the definition of the functions of the Service takes as its starting point the need for resources to be used as efficiently as possible. But the pursuit of greater efficiency and the improvement of management are not separate from the pursuit of humane and purposeful prison conditions. They are part of it. Without adequate resources used to the best effect, proper standards cannot be attained or maintained.

10. Considerable progress was made by the Prison Department in 1983, in accordance with the principles of the Government's Financial Management Initiative, in other respects towards improved management information, resource control and delegation. This endeavour runs through all aspects of the work of the Department, and is not the subject of any self-contained section of this report. But I would draw attention in particular to the introduction in April 1983 of the new costing system and to the operational assessments (dependent for their success upon agreed statements of establishments' functions and objectives) which Regional Directors and Governors have continued to develop as a means of supervising the performance against policy of establishments in their region.

11. Much effort has been devoted to clarifying lines of accountability, notably in the management structure review. The accountable regimes experimental projects produced useful illustrations of how the analysis of resources and options at local level could lead to the clear assignation of responsibilities for the various aspects of a co-ordinated programme for an individual establishment. The planned introduction of comprehensive local budgets at each establishment should facilitate progress in that direction, drawing on the lessons of "accountable regimes" without necessarily reproducing the full machinery of the pilot projects. There has also been progress with the pilot computer project at Bedford for the more efficient management of information about prisoners in an establishment and with a study of the strategic information needs of the prison service over the next decade. Resource control reviews have produced a variety of recommendations designed to improve particular management activities.

12. Adequate resources, effectively directed, should have an impact upon the quality of all aspects of life in prison. The Home Secretary confirmed (in January 1984), in his reply to the report on prison education by the House of Commons Select Committee on Education, that the Government is firmly committed to preserving and where possible improving the quality of regimes, in which both work and education (as well as other activities) have important parts to play.

13. The Prisons Board and Ministers attach particular importance to our policy of ensuring racial equality in all aspects of the work of the Service. As reported at paragraph 123 below, a major statement on race relations, signed by the Deputy Director General and myself, was issued in August. Its purpose was to reaffirm the Department's commitment to this policy and provide guidance to Governors on the means of implementing it.

14. The report which follows gives further details of the topics mentioned above, and many others. As it shows, 1983 was a year of progress with many of the initiatives and activities which the Department has pursued since the May Committee reported. It was also a year in which the Department took on board a variety of major developments. But heavy pressures still remain. There is much room for improvement and much work still to be done in giving practical effect to the Home Secretary's strategy for the Prison Service. This record of work in 1983 shows what my own first hand observation across the Service confirms. The Prison Service has the self-confidence, the dedication and the courage to meet the demands that lie ahead.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REVIEW

15. The Director General's introduction to this report reviews the way in which the strategic management of the Prison Service was developed during 1983. In the following review, I comment on the operational matters which received most attention in the course of the year. The review draws on annual reports from Regional Directors and Governors, and aims to give the reader some impression of what it felt like to be a member of the Prison Service in 1983.

16. There were of course many points of comparison with activity in the previous year. The building programme gathered pace, so that nearly every establishment had to be run while rebuilding or renovation was in progress. I commented last year on the obvious implications for security, and the need for vigilance was if anything even greater in 1983. At the same time, and while much remains to be done, there were clear signs that the work in progress was doing much to help improve morale among both staff and prisoners. The conditions in which prisoners live are also those in which staff work. Apart from the practical improvements resulting from new building or renovation, there are considerable intangible benefits in terms of the pride which staff can take in their work. Even routine maintenance, which had been seriously under-resourced in earlier years, was proceeding by 1983 at an encouraging tempo.

17. The need to increase the stock of prison accommodation available was vividly illustrated by the inability of the Service, for much of 1983, to find room in Prison Department establishments for all the persons committed to custody in the South East, and especially in the London area. As a result, some prisoners had to be held temporarily in police and court cells. Following the Home Secretary's undertaking that the routine use of this unsatisfactory arrangement would cease by the end of 1983, quite exceptional efforts were made by a wide range of staff to find ways of using existing prison accommodation more flexibly, and to use new accommodation to the best advantage as it became available. In the event, police cells were cleared in the last days of December; although some further use did have to be made of police cells early in 1984 pending the opening of the renovated A Wing at Wormwood Scrubs in April. In fact, the tactical management of the system, as it is called, is bound to remain difficult until the new prisons now under construction become available.

18. As in 1982, the need to provide escorts for building workers was an added pressure on the staff resources of establishments. The announcement in October 1983 of a large increase in staff numbers, which the Director-General mentions in his introduction, undoubtedly had a tonic effect on the Service as a whole. During the year itself, however, the shortage of available staff to carry out essential tasks inevitably had unwelcome effects. Many staff worked very long hours. This is highly undesirable, not only operationally but because of the disruption to family and social life. It is therefore greatly to be hoped that the current excessive reliance on voluntary overtime can be reduced as staffing levels increase. At present, the Service is heavily dependent on the

large amounts of overtime worked. An illustration of this is to be found in the women's prisons, where the reluctance of many women officers to undertake the large amounts of overtime worked by men meant that exceptional efforts had to be made to ensure that establishments continued to function adequately.

19. For men and women staff alike, the maintenance of security and control remained of course a central task throughout 1983. There is much else beyond that which staff should strive for, but security and control are the essential prerequisites. Much of the unsung work of the Prison Service consists of ensuring, as unobtrusively as possible, that establishments are run safely, and that the stable existence which most prisoners welcome is maintained. That needs to be appreciated if only because it is the occasional break-downs which, although exceptional, inevitably attract widespread public attention. The disturbances which took place at Albany in May and at Wormwood Scrubs in June of 1983 were both very serious. In the former incident, the Service demonstrated how, as a measure of last resort, the correct use of MUFTI tactics (Minimum Use of Force Tactical Intervention) can restore order effectively even in the face of large-scale indiscipline. The Wormwood Scrubs incident was notable for the outstanding presence of mind and courage shown by staff, who managed to contain what would otherwise undoubtedly have developed into a far more serious confrontation than actually occurred. Subsequently, the Home Secretary personally presented a Certificate of Commendation to Principal Officer Dixon.

20. There was continuing concern about escapes from escorts and hospitals. Guidance about this was circulated to the Service and I am pleased to note that the record improved during the second half of the year.

21. On the other hand, a most unwelcome new trend was the increased number of incidents of hostage taking. Eleven such incidents occurred in 1983, the highest total ever in a single year. All such incidents are very serious, but some of those which occurred in 1983—for example, that in which an Assistant Governor at Parkhurst was held hostage for 2 days—were exceptionally dangerous. It is a credit to all the staff who have been involved in hostage incidents, or who have had to deal with them, that no serious physical injury has been caused. Training in techniques for dealing with hostage incidents has been and remains a priority.

22. In matters of control, as with other subjects, relevant and effective training can do much to increase both competence and confidence. As in 1982, so also in 1983, I was heartened by the amount of training undertaken. The national training establishments and the Regional training units all developed their programmes in 1983. Governors continued to give their support by making staff available for courses, despite operational pressures, and training officers in establishments generally showed a high level of commitment. Both initial training and developmental training are vital for the future health of the Prison Service.

23. It is perhaps not easy for the general reader to appreciate the need for both continuity and innovation in the training provided to members of the Prison Service. Staff must be trained not only to carry out the traditional tasks of the Service well, but also to cope with new developments which have

come thick and fast in recent years. The implementation in May 1983 of the young offender provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 required extensive training for staff in establishments affected by the Act. Another major new development was training in the details of the proposed new common working agreement. Two other examples, among many, were the continuing attention given to training in aspects of race relations and the programme of training in preparation for the introduction of the new costing system in April. The volume and quality of training undertaken in 1983, and the ingenuity shown in order to make time for it, were evidence of the importance which the Service rightly attaches to this aspect of self-renewal and development.

24. The historic changes in the young offender system, to which I referred in the preceding paragraph, are described in detail in paragraphs 106 to 114 of this report. Within the brief compass of this review, I can do no more than record my own personal appreciation of the hard work and imagination shown by very many staff to prepare for the introduction of youth custody and for the new range of detention centre sentence lengths. In developing suitable regimes, and in responding to the consequences of discontinuing the indeterminacy of the old borstal sentence, the Service showed itself well able to adapt and to reshape its operations to suit the new arrangements. An immediate result of the introduction of the new determinate sentence of youth custody was a sudden temporary drop in the numbers of young offenders in Prison Department establishments. A less tangible effect was the apprehension by some staff that the change from the indeterminate borstal sentence to the determinate sentence of youth custody could make control less easy to maintain. In the event, staff generally have handled the changes well. The main cause for concern has been over the number of youth custody trainees who have had to be held in local prisons because room in youth custody centres could not be found for them. The Service will need to continue to respond flexibly, as the new sentencing pattern settles down. To date, however, the transition from borstal training to youth custody training has been accomplished with remarkable success, reflecting credit on all concerned.

25. The introduction of the new costing system and planning for the reduction in the minimum qualifying period for parole have added appreciably to the work of the administrative staff in most establishments. Because that work so seldom brings them into the public eye, it is not generally realised how essential it is to the running of our establishments. In fact, it impinges on every aspect of a prison's life, from the calculation of a prisoner's date of release to that of the staff's pay, and from the victualling of the kitchen to the provision of clothing and furniture. The Service is fortunate in having this work performed conscientiously and efficiently, as a matter of course, year after year.

26. It is, indeed, the efficient and conscientious performance of routine tasks which has occupied the bulk of the Prison Service, of all ranks and specialisms, during 1983 as in preceding years. This review draws attention to the highlights; but it is right that it should also make mention of the steady application to the carrying out of the unglamorous, unpublicised work which is the basis of the Service's contribution to the public safety.

Chapter One

POPULATION

27. The average population in 1983 was nearly 43,500, about 200 below the 1982 average, although higher than in 1981. The population was at its highest during the year in March when it was about 44,700. This was above the highest figure for 1982, 44,500, but was still well below the previous record figure of 45,500 recorded in July 1981. At the beginning of the year the population was about 42,200 and it rose quickly to the maximum in late March. It then fell rapidly to nearly 43,700 in early April before rising sharply to reach almost 44,700 again in May. This was followed by another rapid fall and from June to December the population fluctuated between 43,300 and 43,900 before falling, as usual in December, to 41,700.

28. The following table shows how the population in 1983 was made up, and the highest end of month numbers recorded for each category during the year:

*Table 1. Prison population in 1983**

	Average		Highest†	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Awaiting trial or sentence	7,338	31	7,945	365
Sentenced adult prisoners (including fine defaulters)	24,752	805	25,637	885
Non-criminal prisoners	297	27	379	55
Sentenced young offenders (young prisoners, borstal and youth custody trainees and fine defaulters)	7,992	245	8,370	268
Detention centre trainees‡	1,693	—	2,240	—
Total	42,072	1,390	—	—

*Figures exclude those in police cells.

†The highest figures are for each sub-group separately and did not all occur on the same day.

‡Fine defaulters held in detention centres are included in the figures for sentenced young offenders.

Comparison with 1982

29. The following table compares the average population in 1983 with that for 1982:

Table 2. Average populations 1982 and 1983

	Males			Females		
	1982	1983	% change	1982	1983	% change
Awaiting trial or sentence	7,079	7,338	+ 4	306	313	+ 2
Sentenced adult prisoners	24,796	24,752	+ 0	767	805	+ 5
Non-criminal prisoners	376	297	- 21	18	27	+ 50
Sentenced young offenders (young prisoners, borstal and youth custody trainees)	8,017	7,992	- 0	235	245	+ 4
Detention centre trainees	2,113	1,693	- 20	—	—	—
Total	42,381	42,072	- 1	1,326	1,390	+ 5

Distribution of population

30. Appendix 3 gives the distribution of persons in custody among the several types of establishments in the prison system, and provides the average and highest population figures in 1983 for each prison service establishment during the year.

Cell sharing

31. As has been the case for some years there was continued pressure of demand on accommodation in both local prisons and remand centres, and cell sharing remained high, especially among male inmates. The following table shows the highest number of men and women located two or three to a cell in each of the years 1973–1983:

Table 3. Highest numbers of inmates sleeping two or three in a cell

Year	Two or three in a cell	Of which	
		Three in a cell	Two in a cell
1973.....	12,609	4,221	8,388
1974.....	14,146	4,122	10,024
1975.....	15,640	5,298	10,342
1976.....	16,435	5,709	10,726
1977.....	15,990	4,950	11,040
1978.....	16,098	5,082	11,016
1979.....	16,585	4,833	11,752
1980.....	17,787	5,847	11,940
1981.....	16,904	5,610	11,294
1982.....	16,751	4,377	12,374
1983.....	17,055	4,971	12,084

Remand prisoners

32. The highest end of month number of remand prisoners in 1983 was 8,310 at the end of August. This was 600 more than the highest figure in 1982. As shown in Table 2 above, the average number of male remand prisoners rose from 7,100 in 1982 to 7,300 in 1983. The remand population in January was 7,600. It fell to its lowest in the year, 6,700 in March, rose to 7,700 in May, fell slightly before the August peak and finished at 7,600 again in December.

Adult male prisoners

33. The number of adult male prisoners of all types at the end of the year was about 28,700. This part of the population was at its greatest in February when it was over 30,300. The average number of adult males in closed prisons increased from 26,600 in 1982 to 26,800 in 1983, whereas the average in open prisons increased very slightly to about 3,100. At the end of the year about 2,950 prisoners were contained in the 3,284 places available in open prisons.

Male young offenders

34. The borstal trainee population remained at about 5,000 from January to April. This compares with an average of 5,200 in 1982. When youth custody sentences were introduced in May, the sentences of all existing borstal

trainees were converted to twelve months youth custody and, in addition, time spent in custody on remand then counted towards the sentence, as a result of which some 800 former borstal trainees were discharged immediately. The remaining 4,500 trainees had their sentences converted to youth custody. The number of youth custody trainees increased to nearly 7,300 in October. By December the number had fallen to 7,000. The average population of young prisoners between January and April was 3,100. No young offenders were sentenced to imprisonment after the implementation of Part 1 of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 on 24 May and by December there were only 750 young prisoners left. Most were in the youth custody centres. The average number of borstal trainees and young prisoners together in 1982 was 8,000, the same as the average number of borstal trainees, young prisoners and youth custody trainees taken together in 1983.

35. The population of the detention centres was also considerably affected by the changes brought about by the introduction of youth custody on 24 May. As a result of these changes (described in paragraphs 106 to 114) some 180 trainees were discharged immediately. The average population of senior detention centres fell from 1,450 in 1982 to 1,140 in 1983. From January to April it fluctuated between 1,240 and 1,530. In May it started to fall reaching 960 in November and 700 in December. The average in junior detention centres fell from 660 to 560. Between January and April it varied from 490 to 710 and between May and December it varied between 470 and 610.

Women and girls

36. The numbers of females in custody during 1983 fluctuated between 1,320 and 1,470. The highest was in October. This compares with a peak of 1,370 in 1982. The average numbers increased from 1,330 in 1982 to 1,390 in 1983. The borstal trainee population remained at 140 from January to April, similar to the average for 1982. With the introduction of youth custody, the sentences of all existing borstal trainees were converted to 12 months youth custody; there were 160 trainees in May and the number fluctuated between 210 and 230 between June and December. As with males, no young offenders were sentenced to imprisonment after 24 May and the number of young prisoners therefore decreased from 120 in January to 10 in December.

Chapter Two

RESOURCES: ACCOMMODATION, STAFF AND FINANCE

Accommodation

37. At the beginning of the year the Property Services Agency, which is responsible to the Home Office for the design and construction of new prisons, had been authorised to undertake a programme of 10 new prison projects. Three of these—at Wayland, Stocken and Appleton Thorn—were under construction, while the remainder were at various stages of design.

38. In April work began on site on the new Category B dispersal prison at Full Sutton, Humberside, which is expected to be completed in mid 1986. Four further projects—at Bovingdon, Garth, Gaynes Hall and Swaleside—are due to progress from design to construction stage in 1984 and Featherstone in 1985.

39. In November the Home Secretary announced a major increase in resources for the prison service. Part of this is to be used for the expansion and acceleration of the prison building programme with the objective of ending prison and overcrowding before the 1990s. The ten new prisons already in the programme are to be progressed as quickly as possible, and four more new prison projects are to be added to the programme. Sites for three of these additional projects have been identified at Bicester in Oxfordshire, March in Cambridgeshire and Lancaster in Lancashire. Negotiations are currently taking place with the Milton Keynes Development Corporation with a view to identifying a suitable site within the designated new town area in Buckinghamshire for the fourth project.

40. Two of the proposed new prisons—Bicester and Milton Keynes—are being planned as local prisons, to hold a mix of convicted and unconvicted prisoners, and to service the courts in the surrounding areas. Together with the Woolwich project, which is already in the programme, these will be the first local prisons to be built this century. March will be a Category B non-dispersal prison and Lancaster will be for young offenders. The Bicester site was identified following the abandonment of the Lockwood project on which planned clearance was refused in 1982. Planning clearance for Bicester was obtained early in 1983. Clearance for March has also been obtained.

41. The 14 new prisons in the enlarged programme will provide accommodation for some 6,600 prisoners. In addition, redevelopment schemes planned or in progress in existing establishments, which are undertaken by the Home Office's Directorate of Works, are expected to produce some 4,000 further new inmate places by the end of the decade.

42. These schemes include the major projects at Acklington, Castington, Channings Wood, Dartmoor, Deerbolt, Guys Marsh, Hatfield, Highpoint,

Liverpool, Prescoed, Wakefield and Wormwood Scrubs, on which work continued during 1983. The work of replacing the long stay unit at Feltham was completed during the year, and construction of the short stay unit has now begun. Design work is proceeding on major projects at Aylesbury, Bedford, Lincoln and Sudbury and work has commenced at Leyhill and Nottingham. Following the serious disturbance at Albany in May, special arrangements were made for an immediate start to be made on the work needed to restore it to its full operational capacity. This is expected to be completed by the summer of 1984.

43. The scheme to provide access to night sanitation by means of electric unlocking at Blundeston was completed in the second wing, which was reoccupied in November. Because of operational requirements it has not so far been possible to obtain possession of further wings so as to extend the provision to the remaining two living blocks, which lack facilities for access to sanitary facilities. Work began during the year on the scheme at Stafford, which involves providing access to integral sanitation from individual cells and a redesignation of some as two-man cells. It is intended that where major redevelopment or refurbishment projects are undertaken at existing establishments, involving work on the living accommodation, the opportunity should normally be taken to make provision within the scheme for access to night sanitation. Work is continuing on a number of projects of this kind, including Dartmoor, Leeds, Liverpool, Parkhurst and Wormwood Scrubs.

Staff

Recruitment of Prison Officers

44. 1983 was a buoyant recruitment year and there was no difficulty in meeting the target. Activity again centres mainly on Job Centre based exercises and involved members of the Selection Boards and prison officers from establishments. There was a slight decrease in the number of people making initial enquiries but an increase in the number of applications received. The months of November and December produced the peak response of over 2,000 applications in each month. Advertising costs amounted to £51,600 against £47,750 in 1982 but the increase was due almost entirely to the effects of inflation.

45. In February an exercise was launched with the aim of attracting people from ethnic minority groups. The exercise, which lasted nine weeks, was confined to Wolverhampton and the London Boroughs of Lambeth and Wandsworth. A total of 1,593 applications were received of which 94 were identified as coming from people in ethnic groups. Unfortunately, only 2 candidates from those groups finally took up appointment. The result was disappointing, but further campaigns are being conducted in other areas where substantial numbers of people in ethnic minority groups live. The Department is also examining ways in which the recruitment teams can build up relationships with community leaders in an attempt to generate a climate in which more people will come forward.

46. The following table gives figures for 1983 and the three previous years:

Table 4. Recruitment of Prison Officers

	Year	Number of enquiries received	Number of completed applications	Number who joined for training	Number who joined on completion of training*
Men	1980	67,941	29,067	1,198	1,193
	1981	4,936	5,136	415	568
	1982	22,015	18,881	557	329
	1983	17,946	19,631	1,215	1,122
Women.....	1980	16,323	2,793	121	152
	1981	3,786	1,734	89	59
	1982	3,169	1,195	120	135
	1983	3,297	1,497	104	67

*Includes former prison officers returning to the Service.

47. The number of prison officers lost through retirement, resignation, promotion out of the prison officer class or from other causes was 597. This unusually high number includes 146 retirements in October when the policy that no prison officer should serve beyond the age of 60 came into operation.

Table 5. Prison Officer Class—numbers in post

	Year	Senior Grades	Prison Officer Grade		Prison Auxiliaries Temporary Officers	House Matrons	Night Patrol Officers	Total	Daily average of inmates in custody during preceding year	*Ratio of officers to inmates
			Established	Under Training						
Men	1 Jan 1981	3,470	11,247	376	477	—	601	16,171	40,593	1:2.65
	1982	3,550	11,417	183	456	—	566	16,172	41,904	1:2.70
	1983	3,716	11,276	388	434	—	596	16,410	42,381	1:2.72
	1984	3,916	11,773	283	442	—	583	17,002	42,072	1:2.54
Women.....	1981	57	536	33	172	31	70	899	1,516	1:1.82
	1982	69	541	57	144	28	62	901	1,407	1:1.72
	1983	65	625	23	135	23	63	934	1,326	1:1.49
	1984	76	624	33	120	20	64	937	1,390	1:1.51

*Not including prison officers under training or prison auxiliaries who are not directly involved in the supervision of inmates. House matrons are also excluded as they work in establishments for males.

Table 6. Staff in Post—all grades

Date	Prison Officer Class	Governor Class	Other non-industrial Staff	Industrial Staff	Total
1 January 1981	17,070	525	4,173	2,313	24,081
1982	17,073	532	4,116	2,240	23,961
1983	17,344	550	4,200	2,159	24,253
1984	17,939	483	5,027	2,576	26,025

Recruitment to Other Classes

48. Among the full time appointments made during the year were 227 administrative group staff, 130 civilian instructors, 36 nursing staff, 7 medical officers, 5 chaplains, 4 psychologists, 17 psychological assistants and 2 pharmacy technicians.

Recruitment to Governor Grades

49. During 1983 there were 21 appointments to the Assistant Governor (Trainee) grade. Of these 3 men were successful in the competition limited to the prison officer class and 9 men and 9 women were appointed from the open competition. During the year 5 Governors and 2 Assistant Governors were lost to the Service following deaths or retirements. There were no resignations.

Central Training

50. The Department attaches high importance to efficient and effective management training. At the centre of such training is the Command Course for newly appointed Governors III. The first Command Course was held at the Prison Service College, Wakefield from January to April 1983. This course concentrated largely on the role and responsibilities of the Governor in charge; all newly-appointed Governors III will attend a Command Course.

