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REPORT

on the work of the

PRISON DEPARTMENT

1975

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Note

The statistical information which has appeared in Appendices 5 to 9 of previous annual Reports of the Prison Department will henceforth appear in the annual Report of the Prison Department—Statistical Tables (Cmnd 6542) which is published in conjunction with this volume.

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Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1. The first paragraph of the Annual Report of the Prison Department for 1974 concluded with a warning that the very marked increase in the prison population towards the end of the year offered little prospect for any significant improvement in facilities or regimes for prisoners. This prediction has, unfortunately, proved to be accurate and the main problem with which the prison service has had to grapple in 1975 has been the steady upward rise of the prison population in general with increases in certain groups of prisoners, which created particular problems. As this Report for 1975 shows (paragraphs 5 and 7) the population reached a new post-war peak of 40,808 at the end of July 1975 and remained above 40,200 for almost the remainder of the year. Within the total population most groups increased; in April 1975 the number of unsentenced prisoners surpassed the highest figure recorded this century; the number of trainees detained in Borstals rose by over 10 per cent and there were rises in the population of Senior and Junior Detention Centres of almost 7 per cent and over 10 per cent respectively. There has also been a rise of over 10 per cent in the number of those awaiting trial or sentence: these prisoners are mostly held in local prisons where the number of those serving short sentences increased by about one thousand.

2. To meet the considerable pressure which this increase in the prison population imposed on available resources the Prison Department intensified efforts to ensure that all available accommodation in its establishments was brought into use, that maximum use could be made of all facilities and that, as far as was possible, intolerable burdens did not fall on particular establishments. There is, however, a limit to the relief which even the most effective management of accommodation can bring to the system; paragraph 10 of this Report states that the trend noted in previous recent Reports away from three persons sharing a cell was reversed in 1975 and over one-third of all persons in custody slept two or three in a cell designed for one. While the relief which can be expected to result from measures such as the further extension of parole, the continuing increase in the use of non-custodial penalties and legislation on bail will be welcome, the impact is unlikely to bring about any significant decrease in the overall population figures as long as the rate of serious crime continues to rise so rapidly.

3. The Report for 1974 also recorded that during the year the prison building programme had been affected by successive government measures to reduce capital expenditure: in 1974 expenditure on the prison building programme was reduced by some £43 million over the years 1974 to 1978 and the prison service was being affected by constraints on public sector expenditure in other areas. The continuing national financial difficulties and the Government's declared intention of reducing central government costs had further repercussions on the prison service in 1975: paragraph 28 records that the 1975 Public Expenditure Survey reduced the estimated expenditure for the prison building programme for the years 1975 to 1979 by over £40 million. As a result

of these severe cuts in successive years it is clear that the on-going building programme, which was designed in 1970 to produce new accommodation for the forecast increase in population, to reduce overcrowding and to facilitate redevelopment of existing establishments, must virtually come to a halt by 1980. If the population increase for the years up to 1980 equals or exceeds the current forecasts there will be very little scope for reducing overcrowding. In addition to the reductions in the building programme the prison service has been called on to make a contribution to restraint on public expenditure by accepting a lower rate of growth in prison service manpower and a reduction in overtime. These and other reductions in resources will further limit the scope for any improvements in the regimes for inmates.