51. The planning of the Command Course was the largest major project of the Training, Planning and Course Development Unit which was set up in 1981. The establishment of this Unit has made possible a systematic approach to training. Training needs are analysed and suitable training introduced accordingly. Courses are to be evaluated and reviewed periodically and where necessary, changes will be made to ensure that the courses continue to meet the training needs of the Service.

52. A course for Heads of Departments was re-introduced and brought up to date. The Governors IV course and the Chief Officers' course were altered after thorough reviews so that they complement the Command Course and at the same time meet the needs of the role and the role holders. Work is going ahead on a new Development Course for Assistant Governors and review of the initial training course for Assistant Governors will begin shortly. The first of a series of Senior Command Studies will begin in 1984. These studies will help Governors II in their existing roles and prepare them for senior appointments. The studies will be spread over three years and will be based on a number of short, modular training courses. A review of Senior Officer training will begin in 1984. A review of the Initial Training Course for new entrant prison officers is already under way. The team for this project includes planning unit members as well as staff involved in the present Initial Training Course at Leyhill Officers' Training School and the Prison Service College, Aberford Road, Wakefield.

53. The contribution of central training is not confined to the running of residential courses. There is an increasing demand for training packages to be used locally. Such packages help to reduce unnecessary variations in practice and encourage the maintenance of consistently high standards. Progress was achieved in 1983 in developing the use of video films in central, regional and local training.

54. The Prison Service College, Aberford Road, successfully adapted to its role of providing Initial Training for officers and a range of other courses. Leyhill Officers' Training School worked to capacity throughout the year and the staff there believe that this has contributed to high morale. Students at

Leyhill raised £3,000 for a local Children's Home and helped in numerous other ways at the Home.

55. Privatisation of the catering and domestic services at training establishments was completed in September when the Prison Service College, Aberford Road, was privatised. An upgrading and refurbishment programme began at the Prison Service College, Love Lane, Wakefield. This is the first such programme in the College for many years.

Regional and Local Training

56. The Regional Training Units showed an increased dynamism which helped to sustain the significant contribution which they make to the Department's training strategy. This achievement is particularly notable in view of the difficulties which the Units encounter in arranging training at a time when establishments' staff in post fall below the authorised staffing level.

57. During the year, in addition to the usual varied range of courses, courses were held on the common working agreement and on computation of sentences.

58. The differing circumstances of establishments were reflected in their varying ability to cope with constraints when considering local training programmes. At some establishments, these training programmes remained full and relevant, but at a significant number of establishments the level was lower than desirable. This was pointed out in several of the regions by HM Chief Inspector which emphasised the need for an annual training programme at local level to be implemented.

59. The importance of tackling the race relations aspects of the Service's work has been increasingly recognised and training opportunities in this area were expanded in 1983. In addition to the one week courses for Governors organised by the University of Manchester (Holly Royde College) in co-operation with the Prison Department, two courses for Chief Officers organised in a similar way by the North East London Polytechnic proved to be useful. Courses for Chief Officers were included in the developing strategy for race relations training. Further courses for race relations liaison officers were arranged by the Prison Service College. The regional training units, including the regional race relations co-ordinators, arranged various courses for officers and race relations inputs on existing courses. The Department also encouraged local initiatives such as placements in the ethnic minorities communities. The experience gained from these courses and initiatives suggested that they are of assistance to Governors and members of their staffs in identifying and dealing with race relations matters in their establishments. Consideration is now being given to the range of staff grades for whom similar courses might be helpful and to the best way of meeting their needs.

60. The Leicester Training Centre, which is responsible for the training of administration office staff in job-related subjects and management, ran courses on a regular basis in London as well as at Leicester. The Centre continued to implement a full and effective programme of courses for which there was a high demand. New areas of training during the year were parole and lifer procedures, sentence calculation in young offender establishments and contract procedures.

61. The Staff Training Review Committee under the chairmanship of the Director of Personnel and Finance continued to meet at regular intervals to review various aspects of training.

62. Meetings were held with representatives from the Association of Chief Police Officers, the Association of Chief Officers of Probation, senior Prison Service personnel, together with representatives from the appropriate Home Office divisions and the Inspectorates of the Police and Probation Services to explore the possibilities of greater co-operation between the police, prison and probation services in the field of training. These discussions are continuing.

Commendations

63. Three officers were commended by the Secretary of State for exceptional conduct. Two officers from Norwich rescued an inmate from a cell fire in particularly difficult and hazardous circumstances and a principal officer from Wormwood Scrubs led staff against rioting inmates. A further 65 officers received official recognition for meritorious conduct beyond the call of duty, 43 of whom received the Regional Director's certificate of commendation which was introduced on 1 April.

Manpower Control

64. The 1982 report referred to a decision to strengthen the Headquarters and Regional manpower teams with the aim of producing significant increases in the efficiency and effectiveness of manpower control. Following on from this development, 41 full or partial manpower reviews of the work of prison officers in establishments were conducted during 1983. By the end of the year implementation of 20 of these reports had been agreed, as well as of 10 reports compiled in previous years. In addition, reports of 21 staff inspections of other areas of work within establishments were considered.

65. The new system for monitoring the amount of overtime worked by prison officers which had been developed in 1982 was made permanent early in 1983, and now provides a valuable indicator for headquarters management of the level of overtime which it is necessary to ask prison officers to work. Meeting the needs of the Service continues to require high levels of overtime working, and partly as a response to this pressure on staff the Home Secretary announced in November the Government's decision to allow the Service to grow by 5,500 additional staff in the four year period up to April 1988. Just over 5,000 of these staff will be prison officers, and this strengthening of staffing levels will permit a significant reduction in the Service's need for overtime working as well as meeting the staffing needs of the new accommodation which will become available during the period and allowing the introduction of a new attendance system for prison officers.

Industrial Relations

66. The climate of industrial relations in the Prison Service continued to improve, and the willingness of the trade unions to continue to seek the resolution of local disputes as near the point of origin as possible paid dividends. There were points of disagreement, some of them quite fundamental, and many remain difficult to resolve. Nonetheless, there is a deter-

mination on both sides of the Whitley Council to seek solutions to outstanding problems. At national level it is encouraging to report the establishment of a forum in which representatives from both the POA and Home Office Trade Union Side (HOTUS) met in tripartite consideration of the handling of problems associated with the introduction of new technology. This development showed a recognition of the fact that in matters of consultation, as well as during disputes, there is a need to reconcile the differences of view which can exist between unions representing different sections of the Prison Service.

67. Staff at a number of establishments took industrial action in support of local disputes during the year. Whilst these most often concerned manning levels, there were also disputes touching upon the management structure of establishments.

68. At the end of the year two national level disputes remain unresolved. The POA had adopted a policy of non-cooperation in internal investigations into allegations of staff misconduct. The Department has continued to press for a resolution of this dispute and it is hoped that one may be found in the context of the current review of the code of discipline. The second dispute surrounds the POA refusal to complete "use of force" reports until standardised reporting procedures have been agreed. Considerable progress has been made in framing procedures for reporting, but at the end of the year two points remained to be resolved.

69. Some progress was made with the restructuring of the Prison Department Whitley Council, but some difficulties remain. To some extent, protracted discussions on the proposed common working agreement have limited the time the POA could devote to other business. The proposal put to both the Prison Officers' Association and the Home Office Trade Union Side for the creation of a joint forum in which the Prison Department could meet all non-industrial unions with Prison Service interests remains under review. Many disputes arose because of the lack of agreed procedures, and it remains a matter of departmental priority to agree procedures for consultation and for handling disputes.

Common Attendance System

70. During the first part of the year discussions continued with representatives of the Prison Officers' Association aimed at clarifying the procedures to be completed before a decision could be reached on the implementation of the Common Attendance System for prison officers. On completion of these discussions copies of the text of the new working agreement and its associated shift systems were widely distributed throughout the service, and manpower staff undertook a major training exercise to ensure that representatives of local management and staff were familiar with the new system. These training courses prepared the way for a process of discussions between local Governors and POA branch representatives about the particular shift systems to be worked by each group of staff should a final decision to implement the new system be taken. These discussions were still continuing at the end of the year.

Prison Service Pay

71. The Department was asked during the year to examine a number of proposals about aspects of the remuneration of various of its professional groups. These would have affected existing pay relativities within the Prison Service. Until the shape of pay arrangements for non-industrial staff in the Civil Service is decided following the Megaw Report there is little scope for manoeuvre in considering such claims.

Prison Officers' Payroll System

72. Technical trials of the Technology for Business 2500 micro-computer and its associated payroll software, which earlier were selected for the proposed Machine Aided Payroll System for prison officers' weekly pay, were completed at the beginning of the year. Subsequently, negotiations essential before machines could be introduced continued during the year with the Departmental Trades Unions Sides, the suppliers and other management interests. In December, the first orders were placed for machines for installation at two prisons in the north and south east administrative regions as part of departmental plans for phased implementation.

Quarters

73. The trend by staff towards owner-occupation progressed steadily and the proportion of staff living in their own accommodation rose from 55% to 63%. The indications are that this proportion will continue to rise in 1984.

74. The Department continued to adjust local stocks of quarters to meet the lessening demand and during the year 634 surplus quarters were sold. By the end of 1983 the total stock of quarters had been reduced to 9,777. Of the total stock 908 vacant quarters were declared surplus and 247 quarters were sold to occupants.

75. The programme for improvements to quarters continued. Over 1,200 permanent quarters were up-graded during 1983, mainly by the installation of central heating, but also by the provision of storm porches, improvements to kitchens and some more extensive up-grading to older quarters.

Finance

76. Financial information is available in relation to financial years which are not strictly comparable to the calendar year covered by an annual report. The actual costs given in paragraphs 77 to 80 below relate to the financial year 1982-83, ended 31 March 1983, which is the last year for which complete figures are available. Details of estimate provision for the financial year 1983-84 are given in paragraph 81.

Resources, Expenditure and Costs 1982-83

77. Funds available to the Prison Department to run the Prison Service are granted annually by Parliament, as part of the Supply Estimates, in the Prisons Vote. In the financial year 1982-83 the actual expenditure charged to the Prisons Vote, net of receipts, was £487m. However, because of the nature of the government accounting system, some costs attributable to the running of the prison system (for example, superannuation, capital costs of

new prisons and common services such as HMSO) are borne in other Votes. Taking these into account, the true net cost of running the prison service in 1982-83, as shown in Appendix 2, was £570m.

78. As can be seen from the Appendix, by far the greatest proportion of this cost—some 65%—went on staff at establishments, an indication of the manpower intensive nature of a service where inmates require constant supervision and control; 11% went on maintenance, repairs and capital expenditure on the prison estate, 10% on general supplies and operating expenses, 4% on industries and on central administration and 3% on welfare. Because the manpower costs are not apportioned, these figures do not, however, give an adequate picture of the way in which the money available to the prison service is spent on different activities. The prison costing system, described in paragraph 85 below, will provide better information.

79. The average weekly cost of keeping a person in prison in 1982-83 was £218. This conceals considerable variation between the costs in type of establishment as shown below:

Table 7

<i>Establishments for males</i>	£
Dispersal prisons.....	433
Other closed training prisons.....	205
Local prisons and remand centres.....	200
Open prisons.....	158
Borstals and YP centres.....	231
Detention centres.....	211
<i>All female establishments.....</i>	<i>308</i>

80. Average figures are a convenient way of relating expenditure on the Prison Service to the individual prisoners. They are, however, only a very broad reflection of the great diversity of Prison Department establishments, which vary in regime, security requirements, and other characteristics which are important cost determinants. Moreover, it must be stressed that average costs are not to be equated with marginal costs. In other words, no significant savings can be predicted from a fall in the prison population unless it is of sufficient magnitude to enable the Department to close down complete establishments. A marginal drop in population is often reflected in higher average weekly costs because fixed costs remain at the same level.

Resources in 1983-84

81. In 1983-84, the original cash limit on the Prisons Vote, net of receipts, was £538m. This was reduced in the course of the year to £530m both to take account of reductions in the National Insurance surcharge and as a result of a cut imposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on all cash-limited Votes in July 1983. It was subsequently increased in February 1984 to £534m. In addition, £20m for the building of new prisons, and associated fees, was provided on the PSA Vote for 1983-84. Net provision on the Prisons Vote in 1983-84 showed an increase of 9% over 1982-83. This increase was intended mainly to cover the costs of additional staff and the continuation of the building and maintenance programme.

Management of Resources

82. Like all cash-limited Votes, the Prisons Vote has to be managed carefully in order to ensure that the cash limit is not exceeded. This is achieved by regular monitoring of the rate at which the funds are being spent, and forward commitments entered into, with action taken to ensure that expenditure is held within the cash limit.

Development of Financial Management Systems

83. Work on the development of accounting improvements in the Prison Service started in early 1981 following the lines recommended in the report of the May Committee of Inquiry into United Kingdom Prison Services. This task was given even greater impetus by the launching of the Government's financial management initiative in May 1982.

84. Consultants Arthur Young McClelland Moores & Co were commissioned to design for the Prison Service an integrated parliamentary Vote and costing system which also provided for future development of cash budgets for penal establishments and stores. The study, which was commenced in June 1981, was carried out in conjunction with the Prison Department Finance Division and resulted in a financial information system being implemented on 1 April 1983.

85. The system provides for all expenditure on the Prisons Vote, and expenditure borne in other Departments' Votes, as well as for the value of goods and services supplied from intra prison service sources and other notional costs such as superannuation, to be charged to the establishment, or administrative unit, which benefited from that service. It also provided for expenditure at individual penal establishments to be attributed or appointed to functions within the establishment. These functions, called cost centres, are as follows; inmate control; inmate care; inmate occupation; escorts; works and administration; with provision for further sub-divisions as required. Information is provided from a number of sources (for example, the central payment of bills and local cash disbursements) and is processed on a main frame computer using a commercial software package by ICL. Standard reports are issued monthly for consideration by each establishment showing its current expenditure analysed both by type of expenditure and by cost centre. Quarterly management reports are also issued to establishments showing total average costs per inmate of running the establishment by type of expenditure and function. Within each establishment, cost centre managers are appointed to report to the Governor on the pattern of expenditure portrayed in the reports. Appropriate summary reports are provided too for senior management at region and headquarters. Because of the administrative arrangements for settling accounts and the collection of information from external sources, the full costs of running the Prison Service will be available only on an annual basis.

86. Attention has already been given to the next stage of development. This is to introduce greater delegated financial powers to Governors of penal establishments. It was decided that the starting point for this work should be a study to establish and document the points in the Prison Department organisation at which decisions with expenditure implications were made

and to record the formal machinery for arriving at such decisions, with particular reference to the formal responsibilities for management of the Prisons Vote. This study, which was commissioned in October 1983 for completion early in 1984, will provide a basis for developing a greater measure of delegated financial control within the Prison Service.

Chapter Three

OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Adult Male Offenders

Local Prisons and Remand Centres

87. Overcrowding at local prisons and remand centres remained a serious problem. The pressure on accommodation for unconvicted and unsentenced prisoners was again particularly acute. The average daily remand population was about 500 higher than in 1982, an increase about 100 greater than that experienced in each of the previous 4 years. During the year a remand centre was opened at Swansea to take under-21 remands who would previously have gone to Cardiff, thereby enabling Cardiff to give some relief to Pucklechurch. At Dorchester, facilities for under-21 remands were introduced, as a first step to creating a remand centre designed to give some relief to Winchester.

88. Because of the increase in the remand population and the continued unavailability of a substantial amount of accommodation in London and the south east during essential rebuilding and refurbishment work, it was again necessary to use police and court accommodation in the London area and nearby counties to hold prisoners, nearly all of whom were unsentenced. For a short period in April, because of industrial action by staff at Manchester Prison, police accommodation had to be used for prisoners remanded into custody in the Greater Manchester area. The average number of prisoners held each night in police and court accommodation was 280.

89. During the second half of the year steps were taken to eliminate the routine use of police cell accommodation by the end of the year. These centred around a complete restructuring of the London prison system whereby the main London adult remand function was transferred from Brixton to Wormwood Scrubs. B and C Halls at Wormwood Scrubs exchanged roles, thereby reducing its convicted population and increasing its unconvicted population by about 170. Brixton continued to take remand prisoners from Surrey, Hertfordshire and South Essex and medical remands and started taking prisoners committed for trial at the Crown Court who would previously have been held in Wormwood Scrubs. It was whilst these changes were being put into effect that the peak figure of 626 prisoners in police cells was reached on the night of 4 December. By the end of the year all prisoners had been removed from police cells.

Dispersal Prisons

90. In November, HMP Frankland took its first Category A prisoners and became fully operational as a dispersal prison.

Release on licence

91. Paragraphs 95 to 114 of the 1982 report referred to the Prison Department's assumption of responsibility for the parole scheme and all aspects of the management and possible release of life sentence prisoners and

set out the procedures for reviewing life sentence prisoners and an outline of the parole scheme.

92. In 1983 the life sentence population still continued to increase and by the end of the year had risen to about 1,870.

93. 10,077 parole cases were dealt with in 1983. 5,346 were granted parole, 1,903 under Section 35 of the Criminal Justice Act 1972. 543 prisoners declined consideration. During 1983, 512 parolees were recalled to prison.

94. On 30 November 1983, the Home Secretary made the following statement in the House of Commons about parole and life sentence prisoners.

“On 4 August 1975, the right hon. Member for Glasgow, Hillhead (Mr Jenkins) as Home Secretary, made a statement about the ways in which he proposed to exercise the discretion given him in the Criminal Justice Act 1967 with regard to the release of prisoners on parole. That statement was made after consulting the Parole Board and agreeing with it new guidelines for parole selection.

Since then the numbers of prisoners released on parole licence have steadily increased, and in 1982, of all prisoners released from sentences which qualified them for parole consideration, 66.3 per cent had been granted parole. I do not propose to exercise my discretion in ways which will significantly affect this trend since it accords with my broad strategy for dealing with crime and offenders.

I must, however, take account of the general public concern about the increase in violent crime and the growing criticism of the gap between the length of sentences passed and the length of sentences actually served in certain cases. I have therefore decided to use my discretion to ensure that prisoners serving sentences of over five years for offences of violence or drug trafficking will be granted parole only when release under supervision for a few months before the end of a sentence is likely to reduce the long-term risk to the public, or in circumstances which are genuinely exceptional. The offences concerned are those where the Secretary of State may not order the early release of prisoners under section 32 of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 and are set out in schedule 1 to that Act. In 1982 about 240 prisoners sentenced for these offences were recommended for parole before their final review. In future, there will have to be the most compelling reasons before I would agree to parole being granted in such cases.

I have consulted the Parole Board about how this objective might best be achieved in a way that ensures that the crucial role of the board in the parole scheme is maintained. The Parole Board expressed a wish to continue to see all of the cases that are currently scrutinised by the board, following the initial review by the local review committees, in order to give full consideration to the circumstances of each individual prisoner. Accordingly, I have agreed that the present practice should continue on the understanding that the reviews will take account of the policy contained in this statement. Under the statute the acceptance or rejection of a Parole Board recommendation is, of course, a matter for me.

I am asking the Parole Board to implement this new policy with

immediate effect. This statement will be issued to local review committees for their guidance. The board intends to publish the text in its next annual report as an addition to the detailed "Criteria for Selection for Parole", in which there will also be some minor consequential amendments.

Life Sentence Prisoners

The release of life sentence prisoners is at the discretion of the Home Secretary, subject to a favourable recommendation by the Parole Board and to consultation with the Lord Chief Justice and, if he is available, the trial judge. Taking account again of the public concern about violent crime, in future I intend to exercise my discretion so that murderers of police or prison officers, terrorist murderers, sexual or sadistic murderers of children and murderers by firearm in the course of robbery can normally expect to serve at least 20 years in custody; and there will be cases where the gravity of the offence requires a still longer period. Other murders, outside these categories, may merit no less punishment to mark the seriousness of the offence.

At present I look to the judiciary for advice on the time to be served to satisfy the requirements of retribution and deterrence and to the Parole Board for advice on risk. I shall continue to do so.

The joint Parole Board/Home Office committee was established in 1973 to give initial consideration, usually after a life sentence prisoner had been detained for about three years in custody, to the date for the first formal consideration of the case by the Parole Board machinery. The Lord Chief Justice has agreed with me that this is the appropriate time to obtain an initial judicial view on the requirements of retribution and deterrence. In future, therefore, I shall decide the date of the first reference of a case to a local review committee following the initial consultation with the judiciary. The joint committee has therefore been disbanded.

The first local review committee review will normally take place three years before the expiry of the period necessary to meet the requirements of retribution and deterrence. This would give sufficient time for preparation for release if the Parole Board recommended it, having considered risk. The judiciary will also be consulted when release is an actual possibility to meet fully the requirements of section 61 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967.

These new procedures will separate consideration of the requirements of retribution and deterrence from consideration of risk to the public, which always has been, and will continue to be, the pre-eminent factor determining release. They will enable the prison and other staff responsible for considering and reporting on life sentence cases, the local review committees and the Parole Board, to concentrate on risk. The judiciary will properly advise on retribution and deterrence. But the ultimate discretion whether to release will remain with me.

Life sentence prisoners who already have a provisional date of release are unaffected by these new arrangements. Those who have reached the stage of being held in an open prison are similarly

unaffected, because the four prisoners whose release in the relatively near future would not have accorded with my view of the gravity of their offences have already been returned to closed prisons. Life sentence prisoners whose cases the joint committee had asked to consider again will, at the time fixed for that consideration have a date fixed for their first local review committee review after consultation with the judiciary as I have outlined. Those who have a date for review by the local review committee already fixed will be reviewed as arranged, but the judiciary will be consulted on retribution and deterrence before the case is referred to the Parole Board.

When a date for a first, or subsequent, formal review is set for several years ahead, the Home Office will review the case on the basis of reports of the kind now prepared for formal reviews, at regular, and in any event not longer than three-year, intervals. Moreover, governors will be told to report at once any exceptional development requiring action. These procedures will ensure that I can consider any special circumstances or exceptional progress which might justify changing the review date. But except where a prisoner has committed an offence for which he has received a further custodial sentence, first formal review date will not be put back. In any event, Ministers will review every case when a life sentence prisoner has been detained for 10 years."

95. The new procedures came into effect on 1 December 1983, and a fuller account of their effect will be included in the Report for 1984.

96. During 1983 the Home Secretary announced his intention of reducing the minimum qualifying period for parole from 12 months to six months from the date of sentence, and in December Parliament approved the Eligibility for Release on Licence Order 1983 (SI 1983 No 1958) which provides for this change to come into operation on 1 July 1984. It will have the practical effect of reducing the minimum qualifying *sentence* for parole from about 19½ months to about 10½ months, and it is estimated that the possibility of parole will thereby be extended to over 12,500 additional prisoners each year.

Pre-Release Employment Scheme

97. The number of places for prisoners selected for the pre-release employment scheme remained the same throughout the year, as all 12 hostels continued in use. Arrangements were made for the removal of the hostels at Wakefield and Liverpool to premises outside the prison walls, while at Birmingham the newly built hostel, with its much improved facilities and accommodation for 20 men, was due to open shortly. Many hostel places remain unfilled because of lack of employment, but hostel wardens remained remarkably successful in finding work for hostellers. Hostellers may participate in unpaid occupations, if paid work is not available, and the Manpower Services Commission agreed to consider allowing hostellers to participate in their Voluntary Projects Programme (VPP) and Community Programme (CP). The VPP will not pay those employed by it (hostellers on this programme have their hostel board and lodging charges waived) but it will prepare them for work; while those employed by the CP will receive the rate for the job. The prospect of achieving places within these programmes for

hostellers on the scheme, together with the possibility of involving hostellers in unpaid work if all efforts to find ordinary paid employment fail, will help to offset the effects of unemployment, open the way for more prisoners selected for the scheme to take part in it, and thus raise the levels of occupancy in the hostels.

Adjudications

98. The system of adjudication on alleged offences by prisoners was the focus of a good deal of attention, partly in response to the judgments of the courts, whose supervisory jurisdiction over Board of Visitor adjudications was confirmed in 1978. These were two major developments in the year, both of which will have a significant effect on the procedures for maintaining discipline in prisons.

99. First, the Home Secretary announced in his speech to the Annual Conference of Boards of Visitors on 24 October that he had decided to establish a departmental committee to look at the prison disciplinary system. The committee's terms of reference are:

“To consider the disciplinary offences applying to prisoners, and the arrangements for their investigation, adjudication and punishment, having regard in particular to:

- (i) the need within custody institutions for a disciplinary system which is swift, fair and conclusive;
- (ii) the extent to which it is appropriate to use the ordinary criminal law, courts and procedure to deal with serious misconduct by prisoners;
- (iii) the connection with the investigation of related allegations by prisoners about their treatment;
- (iv) the pressure on prison and other criminal justice resources: and to make recommendations.”

100. Secondly, the judgement of the Divisional Court on 8 November in the case of *R v Board of Visitors, HM Prison Albany ex parte Tarrant and others* established that Boards of Visitors have an inherent discretion to grant legal representation or the assistance of a friend or adviser to any prisoner on whom they are adjudicating, and set out the criteria which should be taken into account in exercising that discretion. Hitherto, the Department and Boards had taken the view that there was no provision for prisoners to be legally represented or assisted in this way. However, as soon as the judgment was received, the Department issued guidance to the field on its terms and on the way in which Boards might wish to proceed in the light of it. The Home Secretary decided that, when the prisoner is granted legal representation, the Governor should also be represented by a lawyer, and that the cost of the prisoner's legal representation should, subject to the prisoner's means, be paid out of public funds.

101. The experience of Boards and others involved in the new procedure will no doubt be of value to the departmental committee in its deliberations.

Private Prosecutions by Prisoners

102. As a consequence of the House of Lords' judgment in *Raymond v Honey* it was decided that prisoners should no longer be prohibited from instituting private prosecutions. Governors were accordingly advised that prisoners should be allowed facilities for private prosecutions in much the same way as for civil litigation.

"Simultaneous Ventilation" Rule

103. Following the Divisional Court's judgement in *R v S of S for the Home Department ex parte Anderson* in December prisoners are now able to consult a legal adviser about possible proceedings arising from a complaint about prison treatment, including an allegation against staff, without having raised the matter through the prescribed internal channels.

Duty Solicitor Schemes

104. During the year the Home Secretary approved the introduction of an experimental duty solicitor scheme at Manchester Prison, which was to be run in co-operation with the Greater Manchester Legal Services Committee. He also indicated that if a group of solicitors in another area should put forward a similar proposal he would be prepared to consider a second experiment; and another at Camp Hill was arranged with the Isle of Wight Law Society. Both these experiments began early in 1984 and are for an initial period of 6 months.

105. Prisoners already have access to legal advice through any solicitor of their choice, and where a prisoner does not have a solicitor he can be assisted by the legal aid officer appointed in every establishment to find a solicitor from the lists provided by the Law Society. The experimental duty solicitor schemes are additional to those facilities and essentially provide an additional source of legal advice. Prisoners can raise with the duty solicitors any matter they could already raise with a solicitor through the existing arrangements. Notwithstanding those arrangements the Royal Commission on Legal Services, reporting in 1979, considered that prisoners were at a disadvantage when seeking access to legal services and recommended that a rota of duty solicitors drawn from private practice in the locality should be set up in each prison. In response to this the Home Secretary decided that these experiments should be established to measure the apparent need for this additional service and to assess the resource implications, before deciding whether to introduce such arrangements more generally; and the experiments will be assessed before further decisions are taken.

Male Young Offenders

New Sentencing Structure

106. On 24 May 1983 Part I of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 came into effect, as did the Youth Custody Centre Rules 1983, the Detention Centre Rules 1983 and the largely consequential Prison (Amendment) Rules 1983.

107. These measures provided the legislative framework for the most important set of changes in the young offender custodial system for many years. The sentences of borstal training and imprisonment for offenders

under 21 were abolished and the restrictions on the imposition of custodial sentences were clarified. With limited exceptions, the detention centre order became the sentence covering the 3 weeks to 4 months range, with youth custody available for terms over 4 months. Time spent in Prison Department custody on remand before sentence became applicable to both detention centre and youth custody sentences, with both sentences attracting remission up to one third and probation or social services supervision after release (subject to a minimum of 3 months and a maximum of 12 months and to expiry on reaching the age of 22). For offenders under 21 custody for life replaced life imprisonment, and detention for default, contempt and kindred offences replaced imprisonment for such offences.

108. The 20 establishments or units which had previously operated as detention centres continued to do so, and to take trainees sentenced by courts in their specified committal areas. But they had to be ready to cope with a new throughput of trainees and a new range of sentences (in some cases effectively 2 weeks or less). Young offender establishments which could provide training regimes—the borstals and most young prisoner centres, together with the young offender units at Grendon and Exeter—were designated as the 29 youth custody centres. The Criminal Justice Act required certain categories of youth custody trainee to be held in them: notably those sentenced to over 4 and up to 18 months. Otherwise, people sentenced to youth custody were to be held in youth custody centres, prisons or remand centres. All establishments holding young offenders were affected, in some cases profoundly, by the changes.

109. Last year's report described the planning and preparation made in 1982 for the new system. This process intensified in the run up to 24 May 1983. Between November 1982 and January 1983 10 courses were held to help establishments with the sentence calculations they would have to carry out under a system in which the great majority of sentences would be determined would attract remission and for which time spent on remand in custody would be reckonable. In the first months of the year seminars were held for local prisons and remand centres on the revised allocation procedures (based on a national allocation algorithm) which they would carry out, and on the regimes they would provide for trainees who remained with them. As a sequel to the joint planning for throughcare carried out by the prison, probation and social services in 1982, 5 joint seminars arranged by the Association of Chief Officers of Probation were held in January and February 1983. At establishments where a great deal of effort had been devoted in 1982 to local regime planning, the new programmes were brought to readiness and much work went into a range of preparations for the transition to the new system. In all the planning and preparation there was close contact with the unions, both locally and nationally, and their views and co-operation in the settling down following implementation were much appreciated.

110. During the week beginning 23 May Regional support for establishments was re-inforced by a Headquarters operations room providing help with immediate transitional problems. As a result of the counting of remand time about 1,000 trainees qualified for release on 24 May. Where necessary, releases were phased during the day. The many transitional changes were

managed very smoothly, in a way which reflected great credit on the staff concerned.

111. A substantial body of guidance was issued to establishments before 23 May. National regime objectives were set out for establishments holding young offenders, and monitoring arrangements geared to these objectives were established. An integrated approach to specialist regime activities was commended to establishments. The refinement of allocation procedures and criteria was supplemented by guidance on committal to detention centres, the medical and psychiatric facilities for male young offenders, and transfers during sentence. The structure of disciplinary awards for young offenders was revised. Since a custodial sentence must be viewed in the context of what precedes and follows it, new procedures for throughcare were implemented. These procedures were to be carried out in most establishments by prison staff, with seconded probation officers filling a locally negotiated liaison role. In addition, guidance on the different forms of temporary release was consolidated. Numerous detailed procedural and administrative changes flowing from the new system took effect.

112. During the remainder of the year the young offender system was primarily concerned with consolidating, building on and monitoring the new arrangements. In November a conference of probation officers seconded to young offender establishments shared experience of the new throughcare arrangements. During the autumn and winter, establishments reported to their regional offices on the operation of the new system. At an initial review meeting held at Headquarters in December the picture that emerged was that, while some establishments were having more difficulty than others in adapting to the changes, the new system was generally working well.

113. One particularly noticeable feature was the unexpectedly low detention centre population. Although the number of male offenders aged 14 to 16 sentenced to custody remained similar to that in 1982, the number receiving detention centre orders continued a fall which had started in 1982, whereas the number receiving youth custody sentences was considerably higher than that sentenced to borstal training in 1982. In the 17 to 20 year old range, receptions under a detention centre order were some 4% lower than in 1982, whereas the reception of youth custody trainees was some 10% higher than the combined total receptions of borstal trainees and young prisoners in either 1981 or 1982. As a result of the shortage of places in the youth custody centres, and the surplus of places in the detention centres, the 48 place detention centre unit at Guys Marsh was converted to youth custody use on 6 December. Discussions with management and unions were initiated about plans to do likewise with two other detention centres.

114. Accommodation currently being used for youth custody training continued to be extended and improved. In January 1983 Castington, which had previously been a satellite of Acklington, became a closed young offender establishment in its own right, with its own Governor. Two further cellular units of 60 came into use during the summer taking the certified normal accommodation of the establishment to 180. When its development is completed and its physical security brought up to the appropriate standard, Castington will be able to accommodate up to 300 long term youth custody

trainees. The new units at Feltham were occupied in July 1983 and the population transferred from the old accommodation, which is to be demolished. A remand centre is to be built on the site of the old accommodation.

Tougher Regimes Pilot Project

115. In common with other detention centres the establishments taking part in the pilot project (Send, New Hall, Foston Hall and Haslar) had to be ready on 24 May to cater for the new range of detention centre sentences. This meant that after 24 May the first experience was gained of the effect of the tougher regime on trainees with very short sentences. The distinctive features of the tougher regime continued to operate unchanged. Work on the evaluation of the pilot project being carried out by the Young Offender Psychology Unit under a steering committee with 2 independent members reached an advanced stage.

Other Developments

116. By the end of 1983 the number of young offenders in Prison Department establishments subject to custody for life or to detention for life or at Her Majesty's Pleasure under Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was 123. This was 11 lower than the 1982 figure but 5 higher than the figure for 1981. Many establishments continued to run, or introduced, imaginative regime activities such as a programme at Eastwood Park on solvent abuse and a scheme at Rochester involving contact between victims and offenders. In the interests of the unity and cohesiveness of the prison service as a whole, staff in discipline grades in young offender establishments who had previously worn civilian clothes went into uniform.

117. Community service projects for young offenders continued to provide selected young offenders with valuable preparation for release. The Prison Department took over responsibility for funding the borstal element of Community Service Volunteers' Young Offender Programme in April 1983 and in August assumed responsibility for the Young Prisoner Programme, both of which have now been incorporated into a single young offender programme which places some 250 youth custody trainees each year in community projects.

Women and Girls

118. The female population in Prison Department establishments, which had fallen in 1981 and 1982, rose during 1983 with an average daily population nearly 5% higher than in 1982. A steady rise in the second half of the year was followed by the usual sharp drop just before Christmas. Despite constant efforts to fill vacancies in open conditions, the pressure for places in closed establishments (especially Holloway) resulted in being locked out in police cells during the second half of the year. The highest number locked out was 54 on 17 November.

119. The implementation of Part I of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 and the bringing into effect of the new Youth Custody and Prison (Amendment) Rules (see paragraph 106 to 111) caused no undue problems for women and girls' establishments. Staff played an active part in the courses and seminars leading up to 24 May. Advice on the allocation of young female offenders

was, for the first time, formalised in central guidance to establishments. This emphasised the importance of rapid allocation and the need to provide appropriate levels of security, to ensure access to specialised facilities or treatment if necessary, and to place offenders as near to their home areas as the relatively thin geographical spread of women and girls' establishments permits.

120. It had long been the experience of the female system that a more stable atmosphere was generated if adult women and young women prisoners were held in the same establishment and that both adults and younger women benefited from this. The new legislation extended the scope for mixing by allowing carefully selected adults to share facilities with those youth custody trainees who would formerly have been sentenced to borstal training. This also increased the opportunities for adult women to be allocated nearer to their home area. The designation of youth custody centres and prisons within the same establishment was helpful to both age groups. For example, the creation of a youth custody centre at Styal made it possible for girls from the north who would previously have expected to be allocated to Bullwood Hall in Essex to remain closer to their families.

121. 1983 also saw the issue of consolidated guidance to female establishments on mother and baby units. It was based on advice on the medical, nursing and social work aspects obtained from the Department of Health and Social Security and the Welsh Office. They, in turn, had consulted widely with representatives of the medical professions and the National Health Service as well as other relevant bodies. The guidance sets out criteria for admission to the mother and baby units and advice on the appropriate staffing and regime. It emphasises, in particular, the need to ensure that there is close liaison between the parents and relevant health and social services agencies, and that when considering admission to a unit the interests of the infant are paramount.

Race Relations

122. The initiatives begun in previous years in the field of race relations were continued and developed in 1983. The year saw a marked shift of emphasis from the development of policy towards practical implementation. By the end of the year, most of the race relations liaison officers who have been appointed at all establishments had attended the 2 week specialist training course at the Prison Service College. The regional race relations co-ordinator became firmly established as the focal point for race relations within each region. Their role is to co-ordinate and promote initiatives within establishments, to develop training and generally to monitor the work and effectiveness of race relations liaison officers. Further efforts were made to encourage greater involvement of ethnic minorities in Boards of Visitors and Local Review Committees, and to recruit more members of the ethnic minorities to the Service.

123. The most significant feature of the year was the issue in August of a major policy statement on race relations in the Prison Service, endorsed by the Prisons Board and signed by both the Director-General and Deputy Director-General. The statement was brought to the attention of all members of the Service. It declared the Department's commitment to a policy of racial

equality in all aspects of the work of the Service. The statement described some of the initiatives already being taken in pursuit of that policy and gave practical guidance for governors on steps they could take.

124. The need for practical advice on religious differences, which can often be associated with ethnic differences, has also been recognised. During the year the Prison Service Chaplaincy set up an ethnic and minority faith panel to offer guidance on the requirements and practices of minority religions. The panel is made up of a number of prison chaplains supported by external advisers to different religions and faiths. A newsletter is issued from time to time to chaplains and race relations liaison officers to offer information and advice on different minority faiths to which inmates may belong.

Security and Control

Incidents

125. There were 21 acts of concerted indiscipline during the year, a reduction of 6 on the previous year which was in turn a reduction on the total of incidents in 1981. As before, the vast majority were peaceful, involving either passive demonstrations, refusals to work or food refusals. The reasons given by the inmates involved for taking these actions covered a wide range of issues but in general related to the conditions under which they were held, for example, complaints about the quantity and quality of food, pay rates, lack of facilities for remand prisoners and length of time spent in cells. The number of inmates involved in these peaceful demonstrations ranged between 7 and 121.

126. Four of the acts of concerted indiscipline did involve violence. Following the Home Secretary's statement to the Conservative Party Conference on 11 October concerning parole for certain classes of inmates there was some tension, particularly within the dispersal prisons. At Long Lartin prisoners refused to go to work over a period of 7 days and although these demonstrations were mainly passive one inmate caused £7,000 worth of damage to equipment in the weaving shop. There was also a disturbance at Albany at this time during which some recesses were smashed. The remaining 2 incidents were very serious.

127. In 'D' Wing Wormwood Scrubs at approximately 4.30 pm on 16 June, 25 inmates took control of the upper landings and threw mops, buckets, cell doors and furniture at staff on the ground floor. With great presence of mind and considerable courage the wing Principal Officer immediately led his staff on to the landings where they drew their staves when confronted by inmates armed with broken furniture. Staff quickly regained control but 25 of them received minor injuries and 6 inmates required medical treatment. The damage caused has been estimated at £1,000 and there is every reason to believe that but for the prompt action of staff far more damage would have been caused. Subsequently, the Home Secretary personally presented a Certificate of Commendation to Principal Officer Dixon who was in charge of the wing and led staff on to the landings.

128. At Albany Prison on 19 May 1983 67 inmates refused to leave the exercise yard and a small group managed to gain access to the roof of the mailbag shop. This group then proceeded to break through that roof and the

roof of the paint shop. At this stage, it appeared that the protest was aimed at closing the mailbag shop, but on the following day inmates broke up furniture and fittings in 'B' Wing and a small group broke out of the main prison building and climbed on to the roof. 'C' Wing was also damaged severely at this time and it was necessary to evacuate both wings. A MUFTI squad was deployed and swiftly restored order in both 'B' and 'C' Wings. (MUFTI—minimum use of force tactical intervention—is a system under which officers are trained to control violent incidents of concerted indiscipline by using the minimum amount of force necessary. MUFTI will be used only when other methods of restoring order have failed.) Although staff had regained control of the wings, groups of inmates remained on the roofs both of the workshops and of the main living accommodation. The group of prisoners on the workshop roof came down on the afternoon of 20 May and individual inmates came down from the main roof at intervals with the last group descending on 25 May after substantial damage had been done to the roof. The total damage caused during the incident was estimated at £1 million and a major programme of repairs and refurbishment was required. The major damage to 2 wings at Albany necessitated the transfer of many inmates including a number in Category 'A'. This in turn placed considerable strain upon the remainder of the system and it proved particularly difficult to find suitable locations within the dispersal prisons.

129. There were 35 incidents of roof climbing involving 58 inmates. The time spent on roofs varied from less than an hour to 3 weeks with the exception of one inmate at Gartree who remained on the roof at the end of 1983. The majority of roof climbs resulted in no more than minor damage but, in addition to the Albany incident described above, serious damage was caused at 3 other establishments: Parkhurst (£12,000), Wandsworth (£10,000) and Lancaster (£6,000).

130. There were 12 hostage incidents during the year, the highest figure ever recorded. Members of staff were taken hostage on 4 occasions. In January an Assistant Governor was held hostage in his office for 28 hours and in February a senior officer who was taken hostage at Birmingham was released within an hour. In March an Assistant Governor was held hostage in her office at Wormwood Scrubs for 4 hours and in November a civilian instructor was held hostage in his office in a workshop for 3 hours. In the 8 cases where an inmate was the hostage the length of the incident varied between 1 and 20 hours. None of the staff who was taken hostage suffered any physical injury and there were slight injuries to one inmate hostage. The almost complete absence of physical injury during these dangerous incidents is a tribute to the professional skill of staff in resolving them.

131. Tables 8–11 below give details of escapes and absconds during the years 1980 to 1983. Table 8 gives the numbers of escapes by male adult and young prisoners from all categories of prison and remand centre set against the average total population. Table 9 gives a breakdown by establishment of the escapes in 1983 from closed establishments. Tables 10 and 11 give the number of escapes and absconds by male young offenders and women and girls. (Note: an inmate *escapes* if he unlawfully gains his liberty by overcoming the physical restraints to which he is subject at the time or is in the presence of a prison officer or officers specifically assigned to guard him. An inmate

absconds if he unlawfully gains his liberty by an abuse of trust without having to overcome any physical restraint and if he is not at the time in the presence of a prison officer or officers specifically assigned to guard him. Escapes from Category 'D' establishments and other open establishments recorded in Tables 8, 10 and 11 could therefore be defined as absconds, but are recorded here as escapes to indicate that the inmates crossed the perimeter of the establishments.)

Table 8. Escapes from Prisons and Remand Centres: Male Adult and Young Prisoners

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Average population.....	33,428	34,513	35,295	33,904
Escapes from within prisons and remand centres:				
Special wings and dispersal prisons holding Category A prisoners.....	0	0	0	0
Category B establishments.....	12	5	19	10
Category C establishments.....	62	76	98	91
Category D establishments.....	385	380	438	428
Escapes from escorts and supervised working parties.....	69	134	105	106

Table 9. Breakdown of Escapes from Closed Prisons and Remand Centres 1983

Special wings and dispersal prisons holding Category A prisoners	Category B establishments	Category C establishments
NIL	Bedford..... 4	Acklington..... 4
	Cardiff..... 1	Castington..... 3
	Exeter..... 2	Channings Wood..... 4
	Manchester..... 1	Erlestoke..... 1
	Norwich..... 2	Haverigg..... 3
		Northeys..... 36
		Norwich (Britannia Annex)..... 2
		Ranby..... 5
		Stafford..... 4
		Standford Hill..... 22
		The Verne..... 2
		Wymott..... 1

Table 10. Escapes by Male Young Offenders

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Average Population.....	7,165	7,391	7,086	8,168
Escapes from within Y.P. establishments:				
Closed Youth Custody Centres.....	93	95	48	53
Open Youth Custody Centres.....	1,046	873	709	592
Closed DCs.....	10	24	14	12
Open DCs.....	63	45	80	39
Escapes from escorts and supervised working parties.....	41	82	70	34

Table 11. Escapes and Absconds by Women and Girls

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Average Population.....	1,516	1,407	1,326	1,392
Escapes from within establishments.....	0	1	0	0
Absconds from within establishments.....	141	66	72	99
Escapes from escorts and supervised working parties.....	5	4	6	4

Control Review Committee

132. Concern continued to be expressed in the Prison Service during the year about the problems of control in dispersal prisons. In September the Home Secretary announced that he had asked for the work already in hand in the Prison Department to review arrangements for ensuring and preserving control in the prison system to be accelerated. This task was given to the Control Review Committee which was set up in October, under the chairmanship of the Director of Operational Policy, with the following terms of reference:

“To review the maintenance of control in the prison system, including the implications for physical security, with particular reference to the dispersal system, and to make recommendations.”

133. The Committee's membership includes the Regional Director (South West) and a number of experienced Governors, including the Governors of two dispersal prisons. By the end of the year the Committee had taken oral evidence from, among others, the POA and the Governors' Branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, and had received written comments from over 60 members of staff and members of Boards of Visitors. It had also visited 8 prisons in England and Wales as part of an extensive programme of prison visits. The Committee expects to complete its report to the Home Secretary by the summer of 1984.