4. It will be appreciated that the brunt of the burdens arising from the increased prison population and the consequent overcrowding falls on the shoulders of prison staff at all levels. In overcrowded prisons where facilities of every kind are stretched to their utmost the tact, patience and professional skill of the prison officer constitute the indispensable mortar which keeps the whole fabric together. As one prison governor wrote in 1975, ". . . the starting point of all prison treatment (however that be defined) is the relationship between the prison officer and the prisoner. This relationship, where it is right, originates in nothing sentimental but rather in the recognition that the two have to live together. Living together, when all sentiments and romantic fancies have been stripped away postulates a compromise, based on the elementary principle that no man in his right mind chooses to have his life made more difficult than it has to be." This necessary compromise is made immeasurably more difficult to attain in overcrowded conditions where the task of providing, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, control for the headstrong, support for the weak, and that indefinable atmosphere which ensures, with few exceptions, that the wide variety of individuals committed to custody exist reasonably amicably both with each other and with the prison staff, assumes formidable proportions. The prison system is indeed fortunate that, faced as it is—and will be—with critical problems of accommodation and financial resources for the immediate future, it is well endowed with the men and women who can handle day to day relationships with difficult people in the exacting environment of a total institution. The Chief Inspector of the Prison Department has commented that among prison officers he finds a great sense of pride in the service and an awareness that they are carrying out a worthwhile task despite the fact that they at times feel under-valued by society. Even with a significant reduction in the prison population, which the prison service would welcome, there will continue to be a need to contain certain kinds of offenders in secure conditions and the people who work in prisons should be acknowledged as performing a valuable and useful social task which they discharge on behalf of society at large and for its benefit.

Chapter Two

POPULATION

Increase during 1975

5. During 1975 there was a significant and sustained increase in the size of the prison population. The daily average population rose from 37,999 in mid-January, reached 40,808—a new post war peak—at the end of July and remained above 40,200 from the end of September until mid-December. After the usual fall over the Christmas period (to 39,211 at 31 December) the numbers began to increase.

6. For the year as a whole the daily average population was 39,820 compared with 36,867 for 1974. The following table indicates how this population was distributed among the various groups of persons in custody in 1975:

Table 1. Prison Population in 1975

	Average		Highest	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Prison (including remand centres):				
(a) awaiting trial or sentence	5,310	299	5,704	331
(b) sentenced (adult)	23,479	620	24,298	667
(c) sentenced (young prisoners)	1,721	57	1,914	64
(d) non-criminal prisoners	470	8	527	14
Borstal	5,771	235	6,079	271
Senior Detention Centre	1,246	—	1,383	—
Junior Detention Centre	604	—	705	—
	38,601	1,219	—	—

Comparison with 1974

7. Table 2 compares the average prison population in 1975 with that for 1974:

Table 2. Comparison of Average Daily Population 1974-75

	Males			Females		
	1974	1975	% change	1974	1975	% change
Prison (including remand centres):						
(a) awaiting trial or sentence ...	4,802	5,310	+10.6	279	299	+ 7.2
(b) sentenced (adult)	22,234	23,479	+ 5.6	543	620	+14.2
(c) sentenced (young prisoners) ...	1,455	1,721	+18.3	42	57	+35.7
(d) non-criminal prisoners	383	470	+22.7	7	8	+14.3
Borstal	5,236	5,771	+10.2	173	235	+35.8
Senior Detention Centre	1,166	1,246	+ 6.9			
Junior Detention Centre	547	604	+10.4			
	35,823	38,601	+ 7.8	1,044	1,219	+16.8

8. Within the total population most groups increased in numbers and some new peak figures were established. In mid-April, for example, the number of unsentenced prisoners in custody reached 6,029 and easily surpassed the previous highest figure recorded this century (5,481 in November 1974). In mid-July the number of women and girls rose to 1,313. There was increased pressure on local prisons as the numbers of those serving short sentences grew by about 1,000. Detention centres were under particular pressure as the population reached a peak of 2,077 in mid-May. Measures* introduced in September 1975 helped to contain the daily average population for the year at 1,850, some 137 above the average figure for 1974.

Distribution of population

9. Appendix 3 to this Report gives the distribution of persons in custody among several types of establishment in the prison system and provides the average and highest population figures in 1975 for each of the prison service establishments in use during the year.

Overcrowding

10. The rapid rise in the population has meant that more and more prisoners are having to share accommodation. In 1975 the trend away from three persons sharing a cell was reversed, and over one third of those in custody slept two or three in a cell designed for one. The following table shows the highest number of men and women located two or three to a cell in each of the years 1969–1975.