Prison Dog Service

134. During 1983 the Prison Dog Service was again closely involved in helping to maintain security in 24 of the major prisons. Escaping inmates were apprehended by dog handlers at HM Prison Leeds and HM Prison Maidstone, and an escape attempt was detected by a dog handler at HM Prison Brixton.

135. The specialist dogs, trained to detect drugs, firearms and explosives performed numerous searches. Those for firearms and explosives were in the minority, and were at HM Prisons Birmingham, Coldingly, Dorchester, Manchester and Wormwood Scrubs (firearms) and at HM Prison Albany (explosives). Drug searches were regular and held at all types of establishment. Staff found that such searches were very useful as dogs can search large areas more quickly and effectively than human beings, and experience has shown that well-trained dogs handled professionally are not provocative to inmates.

136. The National Trials, held this year at Durham Police HQ by permission of the Chief Constable, were again marked by keen competition and high standards. The Gordon Fowler Salver, a trophy presented by the previous Deputy Director-General following his retirement, was awarded to the HM Prison Albany dog section for the most consistent and professional performance over the year, so recognising merit in performing operational duties as well as success on the trials field.

137. At the end of the year there were 349 alsatians and 4 labradors, including specialist dogs trained to detect drugs (26), explosives (16) and firearms (30).

New Technology

138. A computers and information technology group was set up in October 1983 within the Directorate of Personnel and Finance. It is responsible for co-ordinating computer projects within the Prison Department and catering for the Department's needs and interests as a customer for information technology.

139. To ensure that information technology is developed within an agreed framework the Prison Department's Management, Science and Technology Committee accepted a recommendation that a study should be undertaken to identify the future information needs of Headquarters, regional offices and establishments and the ways in which information technology might meet these requirements. Because of the scope of such a study it was agreed that consultants who had experience in this field should be associated with the work. During the spring and summer of 1983 invitations were issued to several firms of consultants to submit proposals for a study of this type. The company finally selected was Inbucon Management Consultants. The study began in October and will take about nine months to complete.

140. The advent of microcomputers had led to a demand for quicker and cheaper provision of computing facilities. To assist in the provision of small systems, a system known as Quick Application Methodology, devised by the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency, is being used to study special requests.

141. Action in 1983 involving computing and new technology was as follows:

(i) *Functional costing system*

The Prison Department Finance Division in consultation with Establishment Division 5 of the Home Office introduced and developed a new functional costing system. This is designed to provide the Department with a reliable view of comparative costs in establishments and to be capable of developing financial controls. The aim is to improve efficiency through increasing the quality and detail of financial information available to staff at Headquarters or managers at national level and to governors as managers of their establishments. The first phase of the system was introduced on 1 April 1983. Phase II, the introduction of budgets, is scheduled to be introduced on 1 April 1986 and should enable the full benefits of the functional costing system to be realised.

(ii) *Supply and Transport Branch*

The equipment in use was installed in 1976 and has reached the end of its useful life. Work was undertaken with a view to replacing the present equipment and providing additional facilities. (The operational requirement has been issued to the trade and procurement is expected to be completed by the end of 1984.)

(iii) *Machine Aided Pay System (MAPS)*

Following successful trials, showing the suitability of accounting machines to process the calculations connected with prison officers' pay, a phased introduction of the system began with an initial purchase of 14 machines.

(iv) *Bedford Prison Computer Project*

The pilot project which started at Bedford prison in 1982 was further developed. It involves the installation of a microcomputer to record basic inmate information in a form that is up-to-date, is readily accessible to staff and serves different administrative and operational purposes within the prison. The system was tested in 1983 prior to file conversion, with parallel running of the manual and computer systems to commence in 1984. The project is intended to enable the Prison Department to assess the scope for extending computerisation into other areas within the prison and for installing computers in other establishments. The aim would then be to use the output from these local systems to meet management needs at local, regional and headquarter levels and provide input to a redesigned Prison Index (work on which is in hand) by means of data links.

(v) *Incident logging*

The Scientific Research and Development Branch of the Home Office carried out field trials at the Prison Service College on a computerised system for logging events connected with prison incidents.

(vi) Training

Staff at all grades and classes have welcomed the advent of information technology in the Prison Department and are keen to learn what the implications are. Talks and discussions were given at various staff conferences and training courses in 1983.

Chapter Four

REGIMES AND SERVICES

Introduction

142. The Directorate of Regimes and Services is responsible (among other things) for co-ordinating the maintenance, planning and development of the various facilities and services provided in Prison Department establishments. The Directorate includes a number of specialist organisations dealing with particular aspects of regimes: these are the Directorate of Industries and Farms, the Directorate of Works, the Supply and Transport Branch, the Chief Education Officer's Branch, the Physical Education Branch, the Prison Psychological Services and the Prison Service Chaplaincy. The work done by these organisations in 1983 will be described in the sections which follow.

143. Last year's report referred to the establishment of a Central Unit within the Directorate of Regimes and Services. In 1983 the Central Unit continued to contribute to new developments of regime management by participating in various local regime development projects, and in management courses at the Prison Service College.

Industries and Farms

The Directorate of Industries and Farms

144. The Directorate seeks, in association with Regions and Governors, to provide useful employment and training for inmates at minimum cost to public funds by producing goods and services required by penal establishments and for sale to other public sector organisations and the private sector. DIF is directly responsible for the related expenditure on plant, materials and maintenance. The cost of running workshops and farms and gardens also involves significant expenditure principally on manpower and buildings, which are not the direct responsibility of DIF.

145. To provide a comprehensive account of the cost of employment DIF prepares memorandum trading accounts. These are not audited and include a number of notional entries. The information in the following paragraphs about DIF's performance is drawn largely from these accounts. Because of the memorandum basis of the account the figures can never be regarded as totally precise. There were additional difficulties affecting the 1982-83 results for industries with the result that the figures shown in Table 12 below must be treated with caution and regarded as no more than indicative. The major uncertainties arise as follows:

- (a) as explained in paragraph 165 of the 1982 Report, a new management accounting system, based on standard costing, was introduced from July 1982. It differs from the previous system in that it seeks to identify goods and services actually sold, including internal "sales", as opposed to the value of goods produced. Because of the timing of the change the results for 1982-83 as a whole are hybrid in that they draw on both systems;

(b) introducing such a change involving over 300 workshops inevitably created some difficulties with the result that the system was not fully operational and information was incomplete. The deficiencies mainly affected the figures for internal "sales". Some £9.7m or 30.5% of the total Industries sales shown in Table 12 below, had to be estimated by reference to costs incurred.

146. 1983 was a year of considerable change for the Directorate. A new organisation was introduced at Headquarters in July 1983. In the course of the year an internal working party examined and made a large number of recommendations about the Directorate's future policies and practices. The working party's recommendations were endorsed and adopted by the Directorate and steps have been taken to implement them. This will lead, among other things, to the Directorate working much more closely with Regions, Governors and other staff in the Department to provide useful employment, training and work experience for inmates. Revised plans for employment in dispersal prisons are being worked up establishment by establishment. A move away from private sector work is also planned.

147. Greater emphasis is also being placed on the training element in employment. Farms and Gardens Group have promoted training as part of the work experience for a number of years and measures are in hand to develop a similar approach in relation to industrial work. Pilot schemes are being planned in selected establishments in association with the Vocational Training Unit of the Chief Education Officer's Branch. The aim of these schemes is to determine how far the training of both agencies might be more closely co-ordinated to the benefit of inmates, establishments and the taxpayer.

Industries (Finance)

148. Subject to the qualifications referred to above, Table 12 below summarises the trading results for 1982-83. In broad terms these results indicate some modest improvement in financial terms mainly as a result of contraction and therefore reduced costs. But as in 1981-82, the results are depressed by the wider economic difficulties affecting commercial markets as well as constraints within the prison system.

Table 12. Memorandum Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 March 1983

	1982/83 £ millions	1981/82 £ millions
Total Sales.....	31.6	Sales Production 31.4
Less: Direct Materials.....	13.0	14.6
Conversion costs.....	21.9	23.5
	34.9	38.1
Gross Contribution.....	(3.3)	(6.7)
Less: Central Administration	5.5	5.6
Deficit (before Interest on Capital).....	(8.8)	(12.3)
Interest on Capital	2.8	N.A.
NET DEFICIT	(11.6)	

149. The difficulties of obtaining and retaining commercial work, which have continued through 1983-84, are reflected in the following analysis of sales:

Table 13

	Sales 1982-1983	Sales value of Production 1981-82
	£millions	£millions
Prison Department.....	22.0	20.9
Other Government Departments.....	5.0	4.4
Other outside sales (including other public sector)	4.6	6.1
	<u>31.6</u>	<u>31.4</u>

The shift away from commercial markets is now a deliberate policy objective of DIF.

Industries (Employment)

150. The contraction referred to above was reflected in the number of inmate workplaces available. The comparison with 1981-82 is as follows:

Table 14

1981-82		1982-83	
(i) Employment places	(ii) Actual Numbers Employed	(i) Employment places	(ii) Actual Numbers Employed
15,505	12,250	15,026	11,450

151. It will be noted that despite the reduction in workplaces available undermanning was still some 24%, a deterioration from the level of 21% in 1981-82. As a result total hours worked declined by 2½% between 1981-82 and 1982-83 to 11.33 million hours despite an increase in the average working week from 21.5 hours in 1981-82 to 22.9 hours in 1982-83.

Farms and Gardens

152. Table 15 shows the operating results for farming and gardening activities for the year ended 31 March 1983 together with comparative figures for the previous years.

153. The areas of lands managed by the Directorate were similar to previous years and amounted to a total of 7,128 hectares (17,606 acres). The area of land used for agricultural and horticultural production amounted to 3,195 hectares (7,894 acres). Work and training was provided for 2,611 prisoners and trainees on the various farm and garden units. During the year City and Guilds skill tests were introduced, thus increasing the range of training opportunities at the Governor's disposal. During the year 442 National Proficiency Tests Certificates, 22 City and Guilds and/or Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institute Certificates and 130 City and Guilds Skills

Tests were gained by inmates and trainees who were employed on the farm and garden units.

Table 15. Farms and Horticulture Activities. Combined Totals

	1982-83		1981-82	
	£	%	£	%
Value of Production.....	14,638,924	100	13,008,374	100
Less				
Variable Costs..... (Seeds, Fertiliser, Sprays, Feeds, Packing Materials, Miscellaneous items)	6,156,726	42.1	5,394,033	41.5
Gross Margin.....	8,482,198	57.9	7,614,341	58.5
Less				
Common Costs				
Inmate Labour.....	222,109	1.5	209,691	1.6
Supervision.....	3,199,415	21.9	2,934,926	22.5
Local Administration.....	376,716	2.6	351,899	2.7
Headquarter Staff Costs.....	322,624	2.2	327,212	2.5
Travel & Subsistence.....	20,461	0.1	22,196	0.2
Fixed Costs.....	1,482,781	10.1	1,321,660	10.2
Total Common Costs.....	5,624,106	38.4	5,167,584	39.7
Profit before Interest.....	2,858,092	19.5	2,446,757	19
Interest on Net Assets Employed.....	364,398		—	
DIF Farms Net Profit.....	2,493,694		—	

Cash receipts from the sale of livestock and produce amounted to £1,888,554 compared with £1,773,833 for the previous year.

154. Agricultural and horticultural production continued to be directed to the supply of vegetables, milk, pork and bacon to the Department's kitchens whilst surplus products were sold for cash. Crop yields—particularly those of spring cereals, potatoes and brassicas—were reduced following a cold and wet spring which delayed sowing and planting followed by a period of drought during the summer months. These conditions led to a reduction in yield though, to some extent, this was compensated for by higher prices obtained for the produce.

155. The gross margin on all livestock units continued to show improvements due to the greater usage of home produced feedstuffs. The annual draft sale of livestock held at Dartmoor was again successful and excellent prices were obtained. The level of attendance confirmed this sale as a major event in the west country sales calendar.

156. Cattle bred at Dartmoor were exhibited at the Royal Smithfield Show and gained 7 awards. Pigs bred and reared on the Usk farm were exhibited at show and gained the breed championship for pork pigs, together with 15 other awards.

Directorate of Works

157. Some details of DOW work are given in paragraphs 41, 42 and 43 of Chapter 2. In addition to producing new places and some 1,800 refurbished places in existing prisons, maintenance, refurbishment and rebuilding work prevented much of the existing prison estate from falling into an uninhabitable condition. There was again a programme to improve married quarters in 1983. The maintenance of the existing estate in operational order remained the first priority. Difficulties in providing prison officer escorts for contractors and in taking large enough sections of existing establishments out of service to enable major works to be carried out quickly were inhibiting factors, as was the continued shortage of works staff.

158. Financial allocations for 1983 were less than needed, cash limits having been curtailed, but with Treasury agreement some £4,500,000 additional funds were made available from enhanced appropriations in aid from the sale of married quarters by the Directorate. The employment of outside professional firms for design work, feasibility studies and surveys continued for the large majority of this work. Inflation was minimal and prices quoted by contractors remained very competitive because of continued low work loads in the construction industry.

159. Surplus land, buildings and married quarters were sold during the year, yielding about £14,000,000. No houses were purchased for use as staff quarters. These figures reflect the continued tendency for staff to prefer to make their own housing arrangements. At the end of the year the Departmental housing stock stood at 9,777, a reduction of 693 over the year.

160. The Directorate of Works experienced greater success than in previous years in filling professional and technical vacancies at headquarters. But at the end of the year there were still over 400 vacancies for field staff, mainly industrial craftsmen and trades officers; and the numbers in post were below the minimum necessary for the proper day to day maintenance of Prison Department establishments. Consequently no staff were available to make inroads into the large backlog of maintenance and there was a continuing need to use contractors on maintenance work (which causes the operational difficulties mentioned earlier). The acceptance of week-end working by works staff has now been accepted by the Trades Union and may lead to an improvement in the recruitment of trades officers. Progress was made on the updating and extension of planned preventive maintenance schemes for mechanical and electrical installations. 115 Prison Department establishments now have schemes. 53 existing schemes have been updated. It is also proposed to start planned inspections of buildings and pilot schemes are taking place.

161. The number of Construction Industry Training (CIT) courses available to inmates in 1983 was 156. The daily average number of inmates employed on works services was 3,732 of whom 1,218 were undergoing workshop training. Inmates trained on CIT courses continued to make a contribution to works services and helped to mitigate the effect of staff shortages. The application of the City and Guilds skills testing scheme to the

CIT plumbing course is under consideration. The numbers of skills test certificates awarded by the City and Guilds to inmates were:—

Bricklaying	359
Carpentry and Joinery	37
General Construction Operatives	56
Painting and Decorating	473
Plastering	71

The modular system of training introduced in May to meet the needs of youth custody centres was well received.

162. The Directorate of Works has maintained a full and varied programme of induction, development, management, safety and technological courses for its field staff. New courses were introduced on DOW functional procedures: ie programmes of work, progress reports and contract procedures. A series of one week courses on the 15th edition of the IEE Regulations was also provided.

163. Health and safety education continued. There were no major accidents in the Directorate's field of activities. Continuing inspections of prison works departments and construction sites took place. The number of in-house safety training courses were increased and the majority of the Directorate's site staff attended a health and safety appraisal course. A number of problems arose in respect of asbestos removal and guidance information was issued to assist local management in dealing with this.

164. The drive for effective energy management also continued. Building services system controls were progressively installed where none previously existed or where they were inadequate by modern standards. Progress was, however, limited by the shortage of escorts for contracts and because of competition with other essential maintenance and capital works programmes. Remote metering and monitoring schemes proceeded at a number of establishments, and one which has a computer-based planned preventive maintenance scheme is scheduled to come into operation early summer 1984. The information on fuels and utilities led, through computer analysis, to a better choice of tariffs and permitted close technical audit of invoices. Availability of reliable data will allow fuel use to be compared with other prison variables such as population change, weather, heated volumes of buildings and form of construction. In the specific area of water consumption, reductions of up to 30% were achieved when compared, on a common base, with previous years.

Supply and Transport Branch

165. One of the larger stores supplying prisons with clothing and equipment was out of action for a time towards the end of the year but its commitments were undertaken by another store. This arrangement enabled a satisfactory standard of service to be maintained for the year as a whole. Additional supplies were provided for prisoners held in police cells at periods during the year.

166. Good progress was made with the distribution to establishments of a new fire resistant mattress, referred to in the 1982 report. The rate of issue

depends on manufacturing output and the ability of prisons to implement the changeover. By the end of 1983 10,000 new mattresses had been issued to 23 establishments.

167. A new style uniform for female prison officers was introduced during the year and issue is expected to be completed in 1984.

168. Funding difficulties delayed plans for the centralisation of stores in the north but prospects for the project, which will carry significant economies in its train, are now much improved. A similar plan for centralising operations in the south by enlarging an existing store, is now scheduled for 1987-88.

169. Better use was made of the available space in the present stores by introducing modern storage techniques and equipment including the use of high rise, narrow aisle pallet racking together with more sophisticated and cost-effective mechanical handling devices.

170. The first phase of the project to replace the current Branch computer was re-scheduled for completion by mid 1985. The complete system is intended to be operational in January 1986.

171. The Catering Group's main task throughout the year continued to be the general management and oversight of prison catering with its commitment to provide some 46 million meals annually in penal establishments throughout England and Wales. Other responsibilities included the catering arrangements for prisoners on trial at the Crown Courts, and advising on catering matters in probation hostels. A catering advisory service was also provided for the Prison Services of Scotland and Northern Ireland.

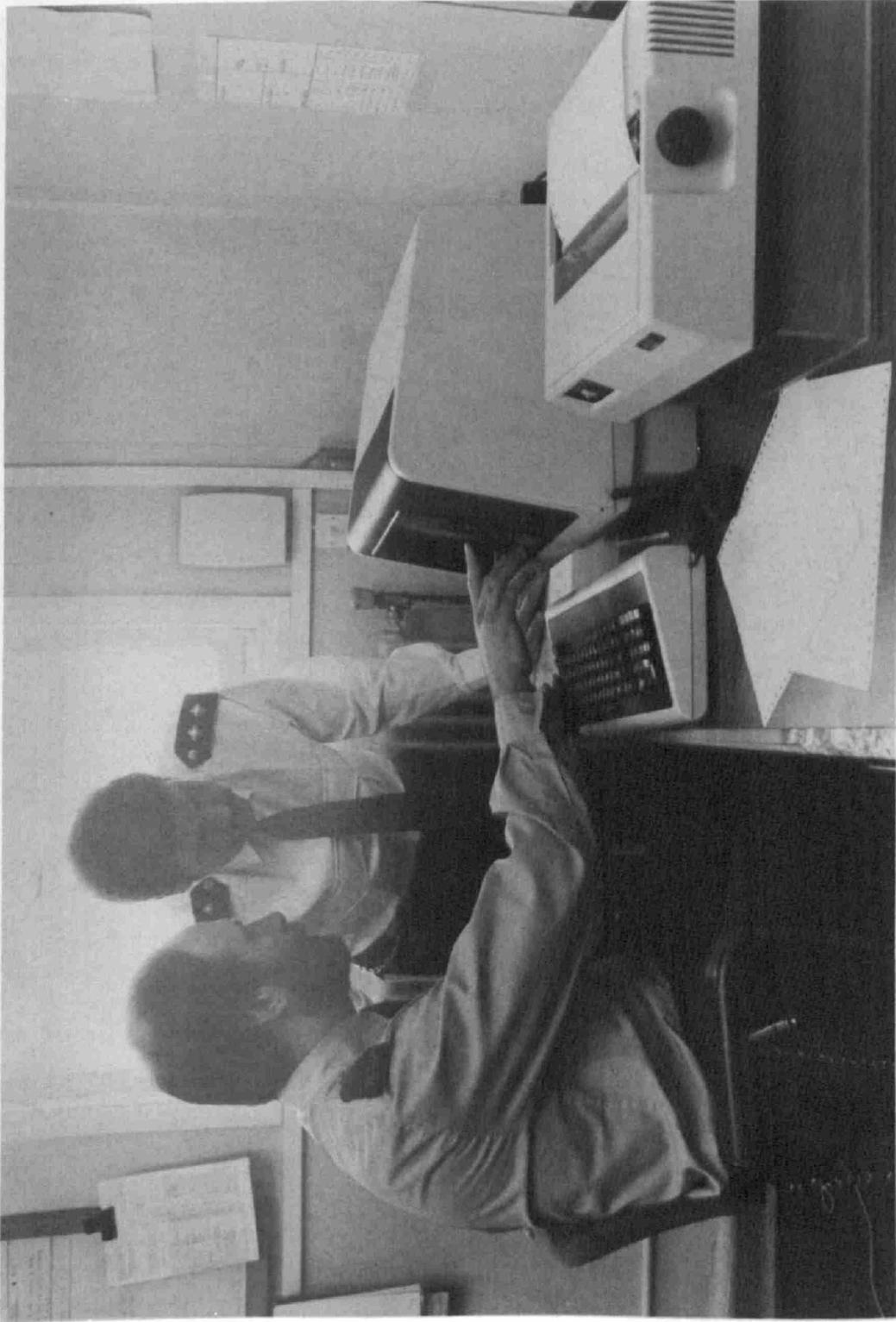
172. The training of newly-selected catering officers again produced commendable results. Of the 44 officers entered for the City and Guilds examination, 3 passed with distinction, 35 with a credit mark and the remaining 6 all obtained a pass mark. Courses for more experienced officers to widen their skills were held throughout the year at Kirkham Prison.

Education

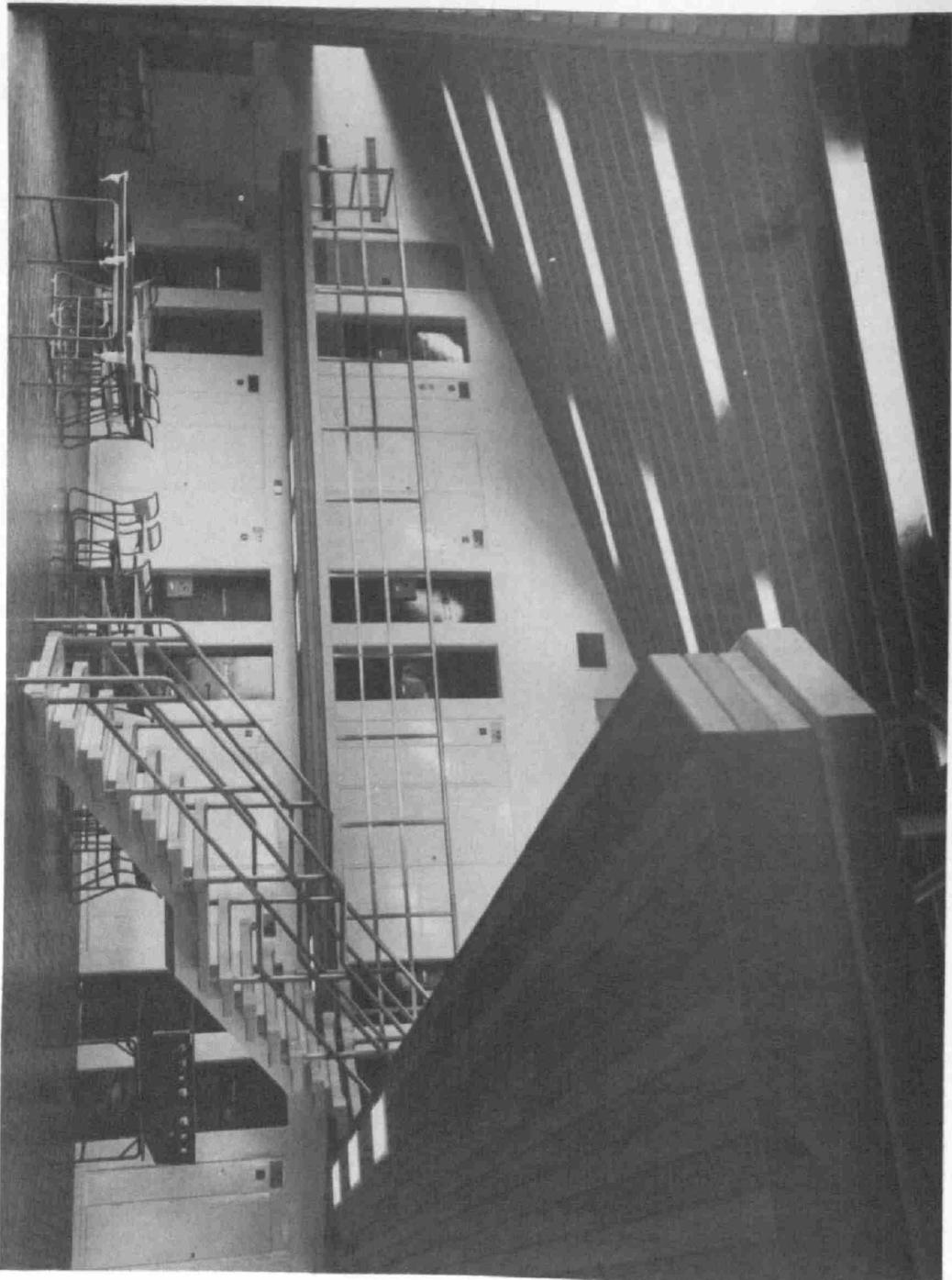
General impression of the year

173. As in 1982, it proved possible to contain the pay award to teachers within the finance available for prisoners' and trainees' education services. For the last two years therefore there has been a measure of stability in the funding of these services. This has facilitated management and forward planning.

174. The decisions of the Government towards the end of the year to enlarge considerably both the Department's building programme and the numbers of prison officers during the remainder of this decade are also expected to make it easier for the education services to operate in penal establishments. The Department's measures to improve deployment of manpower, to secure greater cost effectiveness in the use of accommodation and other resources, to improve the balance of activities in prisoners' and trainees' regimes and to enhance management throughout the Prison Service should also be helpful to educational programmes. These developments helped significantly to sustain the morale of education staff in 1983.



Bedford Prison was chosen to evaluate the potential of Information Technology to the Prison Service. Installed early in 1983 at key points in the prison, visual display units (VDUs) linked to the computer will allow staff speedy access to a wide range of prison inmate data and records.



A new living unit at Feltham Youth Custody Centre. The complex is being completely rebuilt.



Principal Officer Ronald Dixon being commended by the Home Secretary, the Rt. Hon. Leon Brittan, for his "Courage and decisive leadership during a serious disturbance by inmates at Wormwood Scrubs Prison". Officer Dixon, with complete disregard for his personal safety, led other officers up a stair case to regain control during the disturbance on the fourth floor of 'D' Wing.



The Mayor and Mayoress of Winchester together with the Governor, Chief officer and members of the press touring the Prison during a "Prison Week", held in conjunction with the Prison Reform Trust.

Young Offender establishments

175. Nowhere in 1983 was the sense of change more real than in the Department's young offender establishments. The new education programmes in the regimes of these institutions, which the staff concerned had been working on throughout 1982 and early 1983, came into being on 24 May when Part I of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 was implemented. The general operation of the Act is described elsewhere in this report. In the youth custody centres, full-time and part-time education and vocational training courses were provided during working hours. They had modular structures to suit the varying sentence length characteristic of these institutions. Trainees were filtered into them on the basis of voluntary choice and the counselling of staff.

176. New style evening education programmes were also introduced on a voluntary basis. By the end of the year, some establishments had flourishing evening class arrangements. The success of these classes varied according to their relevance to trainees' needs and interests, the quality of presentation, the counselling given by staff to trainees during their induction into establishments and the availability of uniformed staff to escort inmates to classes. The new arrangements are being kept under close consideration by all staff concerned.

177. A compulsory weekly module of education lasting two hours, in working hours, was introduced for all trainees not otherwise engaged during that time in particular education or training programmes. The module may relate to work or to life and social skills, or may involve liberal or general studies similar to those in colleges of further education. The module is under the control of the education officer but the tutorial staff may be drawn from the teaching or the institution staff, as appropriate. The arrangements are working well in some establishments; the difficulties which have occurred in others (for example, because of problems with timetabling or accommodation) are all being overcome. The education scheme in the youth custody centres ensures that no trainee will pass through them without experiencing the influence of the education services. It also reflects, as far as possible, the integration of education, training and employment available to young people in the community. Close contact is maintained with the colleges of further education, the Manpower Services Commission and the Further Education Unit. In certain establishments, the Department is undertaking experiments in association with such institutions with a view to refining where appropriate the education schemes now in operation in the youth custody centres.

178. As to education programmes in the new style detention centres, the arrangements introduced on 24 May related to different sentence lengths from three weeks or above to four months or under, and have justified themselves in educational terms. The main difficulties encountered are comparable to those encountered by other regime services, namely the relatively low occupation rates of detention centres since 24 May 1983. Because of low occupancy rates, it was not possible in 1983 to test fully the new regimes or their supporting services. However, two particular benefits have been gained. First, education departments in general, and part-time teachers in particular, have become more involved in assessment of inmates.

Secondly, education programmes have become more responsive to the needs of individual students.

179. Arrangements were made in 1983 for persons of statutory school age in the new youth custody and detention centres to receive full-time education, i.e. a minimum of 15 hours a week excluding physical education. A survey carried out during the year in these institutions showed that the minimum period was usually exceeded. The Department makes every attempt to apply these arrangements to all people in this age range who are detained in any of its establishments. The curriculum concentrates on the basic skills of communication, other academic subjects on a project basis, and such practical subjects (such as art and handicraft) as the establishment can offer. Physical education activities are made available, and chaplains are encouraged to participate in the teaching programme.

Prison Education: The Report of the House of Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts

180. A further indication of change in 1983 flowed from the publication in April of the Report on Prison Education* of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Education, Science and the Arts.

181. Following its publication the Department entered into lengthy and wide-ranging consultations about it with the parties principally concerned with the provision of education services to prisoners and trainees. This led to the publication of the Government Reply† to the Report in January 1984. At the end of 1983, the outlook for the development of education services was encouraging, especially bearing in mind the enlarged building programme and the prospective increase in the numbers of prison officers.

Inspection

182. Education services in Prison Department establishments are inspected and assessed in various ways. HM Inspectorate of Schools, who inspect educational services in about 6 penal establishments a year, completed a round of inspections of young offender establishments in 1983 and embarked on one devoted to local prisons. The reports of HM Inspectorate are published (as are their reports on institutions in the maintained education system) and the Department follows up their findings within establishments and with local education and public library authorities.

183. The Department's own education branch also carries out and follows up reviews and assessments of education policy and practice in establishments. This work is complimented by the arrangements which local education authorities have for keeping in touch with their own staff who work in the Department's establishments and for supervising and supporting their professional activities. In addition, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons also considers the work of educational departments within the total operation of penal establishments, during his inspections. Finally, educational services in

*House of Commons. First Report from the Education, Science and Arts Committee, Session 1982-83, Prison Education, Vol I, Report, 25 April 1983 HC 45-I.

†The Government Reply to the First Report from the Education, Science and Arts Committee, Session 1982-83, HC 45-I, Prison Education, January 1984, Cmnd. 9126.

establishments are among the matters assessed by Regional Directors when carrying out operational assessments of establishments for which they have line management responsibility.

184. The Department's education branch considers the various lessons and comments which arise from the varying type of assessment and applied them as appropriate in consultation with the parties principally concerned. This procedure is assisted by the existence of a national consultative committee on which all the principal parties to the provision of educational services are represented.

Education staff

185. In the academic year 1982-83, there were 121 education officers in service. They were supported by 68 deputies, 232 full-time teachers, 38 salaried part-time teachers, and 755 hourly paid day and 1,990 hourly paid evening teachers, a total of 3,204 education staff. In addition, there were 169 teachers serving on a voluntary and occasional basis.

186. Vocational training during the same period was operated by 146 civilian and prison officer instructors; libraries by 72 full-time and 68 part-time prison officer librarians; and education centres were serviced by 17 full-time and 77 part-time clerical assistants and 88 prison officers.

187. The effectiveness of prisoners' and trainees' education services is thus the result of a team effort. Important contributions are also made by Governors in their management capacity and by administration and works staff. In each institution, the task of the education officer is to harmonise the various contributions to the provision of education services by many different grades and disciplines of staff. For that purpose, the maintenance of good personal and working relationships is a priority.

Basic education

188. Of 34,670 prisoners who were assessed for literacy in the academic year 1982-83, 5.9 per cent were found to have a reading age of 8 years or less, and 12.9 per cent one of 10 or less. The figures for youth custody centre trainees (including former borstal trainees) were 10,759, 5.4 per cent and 17.5 per cent respectively; and for detention centre trainees, 12,460, 5.6 per cent and 21.4 per cent. These figures show some improvement in the prisons and youth custody centres compared with the previous academic year, but not enough to be statistically significant.

189. The Department's 1982 report discussed basic education extensively. The situation remained broadly the same in 1983, except that there was a further shift towards a life and social skills approach to teaching literacy and numeracy. During the year, the Department began the process of filtering micro-computers into its teaching programmes, not necessarily for basic education but for use across the curriculum. The process will take time to complete. The Department is introducing it by degrees, in co-operation with each local education authority concerned, drawing on the expertise of the authorities for computer familiarisation training for the teachers concerned and the software now more generally available.

General and higher education

190. 7,357 prisoners and trainees sat public examinations in 9,752 subjects and passed in 7,324, a success rate of 75.1 per cent. The figures for people and subjects are substantially greater than in 1982, with next to no fall in the success rate. They incorporate the results of 96 prisoners who sat for 118 Open University examinations and passed in 80, a success rate of 67.8 per cent, somewhat lower than in previous years. The same total figures also incorporate 422 trainees who took part in external vocational training examinations of whom 416 or 98.5 per cent passed. The figures for prisoners were 699, 667 and 94.8 per cent respectively. Trainees gained 20 distinctions and 138 credits in City and Guilds examinations, prisoners 52 and 247. The most popular examinations were those of the City and Guilds of London and of the Royal Society of Arts. GCE examinations were lower down the list. Of the total figures mentioned in the opening sentence of this paragraph, only 540 prisoners and trainees sat for 'O' level examinations. They sat examinations in 772 subjects and passed in 571, a success rate of 73.96 per cent, ie across all the grades. Of the passes in 571 subjects, there were passes recorded for 372 subjects in grades 1 to 3, ie 48.19 per cent.

191. There has been a well marked trend in recent years, on the part of prisoners and trainees, to favour education activities of a course nature leading to examinations and certification. That is of course entirely compatible with an interest in studying subjects for the sake of their intrinsic value. During the year, there were some valuable developments based on short courses of intensively tutored study, over the weekends, or a series of weekends in some cases, in place of evening classes for three terms a year. A few prisons ran short summer schools in particular themes of interest to their prisoners. There is a promising future for short courses of this kind in most training establishments. They are economic and are of particular interest to University Extra-Mural Departments. Their enlivening effect on other education programmes and on the responses of prisoners to education is most encouraging.

Recreational pursuits

192. The Koestler Award Exhibition at BP House in London was opened by Lady Howe. Over 570 entries were submitted of which 121 won prizes from a pool totalling £1,850, and 133 were awarded certificates. Art, handicraft, creative writing, and musical composition and performance continued to flourish. Such activities contribute significantly to the quality of life in establishments. The part which Arthur Koestler, who died earlier in 1983, played over the years in stimulating prisoners' and trainees' interests in the arts will be remembered through the competition and exhibition he established.

Libraries

193. The total bookstock of libraries in all Prison Service establishments in 1982-83 was 711,540 (483,670 fiction and 227,870 non-fiction). 40,848 special requests were dealt with. On 31 March 1983, 24,144 prisoners and trainees, equivalent to 56 per cent of the total custodial population, had 106,282 books on loan, as against 62 per cent in March 1982. The fall in usage occurred mainly in prisons and remand centres, and is consistent with

difficulties experienced more generally from the shortage of prison officers available to unlock and escort prisoners.

194. One of the characteristics of libraries in Prison Service establishments in recent years has been that their operation has become more professional. The 1982 report mentioned the professional appraisals carried out by the local public library authorities, and the building and furnishing programmes. In 1983, an increasing number of establishments set up library committees, consulted their local education authority about library work and benefited from attendance by professional librarians. Microfiche facilities became more available. In some establishments, sessions on library usage both in custody and in the community formed part of their social skills programme. Some establishments gave consideration to using tape-slide presentations on libraries when inducting prisoners. Good progress was made on in-service training for prison officer librarians, through annual study schools organised by the Library Association, local briefing courses for newly appointed officers, and attendance by officers on courses leading to the City and Guilds Certificate for Library and Information Assistants.

The transition to the community

195. An important task of education staff is to assist prisoners and trainees towards the termination of their sentences to prepare to continue in the community, if they wish to do so, the education and training they have received in custody. In the academic year 1982/83, education staff interviewed for this purpose 11,416 prisoners and trainees, close to double the number for the previous year (6,964). Of these, 2,073 (1,411 in the previous year) were referred to educational institutions in the community, and 800 of those interviewed there (569 in the previous year) were offered places in them. It is known that 341 of the offers were accepted (264 in the previous year), although the number of persons who were awarded further education grants towards their expenses (43) was only about the same as in the previous year (49).

The Prison Service Museum, Officers' Training School, Leyhill

196. During 1983 a part-time custodian was appointed to the museum and steps were taken to arrange for the appointment in 1984 of a professional curator. Plans were agreed for the eventual layout of the further accommodation available. The museum is now well integrated into the training programmes of Prison Service personnel and members of the public may now, by prior arrangement, be shown round in organised parties. The museum cannot as yet be opened more freely to members of the public, but progress is being made towards that end.

Physical Education

Provision for inmates

197. The major commitment for PE staff in establishments remains their contribution to the physical well-being of inmates. In 1983 4.7 million inmate/hours of physical activity were recorded: a 3.2% increase on the 1982 figure. Some 50% of those inmate/hours were provided during weekday classes whilst the remainder was divided between evening classes (20%) and

the week-end programme of sport and physical recreation (30%). Thus the gradual increase in the scale of the PE contribution to regimes was continued during 1983 despite general resource constraints.

198. 1983 was a year of contrast for PE staff deployed in the three types of young offender establishments. The consistently high, but rapidly changing, population in remand centres continued to place considerable demands on the available PE resources. The population in detention centres fell, following implementation of the Criminal Justice Act 1982, with a consequent and quite significant decline in the scale of their PE programmes. Conversely, in the youth custody centres, the population rose and this factor, coupled with the greater prominence afforded PE in the new regimes, placed heavy demands on PE staff. There is now a mandatory requirement for trainees to attend PE classes but there is an element of choice between a variety of activities. This activity-based approach to PE is generally considered one of the major successes of the new regimes. It evokes a more positive response from trainees; it brings a higher level of commitment; and the better standards of performance attained bring a greater sense of achievement. An indication of the level of achievements now possible is illustrated by trainees from HM Youth Custody Centre Hewell Grange, where two teams of canoeists not only completed the arduous Devizes to Westminster race but finished ahead of many of the more experienced adult teams.

199. In adult offender establishments the increased demand for PE programmes was most evident in those overcrowded establishments where often the other regime elements were constrained. In the main these were the local prisons in urban areas, which are short of space. Of 15 schemes to convert existing buildings for use as PE facilities, three projects were completed in 1983. Whilst not producing ideal facilities, they represent major improvements on previous provision. In the training prisons the greatest additional demand was to provide classes for the increasing proportion of unemployed inmates. Apart from the traditional sporting links between inmate teams and teams in the local community, other developments produced more tangible benefits. Some 14 establishments are now involved on a regular basis providing sports events for disabled and handicapped groups. Additionally, the recent interest in marathon running, amongst staff and inmates alike, has led to a lengthy list of sponsored runs.

200. There are now 15 female PE staff deployed in either mixed or in female establishments. As a result, PE is beginning to make a substantial impact on regimes in all female establishments. There was a 20.9 per cent increase over the 1982 figure of inmate/hours for female offenders. At HM Prison Drake Hall, a course was held for the Preliminary Teacher of Handicapped Swimming Award of the Amateur Sports Association. Seven female offenders completed the course successfully and, following release, two of these found part-time employment assisting with handicapped groups at their local swimming baths.

Provision for staff

201. There is a growing awareness that the Physical Education Branch should also be concerned for the physical well-being of all Prison Service staff. The Steering Group referred to in the 1982 report, met twice in 1983.

It achieved one of its objectives on 1 October 1983 with the creation of a separate Prison Service Sports Association, functioning as a departmental association of the Civil Service Sports Council. Other initiatives include proposals to increase significantly the PE remit during the basic and development training of staff; to promote training for all staff in techniques for the control and restraint of violence; and to provide regular opportunities for staff fitness sessions.

202. An increasing number of potential new entrants to the PE specialism already possess background experience in PE, not only as performers, but also as teachers, coaches or officials. The syllabus for the qualifying course is sufficiently flexible to allow those with PE qualifications from earlier careers in education or the armed forces to pursue to a higher level those activities in which they have prior experience. In 1983, 38 officers, including 2 females, completed the qualifying course from amongst 104 original applicants. This was the largest qualifying course ever run by the PE Branch. The gap between PE staff in post figures and the total authorised strength narrowed considerably as a result. (The course lasts 26 weeks altogether but is divided, for operational reasons, into modules of 3 or 4 weeks each and spread over a period of 15 months).

203. The relatively large number of staff completing the qualifying course had to be accommodated within the financial limits for PE training. As a result, the scope for development was somewhat reduced. Five single activity courses (e.g. mountain leadership certificate, rugby coach) were organised nationally to meet identified needs of particular programmes in establishments. Other courses were organised at group or regional level, often in liaison with local armed forces or police training centres. Apart from the savings in costs these schemes were of mutual benefit in comparing standards and approaches. A further 44 staff attended externally organised courses. In liaison with the Prison Service College, the PE Branch has developed post-promotion courses specific to the needs of PE staff at Senior, Principal and Chief Officer level. Two staff achievements are worthy of special mention. One Principal Officer was invited by the British Council to take charge of a weight lifting course in Kenya. In their annual report the British Council commented on the success of this visit. At the completion of a two-year secondment to the Combined Services Rehabilitation Centre at Woolwich a Senior Officer achieved two distinctions and finished top of the group.

204. At the request of the Fire Service Joint Training Committee, three pilot courses, each of three weeks' duration and involving a total of 64 Fire Service personnel, were held at Kirkham prison to train selected staff for PE Officer duties in local brigade establishments. The training programme was designed to meet the particular needs of the Fire Service and subsequent reports suggest that these courses are likely to become a regular feature in the remit of the Branch.

205. Resulting from a review of provisions for physical training in the Scottish Prison Service, carried out on behalf of the Scottish Home and Health Department, a PE Group Chief Officer was seconded on a term to organise and develop programmes for staff and offenders. He will be based at the Prison Service College, Polmont. Prison Officers from the Scottish

Prison Service who wish to become fully qualified PE staff will attend the annual training courses run by the Branch. The first two officers commenced training in April 1983.

206. Following approval by the Prisons Board of a two-part programme of training for Prison Service staff in techniques for control of violent incidents and restraint of those involved, a series of Part I courses each of one week's duration, were held at Moreton Hall. Their main purpose was to consolidate and develop instruction given at the Officer Training Schools in the light of present operational requirements. Staff from all regions have attended, with particular regard to those establishments where this form of training is a priority need. Centrally organised courses will be supplemented at regional and local level by PE Group Chief Officers working in conjunction with regional training teams and reporting to regional directors.

207. As a result of consultations with the Department of Health and Social Security, the Medical Superintendent and the Prison Officers' Association, three courses were held for the staff of Rampton Hospital in techniques for the control and restraint of violent patients. These are to be followed by a more comprehensive instructor course attended by selected nursing officers to enable these skills to be introduced as an integral part of professional training for those whose day to day duties necessarily call for dealing with violent incidents in a way which minimises risk of injury to both staff and patients.

Psychological Services

208. The work of psychologists falls largely into 4 areas; assessment, together with developing treatment and training methods with prisoners; staff training support; management services; and research. One task of the Directorate staff at Headquarters is then to harness this information so that discussion of policy issues may be better informed.

209. Psychologists continued to support the pre-release courses in 14 establishments where officers have been centrally trained for the task. A notable development was the production of a manual which is intended to be the main reference document for pre-release work. This includes guidance on course planning and selection, teaching techniques, interviewing and the use of video equipment, together with 11 subject packages. Examples of these are communications, relationships, use of leisure time and budgeting. The packages are available to form the main content of the course. Each has instructions for tutors on objectives and methods and lists the main teaching points for use as an aide memoire. The uses of this material will be reviewed in the light of experience and the possibility of some experimental evaluation is being considered.

210. A major research project completed was a survey of the social work needs of prisoners as perceived by themselves. The most widely reported problems included the emotional impact of imprisonment, problems anticipated on release, such as finding employment and accommodation, and problems of their own behaviour, such as controlling temper or drinking. It also appeared that prisoners in the majority of cases neither revealed their concerns readily to staff nor actively sought help for them. The survey was

commissioned by a working party on the role of the probation service in adult prison establishments. The results of the survey were presented at a 3-day workshop for staff from the prison and probation services.

211. The evaluation by the Young Offenders Psychology Unit of the tougher regimes in detention centres was in its final stages by the end of the year and some preliminary work on the immediate effects of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 was completed. The Adult Offender Psychology Unit continued to monitor the population of the dispersal system and were able to draw on this database to provide information for the Control Review Committee.