Table 3. Inmates sleeping two or three in a cell

Highest Totals:			<i>Totals</i>	<i>Three in a cell</i>	<i>Two in a cell</i>
1969	...	...	10,539	7,653	2,886
1970	...	...	14,174	9,288	4,886
1971	...	...	14,450	8,238	6,212
1972	...	...	13,737	6,609	7,128
1973	...	...	12,609	4,221	8,388
1974	...	...	14,146	4,122	10,024
1975	...	...	15,640	5,298	10,342

* described in Chapter 8.

Chapter Three

STAFFING

Recruitment

Recruitment of Prison Officers

11. The buoyant recruitment climate which prevailed in the second half of 1974 continued to be even more favourable in 1975 and the number of prison officers recruited during the year (1,660 men and 130 women) set an all time record, and could well have been higher. Because of the volume of applications coming forward, advertising in the press ceased at the end of July, and later in the year it became necessary to suspend recruitment altogether to avoid exceeding the financial limits approved in the Estimates. Because of the number of applicants already accepted for training, neither advertising nor recruitment had been resumed at the turn of the year.

12. In order to provide the fresh look which has been found to be necessary from time to time, a new advertising agency was appointed during the year to handle the Department's recruitment publicity, but ironically they were not able to put their new ideas into practice because of the suspension of press advertising mentioned in the paragraph above. Other recruitment efforts, some of which also had to be curtailed, included visits to Forces resettlement centres and job centres, a mobile recruitment team, and participation in shows and displays, mainly agricultural shows, throughout England and Wales. The 1975 expenditure on recruitment publicity was £221,000 compared with £265,000 in 1974. Table 4 gives details of the recruitment of Prison Officers in 1975 compared with the three previous years. A notable feature was the unprecedentedly high rate of firm applications materialising from initial enquiries. The chairmen of the four selection boards all agreed that the standard of applicants was generally good.

Table 4. Recruitment of prison officers

	Year	Number of enquiries received	Number of completed Applications	Number who joined for training	Number who joined for duty on completion of training*
Men	1975	28,421	12,410	1,567	1,660
	1974	34,613	10,077	1,404	1,142
	1973	22,571	5,141	885	839
	1972	39,962	9,586	1,340	1,525
Women	1975	4,270	1,042	123	130
	1974	5,082	928	101	68
	1973	3,363	588	71	56
	1972	4,793	781	66	75

* Includes a small number of staff other than those who joined for initial training, e.g. ex-prison officers re-instated into the service.

13. The number of Prison Officers lost through retirements, resignation, promotion out of the class or other reasons was 687 against 619 in 1974 and 913 in 1973. The net increase in trained Prison Officers during the year was therefore 1,103. Table 5 shows the number of Prison Officers of all grades in-post at 1st January 1976 compared with the three previous years, and shows the ratio of Prison Officers to the daily average number of inmates in custody. The number of Prison Officers seconded to Northern Ireland fell during the year from a peak of 230 to 113 at the end of the year, and this number is expected to continue to decline.

Table 5. Prison Officer class—numbers in post

Date	Senior Grades	Prison Officer Grade		Prison auxiliaries — Temporary Officers	House Matrons	Night Patrol Officers	Total	Daily average of inmates in custody during the preceeding year	Ratio* of officers to inmates	
		Established	Under training							
Men	1 Jan 1976	3,033	9,990	234 [†]	447	—	533	14,237	38,601	1:2.85
	1975	2,894	9,062	387	373	—	482	13,198	35,823	1:2.88
	1974	2,807	8,560	156	376	—	476	12,375	35,747	1:2.93
	1973	2,774	8,645	271	399	—	523	12,612	37,348	1:3.03
Women	1976	47	298	16	179	51½	38½	630	1,219	1:2.42
	1975	46	233	38	159½	56½	32½	565½	1,044	1:2.47
	1974	53	222	14	173	62	38½	562½	1,027	1:2.11
	1973	40	243	12	164	57½	44	560½	980	1:2.00

Note: Staff employed part-time count as ½.

* Not including prison officers under training or prison auxiliaries who are not directly involved in the supervision of inmates; borstal house matrons are also excluded from the figure for women staff since they work in establishments for males.