212. A Psychologists' Conference took place in September at the University of Aston. About 21 papers were presented on various aspects of psychologists' work, and it is intended to publish the proceedings of this Conference.

Religion

213. In 1983, as in previous years, the Chaplaincy sought to give reality to the ideal expressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in a notable speech in the House of Lords: "We must never forget that the Christian belief in God on which the ethical framework of our country has been built combines a realism in the fundamental corruption of human nature with a determination not to despair about the potential in everyone for redemption".

214. The Prison Service Chaplaincy seeks to exert a discreet yet beneficial influence in establishments through its dealings with prisoners and more widely in the prison community. As the visible emblem of religious activity, the prison chapel can provide a symbol of hope. The attempt is made to plan the content of services in a way that will speak to prisoners and show that attendance at worship is relevant to their spiritual needs. Leading worship is a constant challenge for chaplains, in view of the low degree of familiarity which many inmates have with Christian symbols, doctrines and practices. In their different ways, the BBC television programme "This is the Day", led by the chaplain of Winchester Prison, and the book "The Cross Behind Bars", describing the ministry of the chaplain of Manchester Prison, illustrated this theme. The radio broadcast of "Songs of Praise" from HM Prison, Dartmoor, provided a less problematic manifestation of Christian witness in penal establishments.

215. While the chapel has played a central role in the prison system over the years, many chapels (built in times of compulsory attendance) are larger than needed. The Chaplaincy has been giving thought to ways in which space in chapels can properly be used for other purposes. The growth of ecumenism within the Chaplaincy has already led to denominational sharing of chapels. Within the Chaplaincy, the independence of its denominational leaders was given clearer articulation in 1983; this has actually resulted in greater interdependence and unity in extending the Church among those in prison. Though the full implications have still to be realised, there are plans for chaplaincy partnership on several joint activities.

216. The numbers of inmates adhering to different cultures and creeds was recorded on 30 June as follows:

Church of England	25,650
Roman Catholic	9,698
No Religion	3,330
Muslim	1,120
Church of Scotland/Presbyterian	591
Methodist	584
Jew	251
Sikh	229
Hindu	108
Buddhist	99
Baptist	96
Mormon	87
Ethiopian Orthodox	77
Greek Orthodox	65
Salvation Army	45
Quaker	45
Christian Scientist	33
United Reformed	7

217. The developing presence of minority religions is a reality to which the Chaplaincy is alive. Representatives of different faiths are encouraged to work together. The future design of chapels needs to reflect the possibility for world religions to grow together in sympathetic contact and respectful regard for each other's faith. Newsletters on general matters of these faiths, with deeper studies of each one, are produced for all prison staff by an Assistant Chaplain General who directs an Ethnic Minority Faiths panel. This advisory group has links with the Multi-Faith Research Unit at Selly Oak College, Birmingham, with members of the panel, all of them chaplains, taking the unit's Multi-Faith Certificate Course in Religion.

218. Improved links with local Christian churches and the engaging of volunteers have greatly strengthened the impact of religion. Fresh indications of concern for prisons and prisoners come from the major Christian churches, decisively led by the examples of the Archbishops of Canterbury and Westminster together with the Methodist President. 'Diocesan support', writes one chaplain, 'has grown, so that a church from the diocese—including the Cathedral—visits on every Sunday during the year'. A fundamental connection with the Church has been advanced by chaplaincy involvement with two theological colleges, leading to the introduction of a penal element in Pastoral Studies Units 'to assist theological students towards an informed awareness of the practical and theological issues involved in the care and attention of offenders'. Encouraged by the Church's acceptance, there are plans to extend the course both nationally and ecumenically.

219. Contact with the community, as well as with the Church, has also been an important feature for the chaplaincy. This has included sharing in 'Prison Weeks', with the Prison Reform Trust. In one prison, the chaplain holds a play-group for mentally handicapped children, assisted by inmates. Another chaplain leads a victim-offender project, co-operating with the local

police and victim support group. This attracted the interest of the Winston Churchill Memorial Fellowship, and the chaplain concerned has now the opportunity to study similar enterprises overseas. More generally, contact with the continent and its chaplaincies has also been helped by the appointment of the Principal Roman Catholic Chaplain as President of the International Commission of Principal Chaplains.

Welfare and After-Care

The Work of the Probation Service

220. Further progress was achieved in the development of policies in areas of common interest to the prison and probation services through the forum referred to in the 1982 report and in the joint review of the role of the Probation Service in adult establishments. The review team's programme of research and consultation continued with a view to making a report to the Prisons Board at the end of 1984.

221. At the end of 1983 there were 478 probation officers and senior probation officers seconded to work in prisons, remand centres, youth custody centres and detention centres.

222. One of the most significant pieces of joint work undertaken in 1983 by Prison and Probation Services was in the preparation and implementation of the new youth custody provisions in the Criminal Justice Act 1982. A series of one day conferences was arranged by the Association of Chief Officers of Probation in different parts of England and Wales early in the year. At these, all governors and chief probation officers affected had opportunities to consider and work out new policies for co-operation with Prison Department Headquarters staff, the Probation Services Division of the Home Office, the Probation Inspectorate and representatives of Directors of Social Services.

223. Subsequently, arrangements were negotiated within each detention centre and youth custody establishment by the governor, the chief probation officer, the Regional Office and the Probation Inspectorate for a "probation presence" in each establishment to operate a new system of throughcare. That is the process by which field staff from probation and social services co-operate with prison staff to meet their shared responsibility for the welfare provision, the training experience and ultimate resettlement of young offenders from the moment of sentence until the end of their period of supervision following release.

224. In most young offender establishments a new appointment was made of a single probation officer (usually of senior rank) to act in a liaison capacity between the establishment and the services in its catchment areas. Certain welfare, liaison and procedural tasks were identified as appropriate for Prison Service staff and there was evidence of much enthusiasm to make the new system operate for the benefit of trainees.

225. The seconded probation officers were given the general responsibility:—

- (i) To liaise between the establishment and field services in order to facilitate and develop co-operation;

- (ii) to interpret the needs, problems and practices of the various services to each other;
- (iii) to assist and consult with prison service staff in carrying out their tasks in the throughcare field;
- (iv) To encourage the development of a good throughcare practice;
- (v) to be available exceptionally as a direct social work service within the establishment when cases are referred of inmates who have particularly severe problems; and
- (vi) where necessary, to participate in the assessment of trainees for parole or release on life licence or licence under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

There was an emphasis on developing organised liaison schemes whenever these prove possible and economical so that probation officers who are to supervise trainees on release can visit establishments and share in individual and group work with trainees. The development of temporary release schemes was encouraged. In these selected trainees return to their home areas for brief periods before their release dates to take part in programmes designed by the probation Service to assist in their resettlement.

Pre-Release Courses

226. The Directorate of Regimes and Services Central Unit continued to develop pre-release courses for inmates run by prison officers but using a multi-disciplinary approach. Courses are operating at 14 establishments and two further courses are planned for 1984. Over 100 prison officers have been trained for this work at the Prison Service College and further basic and development courses are planned for 1984. Prison Service psychologists continue to monitor and support the programme. (See paragraph 209 above). Pre-release courses are also organised in a number of establishments by Education Officers, Probation Officers and other specialist staff.

Research

Introduction

227. Requests from post-graduate students, universities and other organisations for facilities to undertake research proposals and projects were granted despite continuing operational pressures and the demands made on staff and other resources at establishments. The Prisons Board endorsed in principle the recommendations of the Prison Department Research Group for the development of a research strategy.

Research and Planning Unit

228. Staff of the Research and Planning Unit (RPU) outposted to the Prison Department contributed in the three areas of social science research, operational research and information technology. In the first area, liaison was maintained with research workers in universities investigating education programmes in remand centres, the issue of age group mixing in women's prisons and the non-adjudicatory functions of Boards of Visitors. Research was also carried out within the Unit into the processing of prisoners' applications and petitions and the adjudicatory functions of Boards of Visitors.

A literature review of recent empirical research in British prisons was completed.

229. Operational research support by staff of the Unit was varied. A major study commenced to investigate the effects of the changes in remand rules introduced in May 1983. Assistance was given in surveying the use of mechanical restraints and also in determining catchment area boundaries.

230. In the area of information technology a further contribution was made to the development of the inmates' information pilot computer system at HM Prison Bedford and to the information technology strategy study which commenced during the year. A computer aid to the calculation of inmate earliest date of release was developed and further support was given to resource control review work, particularly in the development of a computerised detailing system.

Scientific Research and Development Branch

231. The Scientific Research and Development Branch continued work on behalf of the Prison Department on perimeter barriers, alarm systems, control rooms and studies of prison systems.

232. The research on perimeter alarm systems is designed to evaluate and, where appropriate, improve systems for the fences and walls already in place in establishments and to identify the best systems to be built into new establishments. Studies of control room systems aim to improve the capacity of establishments to handle information during incidents and also to improve command and control procedures. Analyses of prison systems aim to identify the strengths and weaknesses of present equipment and procedures in order to identify priorities for future work. The Branch also undertook other work for the Prison Department on the detection of contraband and the provision of protective equipment for prison staff who may be called upon to face attacks from inmates.

Chapter Five

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

New Director

234. In October the Acting Director of Prison Medical Services, Dr R C Ingrey-Senn, retired after a distinguished career in the Prison Medical Service the last eight years of which were spent at Prison Department Headquarters. His successor is Dr John L Kilgour, the first incumbent of the post not to have been appointed from within the ranks of the Prison Medical Service.

235. After a series of house appointments Dr Kilgour spent 19 years in the Royal Army Medical Corps, qualifying at the General Staff College and the Joint Services College. He commanded the Parachute Field Ambulance for three years and saw service throughout the world. He then spent 10 years at the Headquarters of the Department of Health and Social Security, first in a Division concerned with medical manpower problems and later as head of the International Health Division. From July 1973 he was Chief Medical Adviser to the Ministry of Overseas Development and, most recently, he spent five years on secondment to the World Health Organisation as Director.

Structure of the Prison Medical Service

236. As Director of Prison Medical Services Dr Kilgour heads the Medical-Directorate at Prison Department Headquarters, with responsibility for clinical aspects of medical policy, recruitment and training standards and the effectiveness and efficiency of prison medical services. He is supported by a Deputy Director of Principal Medical Officer rank and three other Principal Medical Officers part of whose duties are to supervise the medical services in each of the regions.

237. Each establishment in the field has either a full time managing medical officer (who may be a basic grade Medical Officer, a Senior Medical Officer or a Principal Medical Officer) or a part time medical officer who will usually be a local general practitioner contracted to devote a minimum number of hours each week to prison duties. On 31 December 1983 77 full time medical officers (all grades excluding Headquarters posts) were in post. The number of approved posts on the same date was 99. At the end of the year 96 part time medical officers were in post; 18 posts were vacant.

238. Additional medical, and paramedical, support is provided by visiting practitioners in a variety of specialities over 120 of whom are employed on a sessional basis. Information about referrals to visiting practitioners is given in Appendix 6.

239. It is estimated that about two thirds of all the medical work done in Prison Department establishments is carried out by doctors whose principal employment is in the National Health Service. While many establishments have all their medical cover provided in this way all establishments, including those with one or more full time posts, have some of their cover provided

by National Health Service medical staff, whether general practitioner or specialist. This substantial degree of "functional integration" with the National Health Service ensures that full time prison medical staff do not become isolated from their colleagues in the community and that the full range of National Health Service facilities is accessible to inmate patients.

240. Vital support to the full- and part-time medical officers is provided by hospital officers and nurses. For historical reasons, they comprise two separate services with hospital officers (all but two of whom are male) being employed in the main in establishments for males, and nurses (all but one of whom are female) working in establishments for females and other specialist locations such as surgical units. Hospital officers are drawn from the ranks of staff who have joined the Prison Service as discipline officers and who have volunteered to undergo a course of training designed to fit them for the specialism. On 31 December 1983 843 hospital officers (all grades) were in post; 148 other field posts were vacant. Corresponding figures for nurse grade staff were 161 and 32.

Standards

241. A central objective of current policy is to bring the numbers of full time medical officers and hospital officers up to strength without sacrificing high selection standards.

The policy is founded on the belief that a sufficiency of well motivated full time staff with relevant experience, training and qualifications is the main key to the maintenance of standards of medical care comparable with those obtaining in the National Health Service.

Recruitment

242. In 1983 four competitions were mounted by the Civil Service Commission to recruit full time medical officers for the Prison Medical Service. The competitions between them attracted 182 applications from which 16 doctors were eventually selected, of whom 11 accepted appointments. While these figures are in one sense disappointing they serve to emphasise the importance which selection boards (on which the Director of Prison Medical Services himself sits) attach to attaining and maintaining high standards. This policy will continue, but at the same time strenuous efforts will be made to raise recruitment levels. This entails increasing among members of the medical profession, by adroit use of the medical media and recruitment literature, awareness of the unique opportunities which the Prison Medical Service offers to doctors who combine a sense of vocation and concern for high ethical standards with resilience and an appetite for challenge.

243. The pace of recruitment of hospital officers (24 officers successfully completed a hospital officer training course during the year) was barely adequate to make good the loss from natural wastage, and substantially short of that necessary to begin to close the ever widening gap between the number of staff in post and the number of approved posts. All of the new recruits were men who had taken advantage of the traditional method of hospital officer recruitment—that is, they had joined the Prison Service as discipline

officers and after completing 12 months' service in that capacity had volunteered for training as hospital officers.

244. By the end of the year it had become clear that the traditional method of recruitment was not yielding, and was unlikely to yield in the foreseeable future, sufficient recruits to meet the demands being placed on the hospital officer service. Moreover, the traditional method would not be capable of raising the proportion (currently of the order of 10%) of hospital officers with nursing qualifications, another important objective of the Medical Directorate. In an endeavour to remedy these deficiencies it was decided to advertise in the nursing press inviting Registered General Nurses and Registered Mental Nurses to apply to become hospital officers. This was the first time the Department had mounted a campaign specifically to recruit hospital officers, and the first time that qualified nurses, had been made a specific target for recruitment to the hospital officer service (as distinct from the separate prison nursing service). If the campaign is proved to have been successful (it was still in progress, at the end of the year) it is expected that there will be similar campaigns in the future run in parallel with the traditional trawls among serving prison officers.

Training

245. The review of hospital officer training begun in 1982 continued in 1983. A Sub Committee set up by the Staff Training Review Committee to consider hospital officer training reported in the Autumn. At the end of the year the report awaited consideration by the main Committee. However, an experimental 24 week induction course (an expanded version of the previous 13 week course) with a syllabus approved by the Sub Committee was successfully completed during the year, and in anticipation that the format would be approved by the main Committee a further similar course was mounted in October. The new syllabus incorporates the module covering the principles of psychiatric care in a secure environment to which reference was made in paragraph 239 of the 1982 Report.

246. Two courses for medical officers were organised during the year, a five-day development course in February for experienced basic grade officers and recently promoted Senior Medical Officers, and a two day introductory course in November for new entrants.

Conferences

247. The biennial National Conference of Medical Officers was held at the University of Sussex in April. There was also a one day conference of medical officers from the North and Midland Regions at the Prison Service College, Wakefield, in October.

Prison Medical Association

248. 1983 was noteworthy for the establishment of a new forum in which medical officers are able to discuss clinical matters of mutual concern. The Prison Medical Association, a professional association which is independent of the Home Office and is open to doctors who work in or for the Prison Services of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, held its first

meeting in Bristol in October. Its declared purpose is to promote the highest standards of ethical medical practice in the prisons of the United Kingdom.

General Health

249. There were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease during 1983.

250. During the year medical attention was sought on 1,354,561 occasions, an increase of 73,137 over 1982. Admissions to prison hospitals for observation or treatment numbered 41,524 compared with 43,636 in the previous year. The average daily number of patients in these hospitals was 1,319—about the same as in 1982. The total number of hospital beds available was 2,536 of which 52% were occupied throughout the year. 1,071 patients were transferred for treatment or investigation to establishments with more extensive medical facilities, compared with 962 in 1982. Appendix 6 contains other statistical information about the health of inmates.

Mentally Disordered Offenders

251. Seven hundred and sixty-six hospital orders were made in respect of mentally disordered offenders by the courts under Section 60 of the Mental Health Act 1959 or Section 37 of the Mental Health Act 1983 on the basis of recommendations by medical officers, compared with 629 in the previous year. The number of reports submitted recommending transfer to psychiatric hospitals under Section 72 or 73 of the 1959 Act or Section 47 or 48 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (140) and the number of transfers actually effected (110) were somewhat higher than the corresponding figures for 1982 (121 and 92 respectively).

Use of Medicines

252. Since 1979 the Department's Reports have included information about the number of doses of medicines dispensed in establishments during the year. The statistics for 1983 appear in Appendix 6. As in previous years, medicines have been divided into the two broad categories of those which can be obtained in the community without a prescription and those which cannot. Medicines in the latter category have been further subdivided into four categories: psychotropic (anti-depressants, sedatives and tranquillisers); hypnotics; others acting on the central nervous system; and other medicines obtainable only on prescription. As was foreshadowed in paragraph 242 of the Report for 1982, the statistics for 1983 are the first to receive the full benefit of the instruction to prison pharmacists to deduct from their returns medicines which had been dispensed but had not been used. The statistics this year, therefore, relate to doses *administered*, not (as in previous years) the number dispensed.

Treatment Records

253. In 1974 a working party concerned with medical documentation recommended that a card index system should be introduced to streamline the recording of the prescription and administration of medical treatments. Trials were subsequently carried out at selected establishments, and were successful, but financial constraints prevented the general adoption of the card system at that time. Recommendations made by a coroner following an

inquest into the death of a prisoner in Birmingham prison brought the issue into focus again, and in the light of a further review it was decided to extend the use of treatment cards to all establishments. The relevant instructions were issued to Governors and medical officers in November.

Deaths

254. Sixty-four deaths of persons in prison custody were recorded in 1983, compared with 61 in 1982. In addition, two inmates died after absconding. Eighteen of the deaths in custody occurred in National Health Service hospitals and two on the way to hospital. Thirty of the deaths were due to natural causes (in one case it was considered that death was aggravated by lack of care), 21 to suicide and 10 to other non-natural causes. Three inquest verdicts are awaited. The 21 suicide verdicts compared with 17 the previous year.

255. Of the 10 deaths due to non-natural causes, other than suicide, verdicts of misadventure were recorded on one inmate who covered himself with a mattress and set it on fire, on one who was found hanging, one who was found strangled, one who died from drug and alcohol withdrawal, one who died from a massive pulmonary embolism due to leg vein thrombosis and one who suffered a heart attack. Open verdicts were recorded on two inmates who were found hanging, on one who died from peritonitis and one who died after jumping from a window of a National Health Service hospital.

Chapter Six

THE PRISON SERVICE AND SOCIETY

256. The Department continues to attach great importance to fostering links between the Prison Service and the community at large. These contacts take a number of different forms. Further "Prison Weeks" were held at HM Prisons Winchester, Exeter, Norwich and Swansea in conjunction with the independent Prison Reform Trust (see paragraph 244 of the report for 1982). More generally, Governors have considerable discretion to arrange visits to their establishments and are encouraged to develop contacts with the local community.

257. Such contacts are important because they increase public awareness of the work of the Prison Service, the conditions in establishments and the problems of inmates. Employers, voluntary groups and individual members of the public contribute in many different ways to the work of the Service: for example by agreeing to sit on Boards of Visitors, becoming prison visitors and participating in or helping to organise activities for inmates. For this reason, and because of the Department's plans to build new prisons (see paragraph 39), the Prison Service is greatly dependent on the goodwill and understanding of the community.

Boards of Visitors

258. Every Prison Department establishment has a Board of Visitors. The duties of Boards are described in the Prison Rules 1964 and the related Rules for youth custody centres and detention centres. These are broadly to oversee the administration of the establishment to which the Board is appointed and the treatment of the inmates; and to conduct adjudications on the more serious breaches of prison discipline. Boards may draw matters to the attention of the Governor and pursue the matter up to a direct approach to the Home Secretary. Boards are not part of the management structure of the Prison Service; they act as an independent observer of an establishment on behalf of the Home Secretary. Board members are not paid for their services but they are entitled to claim travelling and subsistence expenses and may also qualify for a loss of earnings allowance. In the calendar year 1983 actual expenditure on these items and on the Boards of Visitors annual conference amounted to £159,299.

Appointments

259. All appointments to Boards are made by the Home Secretary. The Chairmen of Boards and Governors of Prison Department establishments are invited to submit nominations of local people who, in their opinion, have the qualities and time to perform the duties of a Board member. Nominations from organisations and individuals, including Members of Parliament and self-nominations from members of the public are also considered. More nominations would be welcomed from people in all walks of life, so that the membership of Boards may be made more balanced in terms of age, sex, occupation and social and ethnic background. Particular attention is continu-

ing to be paid to widening the social composition of Boards, reducing the age level and increasing the number of ethnic minority members.

260. During the year 148 new members were appointed to fill vacancies caused by resignations and retirements. 434 existing members were re-appointed for a further term on the expiry of their three year period of appointment. At the end of the year there were 1,440 members of Boards of Visitors out of a total complement of 1,546.

Training

261. The Prison Department continued to provide training courses for new members of Boards of Visitors and refresher courses for experienced members. All newly appointed members are required to attend a training course within 12 months of appointment. The annual study group for Board Chairmen was held in March. It was chaired by Mr Brister, Deputy Director General of the Prison Service, and included sessions on the new costing system and current issues in adjudications.

Annual conference

262. The annual conference of Boards of Visitors was held in October. The conference was addressed by the Home Secretary, the Rt Hon Leon Brittan QC MP, whose speech covered some of the major prison issues including the building programme for the 1980s, recruitment and deployment of staff, treatment of mentally-disordered inmates, his newly-announced policies relating to parole for life-sentenced prisoners, and arrangements for the review of control in the prison system. The Home Secretary also announced his intention to appoint a Departmental Committee to consider the adjudication system as a whole and to make recommendations about it. Mr J Day, OBE, the chairman of the Association of Chief Officers of Probation and Chief Probation Officer for the West Midlands Probation Service, delivered an address on the topic of 'Throughcare, supervision and parole'.

Other developments

263. In April the Home Secretary responded to recommendations sent to him by the Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group on the role and function of Boards of Visitors. Among the matters covered were the recruitment and appointment of Board members, their training, the provision of information to Board members, the publication by Boards of an annual account of their work, inmates' awareness of the Boards' functions, and applications from inmates.

Further information

264. Further information about the work of Boards of Visitors can be obtained by writing to the Chairman of the Board at the establishment concerned (the addresses of establishments are given in Appendix 3), or to the Prison Departments' Liaison Officer to Boards of Visitors whose address is Room 818, 89 Eccleston Square, London SW1V 1PU.