Recruitment to Governor Grades

14. In 1975, there were 28 appointments to the Assistant Governor II grade. Of these, 15 men had been successful in the competition limited to the Prison Officer class, and 11 men (including two serving Prison Officers) and two women were appointed from the open competition. One other Prison Officer, a woman, was successful in the open competition but as she was under 24 years of age, she could not start her training as an Assistant Governor until she had completed a year's service as a Prison Officer. During the year 8 Assistant Governors resigned; one former Assistant Governor rejoined and applications to rejoin were received from several others.

Recruitment to Other Classes

15. As Table 6 shows, there were also significant increases in staff in other grades employed in Prison Department establishments. Among the full time appointments made during the year were 124 administration group staff, 128 civilian instructional officers, 41 nursing staff, 18 psychologists, 14 medical

officers, 10 psychological testers, 2 pharmacists, 2 pharmacy technicians, an occupational therapist and a social worker. The net increase was 233 non-industrial and 131 industrial staff.

Table 6. Staff in post—all grades

Date	Non-industrial staff			Industrial staff	Total
	Prison officer class	Governor grades	Other non-industrial staff		
1 January					
1976 ...	14,867	506	3,680	2,126	21,179
1975 ...	13,764	492	3,447	1,995	19,698
1974 ...	12,938	497	3,352	1,964	18,751
1973 ...	13,172	505	3,205	1,987	18,869

Commendations

16. During the year, two Prison Officers received the Queen's Medal for brave conduct, Officer Horgan of Exeter prison for his gallant attempt to rescue an inmate from a blazing cell, and Senior Officer Bennett of Acklington prison, for brave conduct whilst serving on detached duty in Northern Ireland. Nine officers were commended by the Secretary of State for courageous conduct in incidents involving serious personal risk, and eleven other officers received official recognition for meritorious conduct beyond the call of duty.

Operational Aspects

17. The net increase in the number of staff achieved during the year again exceeded the new commitments for which provision had to be made including the bringing into use of new accommodation for prisoners. The balance was accordingly available to improve existing levels of staffing. Most establishments benefited in this way. This was however often offset by the need for establishments to take additional prisoners as a result of the increased population. Staff at local prisons and remand centres with their heavy external court and escort duties remained under particular pressure throughout the year.

Governor Grades—General

18. For some years a number of women assistant governors have worked in male young offender establishments. In 1975 male assistant governors were posted to establishments for females for the first time (see paragraph 140 of this Report). The necessary amendments to the Prison Rules were put in hand to enable the Department to comply with the requirements of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and provide a unified career structure for men and women in the governor grade.

Staff Training

19. There has been a general increase in staff training activities during the year due primarily to more effective utilisation of training resources. Increasing importance is being placed on local and regional training which, in the main, has placed great emphasis on job-related training. In order to strengthen the regional training organisation a Chief Officer post has been introduced into each region.

Management Review

20. Consideration of the report of the third stage of the management review of the Prison Department continued throughout the year. After initial study at headquarters it was decided to issue copies of the report to establishments and to the staff associations. Arrangements were made to present oral explanations of the proposals in the report to senior staff from establishments and staff associations; these are due to be completed by February 1976. Considered comments on the substance of the report cannot be expected from establishments and staff associations until late in 1976, and the department will take these views into account in giving further consideration to the processing of the report's proposals.

Reorganisation of Prison Department Headquarters

21. In 1975 a series of changes were made in the structure of Prison Department Headquarters to give effect to recommendations arising from a comprehensive management review of the Home Office as a whole conducted in conjunction with the Civil Service Department. The review disclosed no need for alterations in the broad structure of Headquarters and there will continue to be three Controllerates, a Directorate of Prison Medical Services and an Inspectorate, the respective heads of which form the Prisons Board under the chairmanship of the Director General of the Prison Service. But a number of adjustments had become necessary both in the respective responsibilities of the three Controllers and of the Divisions and Directorates reporting to them. In particular, it was considered that it would improve efficiency and the service which Headquarters could provide to regions and establishments in the field to bring together under a single Controller those central functions through which Headquarters directs the field in holding inmates securely and treating them appropriately; to group together within the same Controllerate as many as possible of the services provided by Headquarters; to concentrate responsibilities for the building programme including arrangements for the opening of new establishments or units; and to link manpower planning more closely with the planning of accommodation and finance.