Prison Visitors

265. One hundred and six new prison visitors were appointed in 1983 and, after allowing for retirements, their total strength had increased from 650 to 697 by the end of the year. This voluntary work is highly valued and the Prison Department enjoys a close working relationship with the National Association of Prison Visitors in encouraging more volunteers to come forward to be considered for appointment as prison visitors.

Public Relations

Press Office

266. Four major incidents tended to dominate press work during the year. These were hostage situations at Parkhurst, Canterbury and Wormwood Scrubs, and the serious disturbance at Albany. The function of press officers in such incidents is to support the establishments as well as providing a source of information for the press and broadcasters.

267. One of the highlights in television terms in 1983 was a two-hour programme, "Lifers", produced by Rex Bloomstein for Thames Television and networked in all regions.

268. This traced the progress through the prison system of lifers and featured for the first time a meeting of the Joint Parole Board/Home Office Committee on Life Sentence Prisoners. Most of the programme was comprised of interviews with prisoners who spoke freely about their background, their crimes, and the effects of imprisonment.

269. Other television documentaries of note were on mentally disordered offenders, featuring Brixton; remand conditions, again at Brixton; life in Maidstone's Thanet Wing which contains many sex offenders; prison life at Hull; and the work of the Board of Visitors at Dartmoor prison.

270. Facilities were given to a number of London based foreign correspondents to visit penal establishments, and foreign television companies filmed aspects of prison life.

271. Important features appeared in the Guardian, Financial Times, Daily Mirror, Sunday Times, Sunday Telegraph and Sunday Mirror. After an extensive programme of research visits, the British Medical Journal began a series of 16 articles on the prison medical service.

272. The Prison Service co-operated with the Prison Reform Trust in mounting four "Prison Weeks" at Winchester, Norwich, Swansea and Exeter. These were designed to generate public interest in the work of the Prison Service.

273. In November, a press conference to announce the Government's prison building, refurbishment and manpower programme received wide coverage.

Prison Service News

274. The Prison Service News, a tabloid bi-monthly newspaper launched by the Department at the end of 1982 as a unifying influence within the

Prison Service, has been well received by prison staff. Articles in the paper have led to features in the national press.

Publicity

275. Home Office Public Relations Branch advised on and managed a £93,000 recruitment campaign for prison officers. This included advertising in the national and local press; booklets, leaflets and posters; research; participation in the National Careers Exhibition at Leeds; and a £37,000 test campaign aimed at attracting people from the ethnic minority groups. Additionally, a comprehensive study into the recruitment of Assistant Governors was undertaken. The Koestler Award winners annual exhibition of prisoners art was organised and publicised. Total publicity expenditure including the recruitment advertising was about £126,900.

The Inspectorate of Prisons

276. During the year reports by the Inspectorate on six establishments were published together with a statement by the Home Secretary on the action taken on the main recommendations in the reports. The establishments concerned are HM Prisons Wormwood Scrubs, Nottingham, Brixton, Manchester, Standford Hill and HM Youth Custody Centre Aylesbury which was designated as a prison at the time of the inspection. Copies of these reports can be obtained from the Home Office Library, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT.

International Activities

277. The international work of the Prison Service and the Prison Department continued to be largely based on support for and closer co-operation with the Council of Europe in its various activities in the penal field.

278. The biennial conference of the Directors of Prison Administrations in Europe was held in Strasbourg in June. The United Kingdom delegation was led by Mr C J Train, Director General, who was accompanied by Mr A Thomson, Director of the Scottish Prison Service and Mr K J Neale. The main subjects dealt with by the Conference were concerned with prison staff, drugs problems in prison and prison demography.

279. The annual meeting of the European Committee on Crime Problems took place in Strasbourg in April and was attended by Mr W Bohan, Criminal Department and Mr K J Neale as the United Kingdom representatives. Mr Neale also attended two meetings of the Council of Europe Committee for Co-operation in Prison Affairs in Strasbourg in May and October as its chairman.

280. A successful visit was made to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg by the first Command Course for Prison Service governors as part of the international module in this major new development in training for governorship. The visit was designed to familiarise the course with the work of the Council of Europe especially in the fields of criminal justice, penology and human rights. It included lectures and discussions with Council of Europe staff concerned with these subjects and a guided tour of the administrative

headquarters. Arrangements were also made for further co-operation between the Prison Service College and the Council of Europe in other training initiatives such as the Senior Command Studies programme which is to commence in 1984.

281. Mr G Lister, Director of the Midland Region, continued to represent the United Kingdom on the Select Committee on Prison Regimes which has now submitted its report to the Council of Europe. Dr R C Ingrey-Senn attended an international conference on prison medical services held in Ottawa, Canada, in August.

282. The European Enquiry Service sponsored by the Council of Europe is designed to produce comparative information quickly on a European basis in regard to specific matters of interest to prison administrations. It was used increasingly by European prison administrations in 1983 and two enquiries concerning life sentences and prison catering were initiated by the Prison Department during the year.

APPENDIX No. 1

THE PRISONS BOARD
(as at 31 December 1983)

C J Train.....	<i>Chairman, Director-General</i>
W A Brister.....	<i>Deputy Director-General</i>
J A Chilcot.....	<i>Director of Personnel and Finance</i>
Dr J Kilgour.....	<i>Director of Prison Medical Service</i>
A J Langdon	<i>Director of Operational Policy</i>
T C Platt	<i>Director of Regimes and Services</i>
K Gibson	<i>Director, South East Region</i>
D W Higman	<i>Director, North Region</i>
G Lister.....	<i>Director, Midland Region</i>
L J Wheeler.....	<i>Director, South West Region</i>

Non-Executive members:

Mrs J E Hughes

P J Custis CBE

Secretary:

G K Sandiford

APPENDIX No. 2
Statement showing the Expenditure on Prisons, Remand Centres, Borstals and Detention Centres for the year ended 31 March 1983

	Males			Female Establishments	Totals
	Prisons and RCs	Borstals and YPCs	Detention Centres		
Daily Average Number of Inmates	34,009	7,123	1,633	1,100	43,865
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Current Expenditure					
A. Central Charges and Cost of Staff in Establishments					
1. Pay and Allowances including Uniforms	228,832	51,249	10,881	11,555	302,517
2. Travelling, Removals, Training etc	10,259	2,290	489	515	13,553
3. Seconded Probation Officers	4,191	875	200	135	5,401
4. Superannuation Allowances	45,079	10,064	2,143	2,263	59,549
5. Allied Services and Supplies (DoE, HMSO etc)	910	190	43	29	1,172
Total A	289,271	64,668	13,756	14,497	382,192
B. General Supplies and Operating Expenses					
1. Victualling	7,280	1,901	389	239	9,809
2. Other Supplies and General Operating Expenses	23,842	6,922	1,319	1,259	33,342
3. Escort and Conveyance of Prisoners	8,187	1,435	363	358	10,343
4. Post Office Services at Prisons etc	3,457	722	165	110	4,454
5. Payments to Other Votes	262	55	13	8	338
6. Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	682	142	32	22	878
Total B	43,710	11,177	2,281	1,996	59,164
C. Prison Industries—Materials, Tools etc					
Total C	18,462	4,339	601	309	23,711

APPENDIX No. 2
Statement showing the Expenditure on Prisons, Remand Centres, Borstals and Detention Centres for the year ended 31 March 1983

	Males			Female Establishments	Totals
	Prisons and RCs	Borstals and YPCs	Detention Centres		
D. Welfare					
1. Education, Training and Recreation	8,627	2,044	441	292	11,404
2. Assisted Visits	479	100	23	15	617
3. Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	173	36	8	6	223
4. Aid to Prisoners on Discharge	2,299	574	118	87	3,077
Total D	11,578	2,754	590	400	15,322
E. Prisoners' Earnings	3,208	608	65	86	3,967
F. Home Office Central Administration					
1. Salaries etc	16,251	3,393	775	523	20,942
2. General Expenses	1,805	377	86	58	2,326
3. Superannuation	1,981	413	94	64	2,552
Total F	20,037	4,183	955	645	25,820
G. Supply and Transport Branch					
1. Salaries etc	1,705	356	82	55	2,198
2. General Expenses	342	71	16	11	440
3. Superannuation	296	62	14	10	382
Total G	2,343	489	112	76	3,020
Total Current Expenditure (Gross)	388,607	88,218	18,360	18,009	513,196

Current Receipts: Appropriations-in-Aid							
1. Proceeds of Sales outside Prison Service	9,084	1,731	276	209	11,300		
2. Proceeds of Hire of Labour	24	3	—	1	28		
3. Other Receipts	2,754	728	109	140	3,731		
Total Current Receipts	11,862	2,462	385	350	15,059		
Net Current Expenditure	376,745	85,756	17,975	17,659	498,137		
Average Annual Cost Per Inmate	£11,078	£12,039	£11,007	£16,054	£11,356		
PART II							
<i>Maintenance, Repairs, Rentals etc</i>							
1. Cost of Ordinary Repairs, Rents etc	15,734	3,886	812	855	21,287		
2. Rates (Treasury Valuers) ...	5,083	1,367	290	275	7,015		
Total Part II	20,817	5,253	1,102	1,130	28,302		
PART III							
<i>Capital Expenditure on the Prison Services (less Capital Sales)</i>							
1. New Buildings, Alterations etc	26,884	11,373	744	3,504	42,505		
2. Plant, Machinery, Tools and Vehicles	2,762	741	101	48	3,652		
Total Part III	29,646	12,114	845	3,552	46,157		
Total Gross Expenditure (Parts I, II, III)	439,071	105,585	20,307	22,691	587,656		
Total Receipts (Part I)	11,862	2,462	385	350	15,059		
Total Net Expenditure (Parts I, II, III)	427,209	103,123	19,922	22,341	572,597		

APPENDIX No. 3
Accommodation and Population of Prisons, Remand, Youth Custody and Detention Centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5(2)(a)))
Year ended 31 December 1983

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	—	140	30	9	179	330	374	
Birmingham	Winson Green Road, Birmingham B18 4AS	Pre-release employment scheme Long-term allocation centre Overnight accommodation for 6 women	407	81	74	562	1,054	1,153	
Bristol	Cambridge Road, Bristol, Avon BS7 8PS	Life sentence prisoners Long-term allocation centre Long-term training wing Pre-release employment scheme Secure accommodation for 5 women	319	202	53	574	594	648	
Brixton	PO Box 369, Jebb Avenue, Brixton, London SW2 5XF	Unconvicted adults from London and the Home Counties Prisoners serving sentences of up to eighteen months	367	24	95	486	767	791	
Canterbury	Longport, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1PJ	—	157	81	11	249	321	372	
Cardiff	Knox Road, Cardiff, South Glamorgan CF2 1UG	Separate remand centre for male young offenders	219	—	35	254	395	461	
Dorchester	North Square, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JD	—	129	16	10	155	198	236	

Durham	Old Elvet, Durham DH1 3HU	Separate wing for female prisoners	586	40	38	664	978	1,100
Exeter	New North Road, Exeter, Devon EX4 4EX	Separate remand centre for male young offenders Pre-release employment scheme Long-term allocation unit Overnight accommodation for women	222	12	35	269	392	446
Gloucester	Barrack Square, Gloucester GL1 2JN	Rule 43 wing	181	—	12	193	286	314
Leeds	Armley, Leeds, West Yorkshire LS12 2TJ	—	498	60	63	621	1,224	1,336
Leicester	Welford Road, Leicester LE2 7AJ	Special Security Wing	165	14	22	201	390	441
Lewes	Brighton Road, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 1EA	Unsented prisoners from Sussex courts and young remand prisoners from Sussex, Surrey, Kent and London courts Short, medium and long-term training	290	8	23	321	480	505
Lincoln	Greetwell Road, Lincoln LN2 4BD	—	291	24	41	356	559	614
Liverpool	68 Hornby Road, Liverpool L9 3DF	Also a prison for young offenders Long-term allocation centre Pre-release employment scheme Surgical centre	900	23	83	1,006	1,354	1,504
Manchester	Southall Street, Manchester M60 9AH	Also a prison for young offenders	930	64	30	1,024	1,514	1,748

APPENDIX No. 3
Accommodation and Population of Prisons, Remand, Youth Custody and Detention Centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5(2)(a))
Year ended 31 December 1983

Establishment	Postal Address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
Norwich	Mousehold, Norwich, Norfolk NR1 4LU	Separate training annexe and remand centre	156	28	43	227	348	391
Oxford	New Road, Oxford OX1 1LX	—	97	21	5	123	236	272
Pentonville	Caledonian Road, London N7 8TT	Convicted prisoners awaiting sentence Unconvicted prisoners Non-criminal prisoners Pre-release employment scheme	773	—	81	854	1,080	1,222
Reading	Forbury Road, Reading, Berkshire RG1 3HY	—	169	—	8	177	323	354
Shrewsbury	The Dana, Shrewsbury, Salop SY1 2HR	—	160	—	10	170	235	294
Swansea	Oystermouth Road, Swansea, West Glamorgan SA1 2SR	Remand unit for male young offenders Pre-release employment scheme	160	55	21	236	302	360
Wandsworth	PO Box 757, Heathfield Road, London SW18 3HS	Convicted prisoners awaiting sentence Long-term allocation centre	1,032	144	82	1,258	1,371	1,409
Winchester	Romsey Road, Winchester, Hampshire SO22 5DF	Long-term allocation unit Separate remand centre for male young offenders	334	48	40	422	551	617
Wormwood Scrubs	PO Box 757, Du Cane Road, London W12 0AE	—	770	—	91	861	1,026	1,104
		Total	9,325	967	1,015	11,307	16,308	

<i>Closed training prisons for men</i> Acklington	Morpeth, Northumberland NE65 9XF	Camp project Medium-term training and terminal lifers	202	123	—	325	354	370
Albany	Newport, Isle of Wight PO30 5RS	Dispersal prison Medium and long-term training	136	—	—	136	193	304
Blundeston	Lowestoft, Suffolk NR32 5BG	Medium and long-term training	282	128	—	410	343	410
Camp Hill	Newport, Isle of Wight PO30 5PB	Short and medium-term training Remand unit for unsentenced adults remanded by Isle of Wight courts	281	168	—	449	420	469
Channings Wood	Denbury, Newton Abbott TQ12 6DW	Camp project	321	88	—	409	366	426
Chelmsford	Springfield Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM2 6LQ	Prison for young offenders with separate units for sentenced and unsentenced prisoners	172	—	—	172	268	307
Coldingley	Bisley, Woking, Surrey GU24 9EX	Medium and long-term training. Industrial prison	264	32	—	296	288	298
Dartmoor	Princetown, Yelverton, Devon PL20 6RR	Short, medium and long-term training Life sentence prisoners	550	—	—	550	542	554
Featherstone	New Road, Featherstone, Wolverhampton WV10 7PU	Short, medium and long-term training	465	45	—	510	516	533
Frankland	Finchale Avenue, Brasside, Durham DH1 5SB	Medium and long-term training	318	—	—	318	260	325

APPENDIX No. 3
Accommodation and Population of Prisons, Remand, Youth Custody and Detention Centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5(2)(a))
Year ended 31 December 1983

Establishment	Postal Address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates			Number of inmates		
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
Gartree	Leicester Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire LE16 7RP	Dispersal prison Long-term training	310	—	—	310	224	279
Grendon	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP18 0TL	Psychiatric centre Responsibility for Spring Hill	170	21	—	191	207	257
Haverigg	Haverigg Camp, Millom, Cumbria LA18 4NA	Short-term training plus some longer term terminals	168	352	—	520	523	548
Highpoint	Stradishall, Newmarket, Suffolk CB8 9YG	Short, medium and long-term training (also open prison)	30	476	—	506	391	507
Hull	Hedon Road, Hull, North Humberside HU9 5LS	Dispersal prison Long-term training	318	—	—	318	294	300
Kingston- Portsmouth	Milton Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire PO3 6AS	Life sentence prisoners	140	—	—	140	139	142
Lancaster	The Castle, Lancaster LA1 1YL	Medium-term training	91	62	—	153	228	231
Long Lartin	South Littleton, Evesham, Worcestershire WR11 5TZ	Dispersal prison Long-term training	406	—	—	406	387	400

		509	—	11	520	518	530
Maidstone	County Road, Maidstone, Kent ME14 1UZ	Medium and long-term training Pre-release employment scheme Rule 43 Wing	—	—	—	—	—
Northeye	Barnhorn Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex TN39 4QW	Short and medium-term training	421	—	450	426	450
Norwich	Mousehold, Norwich, Norfolk NR1 4LU	Annexe to main prison for short and medium-term training	200	—	200	165	197
Nottingham	Perry Road, Sherwood, Nottingham NG5 3AG	Medium-term training	20	—	215	278	301
Parkhurst	Newport, Isle of Wight PO30 5NX	Dispersal prison Long-term training Special security wing Surgical centre	—	40	261	267	282
Preston	2 Ribbleton Lane, Preston, Lancashire PR1 5AB	Short-term training Pre-release employment scheme Some longer term and lifer terminals	3	9	429	585	602
Ranby	Ranby, Retford, Nottinghamshire DN22 8EU	Short-term training Midlands (some from North Region)	396	—	420	393	417
Shepton Mallet	Cornhill, Shepton Mallet, Somerset BA4 5LU	Short and medium-term training	74	—	169	261	268
Stafford	54 Gaol Road, Stafford ST16 3AW	Short and medium-term training Pre-release employment scheme	—	—	461	700	714

APPENDIX No. 3
Accommodation and Population of Prisons, Remand, Youth Custody and Detention Centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5(2)(a))
 Year ended 31 December 1983

Establishment	Postal Address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
Standford Hill	Church Road, Eastchurch, Sheerness, Kent ME12 4AA	Short and medium-term training (also open prison)	12	150	—	162	157	162
Verne	Portland, Dorset DT5 1EQ	Short and medium-term training Life sentence and selected long-term prisoners	480	40	—	520	510	525
Wakefield	Love Lane, Wakefield, Yorkshire WF2 9AG	Dispersal prison Life sentence—main centre Long-term training Pre-release employment scheme Psychiatric centre Rule 43 wing—national resource for prisoners segregated under Rule 43 at own request	620	105	21	746	709	727
Wymott	Moss Lane, Ulnes Walton, Leyland, Preston, Lancashire PR5 3LW	Short-term training	816	—	—	816	861	926
		Total	8,630	2,912	81	11,623	11,773	

Open training prisons for men Ashwell	Oakham, Leicestershire LE15 7LF	100	300	—	400	374	415	
Ford	Arundel, West Sussex BN18 0BX	112	460	—	572	552	570	
*Highpoint	Siradishall, Newmarket, Suffolk CB8 9YG	—	38	—	38	9	38	
Kirkham	Preston, Lancashire PR4 2RA	—	632	—	632	598	633	
Leyhill	Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester GL12 8HL	332	—	—	332	324	333	
Rudgate	Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7AZ	1	377	—	378	354	384	
Spring Hill	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP18 0TH	113	97	—	210	206	214	
Standford Hill	Church Road, Eastchurch, Sheerness, Kent ME12 4AA	19	319	—	338	327	338	
Sudbury	Sudbury, Derbyshire DE6 5HW	44	340	—	384	370	387	
		721	2,563	—	3,284	3,114		
		Total						
Remand centres for male offenders Ashford	Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 3JZ	335	—	42	377	460	508	
Brockhill	Redditch, Worcestershire B97 6RD	116	41	20	177	218	272	
Cardiff	Knox Road, Cardiff, South Glamorgan CF2 1UG	68	17	—	85	87	130	

APPENDIX No. 3
Accommodation and Population of Prisons, Remand, Youth Custody and Detention Centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5(2)(a))
Year ended 31 December 1983

Establishment	Postal Address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates			Number of inmates		
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
Chelmsford	Springfield Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM2 6LQ		54	—	11	65	97	—
Exeter	New North Road, Exeter, Devon EX4 4EX		42	6	—	48	59	82
Glen Parva	Saffron Road, Wigston, Leicester LE8 2TN		120	—	21	141	132	163
Latchmere House	Church Road, Ham Common, Richmond, Surrey TW10 5HH		123	—	5	128	152	221
Low Newton	Brasside, Durham DH1 5YV		136	5	12	153	254	292
Norwich	Mousehold, Norwich, Norfolk NR1 4LU		60	—	—	60	71	89
Pucklechurch	Pucklechurch, Bristol, Avon BS17 3QJ		93	—	10	103	100	130
Risley	Warrington Road, Risley, Warrington, Cheshire		437	—	74	511	752	836
Thorp Arch	Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7AY		156	—	17	173	232	241
Winchester	Romsey Road, Winchester, Hampshire SO22 5DF		39	25	—	64	95	125
		Total	1,779	94	212	2,085	2,709	

Closed youth custody centres for male offenders Aylesbury	—	—	—	—	247	241	247	247
Bierton Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP20 1EH	—	—	—	—	247	241	247	247
Castington	—	—	—	—	180	114	180	179
Morpeth, Northumberland NE65 9XG	CNA January 60, May 120, August 180	—	—	—	180	114	180	179
Deerbolt	—	—	—	—	300	275	300	300
Bowes Road, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham DL12 9BG	—	—	—	—	300	275	300	300
Dover	—	—	146	—	86	221	232	246
The Citadel, Western Heights, Dover, Kent CT17 9DR	—	—	146	—	86	221	232	246
Erlestoke	—	—	107	—	—	94	107	103
Devizes, Wiltshire SN10 5TU	—	—	107	—	—	94	107	103
Everthorpe	—	—	—	—	304	357	304	376
Brough, North Humberside HU15 1RB	—	—	—	—	304	357	304	376
Exeter	—	—	9	—	36	45	45	45
New North Road, Exeter, Devon EX4 4EX	—	—	9	—	36	45	45	45
Feltham	—	—	—	—	270	209	270	261
Bedfont Road, Feltham, Middlesex TW13 4ND	Responsibility for Finnamore Wood New accommodation opened in July 1983	—	—	—	270	209	270	261
Glen Parva	—	—	60	—	420	476	480	527
Saffron Road, Wigston, Leicester LE8 2TN	—	—	60	—	420	476	480	527
Grendon	—	—	10	—	59	45	69	70
Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP18 0TL	Psychiatric centre	—	10	—	59	45	69	70
Hindley	—	—	32	11	280	314	323	322
Wigan, Lancashire WN2 5TH	—	—	32	11	280	314	323	322
Hollesley Bay Colony	—	—	—	—	185	178	185	189
Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 3JS	Also an open youth custody centre and a detention centre	—	—	—	185	178	185	189
Huntercombe	—	—	—	—	187	181	187	186
Huntercombe Place, Nuffield, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 5SB	—	—	—	—	187	181	187	186