22. Following these adjustments the current responsibilities of the Controllerates are as follows:

Controllerate of Personnel and Services: responsible for prison industries and supply; the building programme including arrangements for opening new establishments; prison service manpower management, management organisation and staff training; and Supply and Transport branch (see paragraph 23 below).

Controllerate of Operational Administration: responsible for administrative and operational matters generally in the adult prisons and young offender system.

Controllerate of Planning and Development: responsible for the medium and long-term planning and development of the prison system in respect of accommodation (including the selection of sites for new establishments) manpower planning, finance and inmate training and treatment; the Directorate of Prison Psychological Services; and the Chaplain General's branch.

23. Following one of the recommendations of the management review, Supply and Transport Branch, which serves the whole of the Home Office, was transferred to become part of the Prison Department within the Controllorate of Personnel and Services. This branch had originally been created to deal with the storage needs of war-time Civil Defence and its major role had for some time been to maintain a reserve of emergency equipment for use in the event of any civil disaster. During the past five years, however, the branch has been developing a storage and distribution service for the Prison Department and the work of the branch is currently divided equally between these two responsibilities. Ways of utilising the storage expertise now more readily available to the Prison Department are being considered. The Supply and Transport branch is also responsible for transport policy throughout the Home Office and co-ordinates and controls all its various transport activities. This is accordingly another area in which it provides support for the prison service.

Cost of the Prison Service in 1974/75

24. Appendix 4 to this report (on pages 79 to 81) gives details of the cost of the prison service in the financial year 1974/75.

25. The average cost of maintaining an inmate in custody in 1974/75 was £3,128. As a result of a change in the composition of the relevant Parliamentary Vote this figure now includes expenditure on headquarters and regional administration. When due allowance is made for this the increase in inmate maintenance costs in 1974/75 was about 33%. The figure reflects movements in pay and prices and a 5% growth in prisons staff. During 1974/75 the daily average number of inmates in the prison system rose by 3%; but the total cost of maintaining custodial establishments includes a substantial element for operating expenses unrelated to the number of inmates accommodated.

26. In general the pattern of prison expenditure followed that of previous years, the principal factor being staffing costs (see sections A to F of Part I of Appendix 4). The amount of overtime working again made a significant contribution to the total staff costs notwithstanding a slight improvement in the year in the staff inmate ratio. In real terms, the overall cost of the prison service rose somewhat in 1974/75.

Chapter Four

THE PRISON BUILDING PROGRAMME

27. The general strategy developed in 1970 of providing more adult training prisons and young offenders accommodation by building new purpose-built establishments, by adapting former service camps and by making additions to existing establishments, continued during 1975. About 1,000 new places were completed during the year, most of these being the result of additions to existing establishments. Appendix 2 at pages 63 to 65 of this Report, shows the progress of schemes in the existing programme intended to meet increases in the prison population, to relieve overcrowding, particularly in the local prisons, and to replace some of the outmoded prison accommodation in which a large number of inmates are housed.

28. As a result of the 1975 Public Expenditure Survey the estimated expenditure for the prison building programme for the years 1975/76 to 1978/79 was reduced by over £40 million. This has meant the indefinite deferment of three major schemes which were intended to produce 1,600 places by 1979/80; these were two Category C prisons (one at Wayland, Norfolk, with cellular accommodation for 484 medium and long-term inmates, and a cubicular prison at Swaleside in Kent for 816 short-term men); the third major scheme was for a closed cellular training establishment for 300 young offenders at Stocken, Leicestershire. Also deferred are a Category B prison for 447 at Full Sutton, Humberside; a Category C prison for 484 at Bovington, Hertfordshire; a remand centre for 180 at North Weald, Essex; and two closed establishments each for 300 young offenders at Hewell Grange, Worcestershire and Hollesley Bay, Suffolk. Together these five schemes would have produced just over 1,700 new places in the years after 1979/80. Two other schemes to be deferred on which there has only been limited preparatory work so far are a Remand Centre for 50 to 60 women and girls in the Birmingham area and a replacement for Leeds prison. The Department still plans to proceed with the construction of a Category B dispersal prison at Low Newton, Co Durham, to provide 447 places.