APPENDIX No. 3
Accommodation and Population of Prisons, Remand, Youth Custody and Detention Centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5(2)(a)))
Year ended 31 December 1983

Establishment	Postal Address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates			Number of inmates		
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
Northallerton	Eastwood Road, Northallerton, North Yorks DL6 1NW		127	—	—	127	210	215
Onley	Rugby, Warwickshire CV23 8AP	—	420	—	—	420	408	423
Portland	Easton, Portland, Dorset DT5 1DL	—	496	16	—	512	468	514
Rochester	Rochester, Kent ME1 3QS Market Drayton, Salop TF9 2JL	—	301	66	—	367	331	365
Stoke Heath	Market Drayton, Salop TF9 2JL	—	240	120	—	360	405	454
Swinfen Hall	Lichfield, Staffordshire WS14 9QS	—	174	8	—	182	180	182
Wellingborough	Turnells Mill Lane, Wellingborough, Northants NN8 2NH	—	224	120	—	344	328	355
			4,536	694	11	5,241	5,080	
		Total						
<i>Open youth custody centres for male offenders</i> Finnamore Wood	Finnamore Wood, Frieth Road, Medmenham, Marlow, Bucks SL7 2HX	A satellite of Feltham	79	—	—	79	70	79
Gaynes Hall	Great Staughton, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE19 4DL	—	16	165	—	181	169	182
Guys Marsh	Shaftesbury, Dorset SP7 0AH	—	65	162	—	227	131	153

Hatfield	Hatfield, Doncaster, South Yorkshire DN7 6EL	—	180	—	180	183	196
Hewell Grange	Redditch, Worcestershire B97 6QQ	—	136	—	136	129	148
Hollesley Bay Colony	Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 3JS	180	—	—	180	162	180
Lowdham Grange	Lowdham, Nottingham NG14 7DA	52	252	—	304	240	293
Prescoed Camp (Usk)	29 Maryport Street, Usk, Gwent NP5 1XP	20	100	—	120	89	113
Wetherby	York Road, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS22 5ED	226	—	—	226	211	227
Total		638	995	—	1,633	1,384	—
Also a closed youth custody centre and a detention centre		—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior detention centres for male young offenders		31	85	—	116	95	121
Buckley Hall	Ashford, Kent TN25 7BQ Buckley Road, Rochdale, Lancashire OL12 9DP	—	139	—	139	70	112
Erlestoke	Devizes, Wiltshire SN10 5TU	98	—	—	98	67	101
Gringley	Gringley-on-the-Hill, Doncaster, South Yorks DN7 6EL	72	—	—	72	62	95

APPENDIX No. 3
Accommodation and Population of Prisons, Remand, Youth Custody and Detention Centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5(2)(a))
Year ended 31 December 1983

Establishment	Postal Address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
*Guys Marsh Haslar	Shaftesbury, Dorset SP7 0AH Gosport, Hampshire PO12 2AW	— Tougher regime—pilot project	— 12	— 88	— —	— 100	18 84	41 107
Hollesley Bay Colony	Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 3JS	—	118	62	—	180	173	246
Medomsley	Consett, County Durham DH8 6QX	—	—	129	—	129	91	145
New Hall	Dial Wood, Flockton, Wakefield, West Yorkshire WF4 4AX	Tougher regime—pilot project	15	90	—	105	77	107
North Sea Camp	Freiston, Boston, Lincolnshire PE22 0QX	Open centre	—	182	—	182	143	207
Usk	29 Maryport Street, Usk, Gwent NP5 1XP	—	101	4	—	105	94	133

Werrington House ...	Werrington, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire ST9 0DX	—	7	103	—	110	84	126
Whatton	Whatton, Nottingham NG13 9FQ	—	20	99	—	119	84	129
	Total		474	981	—	1,455	1,142	
<i>Junior detention centres for male young offenders</i>								
Blantyre House	Goudhurst, Cranbrook, Kent TN17 2NA	—	20	102	—	122	77	97
Campfield House	Landford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1RE	—	34	36	—	70	47	80
Eastwood Park	Church Avenue, Falfield, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire GL12 8DB	—	134	12	—	146	109	149
Foston Hall	Foston, Derby DE6 5DN	Tougher regime—pilot project	6	70	—	76	50	62
Kirklevington	Kirklevington Grange, Yarm, Cleveland TS15 9PA	—	16	134	—	150	124	168
Send	Send, Woking, Surrey GU23 7LJ	Tougher regime—pilot project	24	94	—	118	65	98
Whatton	Whatton, Nottingham NG13 9FQ	—	20	98	—	118	90	109
	Total		254	546	—	800	562	
	Total	Detention Centres (Sen & Jun)	728	1,527	—	2,255	1,704	
	Grand Total (Male)		26,357	9,752	1,319	37,428	42,072	

APPENDIX No. 3
Accommodation and Population of Prisons, Remand, Youth Custody and Detention Centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5(2)(a))
Year ended 31 December 1983

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 women</i> Holloway	Parkhurst Road, Holloway, London N7 0NU	The prison is being rebuilt on site and will include psychiatric facilities for both unsentenced and sentenced prisoners, females requiring specialist medical facilities and mothers with babies	125	64	58	247	332	351
<i>Other closed prisons for women</i> Bullwood Hall	High Road, Hockley, Essex SS5 4TE	Also a youth custody centre	28	—	—	28	13	36
Cookham Wood	Cookham Wood, Rochester, Kent ME1 3LU	Receives all categories of sentenced prisoners with less than 12 months of sentence left to serve	119	—	—	119	112	123
Durham	Old Elvet, Durham DH1 3HU	Facilities for women requiring special security	39	—	—	39	37	39
Styal	Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 4HR	Mother and baby unit Also a youth custody centre	50	104	—	154	216	231
		Total	361	168	58	587	710	

*Establishments that were open only part of the year:

Guys Marsh—detention centre closed November 1983.

Highpoint—open unit opened October 1983.

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.

The total accommodation shown is that which was available at 31 December 1983.

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 3 years (female), 4 years (male).

Long-term imprisonment—over 3 years (female), over 4 years (male).

APPENDIX No. 4

Opening and Development of New Establishments and New Units at Existing Establishments

Note: Inmate places shown in the second column are not necessarily additions to the system

Position as at 1 January 1984

Location	Type/size of establishment	Timetable
A. Establishments or units completed and/or opened since 1 January 1983 HIGHPOINT NORTH (formerly Northridge) Suffolk	Closed unit for 200 males	Opened May 1983
B. New establishments or units under construction <i>(a) Closed prisons for Category B adult men</i> FULL SUTTON Humberside	Dispersal prison for 447	Completion expected 1986
<i>(b) Closed prisons for Category C adult men</i> ACKLINGTON Northumberland CHANNINGS WOOD Devon HIGHPOINT Suffolk WAYLAND Norfolk	Medium/long-term for 437 Medium/long-term for 484 Medium/long-term for 248 as extension to existing prison Medium/long-term for 484	Part occupied. Completion expected 1985 Part occupied. Completion expected 1986 Completion expected 1984 Completion expected 1984
<i>(c) Training establishments for male young offenders</i> APPLETON THORN Cheshire CASTINGTON Northumberland DEERBOLT Durham STOCKEN Leicestershire	Young offender II open cubicular for 300 Young offender I closed cellular for 300 Young offender I closed cellular and cubicular for 420 Young offender I closed cellular for 300	Completion expected 1985 Completion expected 1986 Completion expected 1986 Completion expected 1985
<i>(d) Remand centres for young male offenders</i> FELTHAM Greater London	Remand and assessment centre for 556	Completion expected 1987
<i>(e) Establishments for women and girls</i> HOLLOWAY Greater London	Closed women and girls' prison for 556	Part occupied. Completion expected 1985
C. New establishments or units in design stage <i>(a) Local prisons</i> CARDIFF South Glamorgan LEEDS West Yorkshire	Unit for 140 Unit for 450	Due to start 1987 Due to start 1985

APPENDIX No. 4

Opening and Development of New Establishments and New Units at Existing Establishments

Note: Inmate places shown in the second column are not necessarily additions to the system

Position as at 1 January 1984

Location	Type/size of establishment	Timetable
<i>(b) Closed prisons for Category B adult men</i>		
GARTH (ULNES WALTON) Lancashire	Non-dispersal prison for 512	Due to start 1984
SWALESIDE Kent	Non-dispersal prison for 504	Due to start 1984
WOOLWICH Greater London	Closed and local prison for 800	Due to start 1987
<i>(c) Closed prisons for Category C adult men</i>		
BOVINGDON (MOUNT) Hertfordshire	Medium/long-term for 484	Due to start 1984
FEATHERSTONE Staffordshire	Medium/long-term for 448 (also for YO sentenced and remand)	Due to start 1985
GAYNES HALL Cambridgeshire	Medium/long-term for 484	Due to start 1984
<i>(d) Training establishments for male young offenders</i>		
HOLLESLEY BAY COLONY Suffolk	Young offender II open cubicular unit for 60	Due to start 1984
MEDOMSLEY Durham	Extension for 34	Due to start 1984

APPENDIX No. 5

LIST OF OFFICERS AWARDED THE IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL IN 1983

ADAMSON, J.E.....	LINCOLN.....	25. 3.83
ALLEN, A.....	DURHAM.....	28. 3.83
AMEY, D. W.	ASHFORD.....	8. 4.83
ARMSTRONG, W. A.	WANDSWORTH.....	19.10.83
BACON, R. C.....	BRISTOL.....	8. 4.83
BAKER, W. R.....	PENTONVILLE	9.10.83
BARKER, B.....	EXETER	25. 3.83
BARKER, P.....	WAKEFIELD	6. 5.83
BELL, J.....	LANCASTER.....	14. 6.83
BLACK, N.	DURHAM.....	12. 7.83
BLACKMAN, H. W.....	LEYHILL OTS.....	14. 6.83
BLYTHE, F. H.	CHELMSFORD	9. 8.83
BRAMBLE, C. H. J.	KINGSTON.....	9. 8.83
CAMBRIDGE, W. E.....	WANDSWORTH.....	19.10.83
CAMPION, A. C.	LEEDS	19.10.83
CHALLEN, W. J.....	BRIXTON	9. 8.83
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Medical Statistics for 1983

Visiting Specialists and Consultants

1. The following table shows the number of inmates referred to visiting specialists and consultants:

Table 1.

Appointed Specialist	Number of inmates
1. Psychiatrist.....	10,832
2. Dental surgeon.....	60,551
3. Optician.....	9,585
4. Venereologist.....	8,301
5. Physiotherapist.....	3,514
NHS Consultant	
6. Physician.....	1,483
7. Surgeon.....	1,595
8. Psychiatrist.....	2,294
Total.....	98,155

In addition, 3,778 inmates were visited by consultant psychiatrists to examine them and prepare reports at the request of their solicitors. The corresponding figure for 1982 was 3,912. In a few cases the visiting surgeons not only evaluate the treatment needed but also undertake minor surgical procedures where the establishment is suitably equipped. This eases the burden of providing escorts to NHS hospitals.

Obstetrics

2. Details of confinements in 1983 compared with 1982 are shown in the following table:

Table 2.

Year	Delivery in NHS hospitals	Delivery in establishments	Live births in establishments	Still births in establishments
1982	51	1	1	—
1983	70	1	1	—

Royal Prerogative of Mercy

3. Following the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy, 7 inmates were released because of advanced pregnancy and 4 for other medical reasons.

Tuberculosis

4. Mass miniature radiography units visited establishments on 28 occasions and examined 3,222 inmates. In addition, 370 inmates were escorted

to a mass miniature radiography unit in a local hospital. Seven new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 active and 4 quiescent, were detected. A further 20 active and 3 quiescent cases were discovered by other means. In addition, 7 active and 29 quiescent cases were received into custody with their condition known at the time of reception, as a result of an earlier diagnosis having been made elsewhere.

Immunisation

5. A total of 5,786 tetanus vaccine doses were given; a full course of prophylactic treatment was received in 1,523 cases. 1,845 poliomyelitis vaccine doses were given and 983 inmates received a full course of immunisation.

Blood Transfusion Service

6. Blood transfusion teams paid 73 visits to establishments, and 6,704 inmates and 997 members of staff volunteered to give blood.

Drug Dependence

7. A total of 1,827 inmates were reported by medical officers as having some degree of dependence on drugs at the time of their reception into custody compared with 1,666 in 1982 and 1,558¹ in 1981.

Medical Reports to Court

8. Details of the number of reports prepared by prison medical staff are given below:

Table 3.

	Psychiatric	State of physical health only
a) Number of reports on persons remanded on bail for medical assessment	161	—
b) Number of reports prepared on persons remanded in custody for medical assessment	8,193	154
c) Number of reports voluntarily submitted by medical officers in addition to a) and b)	569	56
Totals	8,923	210

9. In the light of medical reports submitted by medical officers, 13 persons were found to be under a disability rendering them unfit to plead and 1 was found not guilty by reason of insanity.

Mentally Disordered Offenders

10. Details of the number of hospital orders made by the courts in the light of recommendations by medical officers are shown in the following table, together with corresponding figures in 1981 and 1982:

¹In paragraph 7 of Appendix 6 to the Report for 1981 the total for that year was incorrectly given as 1,653.

Table 4. Hospital and Guardianship Orders made under the Mental Health Act 1983¹

	Year	Mental Illness	Severe Mental Impairment ²	Mental Impairment	Psycho-pathic Disorder ³	Total
Hospital Order without Restriction Order	1981	515	2	18	11	546
	1982	485	0	19	10	514
	1983	628	0	22	8	658
Hospital Order with Restriction Order	1981	65	1	4	21	91
	1982	93	1	7	14	115
	1983	89	1	8	10	108
Guardianship Order	1981	0	0	0	0	0
	1982	0	0	0	0	0
	1983	0	0	1	0	1

11. There were 78 occasions on which, following a recommendation by a medical officer, a probation order was made with a requirement that the offender received psychiatric treatment. The corresponding figures for 1981 and 1982 were 116 and 87 respectively.

12. The following table shows the number of cases in which the transfer of an inmate to a psychiatric hospital was recommended by a medical officer under sections 47 and 48 of the Mental Health Act⁴, and the corresponding figures for 1981 and 1982:

Table 5. Recommendations made under Section 47 (sentenced inmates) and 48 (unsentenced inmates) of the Mental Health Act 1959⁴

	Year	Mental Illness	Severe Mental Impairment	Mental Impairment	Psycho-pathic Disorder	Total
a) Number on whom reports submitted	1981	152	0	9	16	177
	1982	109	1	1	10	121
	1983	119	2	9	10	140
b) Number in respect of whom Transfer Directions were issued	1981	94	0	3	8	105
	1982	88	0	0	4	92
	1983	94	1	5	10	110
c) Number transferred to psychiatric hospital	1981	94	0	3	8	105
	1982	88	0	0	4	92
	1983	94	1	5	10	110

¹Mental Health Act 1959 prior to 30 September 1983.

²"Severe Subnormality" prior to 30 September 1983.

³"Subnormality" prior to 30 September 1983.

⁴Mental Health Act 1959 Section 72 and 73 respectively prior to 30 September 1983.

13. The number of inmates suffering from mental disorder at the time of their release, admitted to psychiatric hospitals on release, returned to hospital, or released to guardianship, and the corresponding figures for 1981 and 1982, were as follows:

Table 6. Number of inmates suffering from mental disorder at the time of release, returned to hospital or restored to guardianship

	Year	Mental Illness	Severe Mental Impairment	Mental Impairment	Psycho-pathic Disorder	Total
Number released and reported to the local health services	1981	25	0	0	0	25
	1982	24	0	4	0	28
	1983	18	0	3	2	23
Number admitted to hospital on their earliest date of release	1981	13	0	2	1	16
	1982	19	0	0	0	19
	1983	7	0	0	0	7
Number returned to hospital by virtue of s. 22 of the MHA 1983 ¹	1981	4	0	0	0	4
	1982	0	0	0	0	0
	1983	1	0	2	0	3
Number returned to guardianship by virtue of s. 22 of MHA 1983 ¹	1981	1	0	0	0	1
	1982	0	0	0	0	0
	1983	0	0	0	0	0

¹Mental Health Act 1959 Section 46 prior to 30 September 1983

Special Examinations and Treatments

14. 614 inmates were given electroencephalographic examinations of which 441 were carried out in prison service hospitals. The corresponding figures for 1982 were 576 and 347 respectively.

15. Seven inmates were offered and accepted electroconvulsive therapy for the treatment of their mental illness, 1 inmate received the treatment within the establishment and 7 as an out-patient in an NHS hospital. All the 4 inmates who received such treatment in 1982 were treated in NHS out-patient departments.

Table 7. Number of Doses of Medicine Dispensed in Establishments in 1983

(for explanation of this table see paragraph 252 of this Report)

Establishment ^a	Medicines available without prescription in the community (1)	Prescription only medicines			
		Psychotropic drugs (ie antidepressants, sedatives & tranquilisers) (2)	Hypnotic drugs (3)	Drugs acting on the central nervous system other than those shown in cols. (2) & (3) (4)	Other drugs and medicines (5)
HM R. C. Ashford.....	22,129	11,220	1,644	4,467	25,169
HM Prison Birmingham.....	129,674	25,500	3,230	42,003	95,834
HM Prison Bristol.....	76,050	13,493	1,965	9,361	34,634
HM Prison Brixton.....	123,175	88,051	9,231	27,869	89,930
HM Prison Cardiff.....	90,163	7,573	523	21,570	52,806
HM Prison Dartmoor.....	190,730	6,325	2,007	26,695	112,530
HM YCC Durham.....	83,660	18,054	3,340	31,562	51,223
HM Prison Feltham.....	24,228	6,202	448	2,839	19,545
HM Prison Grendon.....	79,714	4,087	1,276	6,024	24,934
HM Prison Holloway.....	98,526	47,866	12,908	21,366	86,891
HM Prison Leeds.....	93,123	17,268	290	48,239	63,291
HM Prison Leicester.....	63,490	5,177	535	5,189	14,024
HM Prison Lincoln.....	36,750	7,679	340	11,616	30,076

Table 7. Number of Doses of Medicine Dispensed in Establishments in 1983

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		Psychotropic drugs (ie antidepressants, sedatives & tranquilisers) (2)	Hypnotic drugs (3)	Drugs acting on the central nervous system other than those shown in cols. (2) & (3) (4)	Other drugs and medicines (5)
HM Prison Liverpool.....	242,402	26,178	5,165	35,841	129,451
HM Prison Manchester.....	84,993	41,841	8,711	38,067	59,681
HM Prison Norwich.....	81,932	21,779	1,391	17,716	40,882
HM Prison Parkhurst.....	100,022	19,724	6,551	19,746	36,479
HM Prison Pentonville.....	85,535	22,086	1,780	18,700	76,766
HM R.C. Risley.....	73,676	27,748	7,515	17,571	37,190
HM Prison Wakefield.....	226,260	80,551	10,559	38,555	205,393
HM Prison Wandsworth.....	225,840	94,024	13,094	56,968	171,329
HM Prison Winchester.....	97,773	20,499	1,842	33,799	43,158
HM Prison Wormwood Scrubs.....	290,106	79,177	8,784	45,424	91,934
<i>Open prisons</i>					
Male establishments (eight) ^b	199,468	16,022	1,920	44,399	191,770
Female establishments (two) ^c	62,190	43,374	382	7,480	55,104

Table 7. Number of Doses of Medicine Dispensed in Establishments in 1983
(for explanation of this table see paragraph 252 of this Report)

Establishment ^a	Medicines available without prescription in the community (1)	Prescription only medicines			
		Psychotropic drugs (ie antidepressants, sedatives & tranquilisers) (2)	Hypnotic drugs (3)	Drugs acting on the central nervous system other than those shown in cols. (2) & (3) (4)	Other drugs and medicines (5)
<i>Other closed training prisons</i>					
Adult male establishments (twenty-five ^d).....	887,930	138,968	28,558	255,491	713,139
Youth custody centres (six ^e).....	93,999	7,540	396	26,786	84,321
Female establishments (two ^f).....	120,845	58,372	19,000	27,660	86,944
<i>Other local prisons and remand centres</i>					
Male young offender remand centres (five ^{g,h}).....	35,444	9,519	2,422	7,146	61,035
Other male establishments (nine ⁱ).....	164,257	54,004	15,171	63,681	187,152
<i>Other youth custody centres</i>					
Male establishments (seventeen ^j).....	173,581	27,060	4,858	29,425	120,443
Female establishments (two ^k).....	24,783	9,601	2,701	12,541	25,893
<i>Detention centres</i>					
(Sixteen ^l)	54,304	1,603	51	6,257	120,240

- ^a Those establishments in which medical services are largely provided by a single doctor have been grouped with others as it is not considered appropriate to publish information about an individual doctor's prescribing practice.
- ^b Figures for HM Prison Exeter have been omitted from this table as they were not available at the time of going to press.
- ^c HM Prisons, Ashwell, Ford, Kirkham, Leyhill, Rudgate, Spring Hill, Standford Hill and Sudbury.
- ^d HM Prisons, Askham Grange and Drake Hall.
- ^e HM Prisons, Acklington, Albany, Blundeston, Camp Hill, Channings Wood, Coldingley, Featherstone, Frankland, Gartree, Haverigg, Highpoint, Hull, Kingston, Lancaster, Long Lartin, Maidstone, Northallerton, Northeye, Nottingham, Preston, Ranby, Shepton Mallet, Stafford, The Verne and Wymott.
- ^f HM Youth Custody Centres, Aylesbury, Castington, Chelmsford, Erlestoke, Onley and Swinfen Hall.
- ^g HM Prisons, Cookham Wood and Styal.
- ^h Includes two remand centres which also take females.
- ⁱ HM Remand Centres, Brockhill, Latchmere House, Low Newton, Pucklechurch and Thorp Arch.
- ^j HM Prisons, Bedford, Canterbury, Dorchester, Gloucester, Lewes, Oxford, Reading, Shrewsbury and Swansea.
- ^k HM Youth Custody Centres, Deerbolt, Dover, Everthorpe, Glen Parva, Guys Marsh, Hatfield, Hewell Grange, Hindley, Holllesley Bay, Huntercombe, Lowdham Grange, Portland, Prescoed (Usk), Rochester, Stoke Heath, Wellingborough and Wetherby.
- ^l HM Youth Custody Centres, Bullwood Hall and East Sutton Park.
- ^m HM Detention Centres, Aldington, Blantyre House, Buckley Hall, Campsfield House, Eastwood Park, Foston Hall, Gringley, Haslar, Kirkdevington, Mcdomsley, New Hall, North Sea Camp, Send, Usk, Werrington House and Whatton.

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