29. The effect of these deferments is to reduce to about 5,200 the number of additional places to be produced in the period 1975/76 to 1979/80.

30. If the population during the five year period equals or exceeds the current forecasts, the scope for reducing overcrowding will be limited. Major schemes to rebuild or modernise existing establishments will be inhibited by lack of funds and by the lack of sufficient surplus accommodation to allow parts of existing prisons to be vacated. Major redevelopment will be confined to the continuation of the projects to replace Holloway prison and Feltham borstal. The severe restraint on funds will bear heavily on other schemes to improve conditions at existing establishments, and will postpone the replacement of buildings and services that should take place soon if accommodation, particularly in certain open institutions, is not to be at risk of going out of use in the eighties or perhaps even earlier.

New purpose-built accommodation

31. Work continued during 1975 on the two purpose-built prisons at Featherstone in Staffordshire and Wymott in Lancashire, both for Category C prisoners; the former will provide 484 cellular places during September 1976 and the latter is expected to make 816 cubicular places available at the end of the summer of 1977. Good progress was made during 1975 on the remand and assessment centre which will form part of the complex at Glen Parva near Leicestershire (see paragraph 37 of the Report for 1974). The work is being undertaken by direct labour (see paragraph 37) and is expected to provide 360 places by December 1977. At Feltham borstal preliminary work started in June 1975 and it is expected that work will start in November 1976 on the new long-stay unit to replace the existing borstal.

32. At Holloway new living accommodation for 250 inmates should be taken into use before the end of 1976. Demolition of the remainder of the old prison will follow, providing the site for the rest of the new prison which will include further living accommodation, the hospital and operating theatre, workshops, visiting facilities and gate and administration offices.

New Blocks

33. 1975 saw the virtual completion of the programme begun in 1970 for providing extra accommodation by adding new blocks to existing establishments. New blocks at Blundeston and The Verne prisons, Stoke Heath and Wellingborough borstals and Low Newton remand centre were occupied during the year; those at Bristol and Camp Hill prisons, Onley young prisoners centre and Kirklevington and Erlestone detention centres will be occupied during 1976.

Adaptation of Service Camps

34. The adaptation of service camps to provide prison service establishments continues to make a significant contribution towards the place-producing programme. At Acklington, Northumberland, work on adapting buildings to accommodate 213 male adult prisoners was completed and the accommodation occupied during November 1975, the work having been carried out almost entirely by direct labour. In the meantime the temporary prison at Acklington is being retained in use as a response to population pressure and further work is now being carried out to bring the accommodation up to 450 places. Construction of the induction block at Castington, the young offenders establishment to be built on and adjacent to the site of the temporary prison at Acklington, is also in progress, largely by direct labour, and completion is expected in June 1976.

35. At Ranby prison near Retford 98 places were taken into use during 1975 with the possibility of a further 98 places becoming available during 1976, as a temporary response to population pressure. Satisfactory progress is also being made at Deerbolt borstal, County Durham, where young offenders in temporary accommodation are working on the construction of a permanent establishment for 420 young offenders. The first two blocks of living accommodation are expected to be occupied before the end of 1976. Work continues by direct labour on the first two living blocks of a Category C prison for 484 inmates at Channings Wood near Denbury in Devon, which is expected to be completed in 1980.

36. Conversion of the camp at Stradishall, Suffolk, to a temporary prison which will initially provide accommodation for 300 Category C inmates is well advanced and the first intake of prisoners is expected in February 1977; a labour force will be found from this population for the development on the site of a Category B prison for up to 500 men to be known as Highpoint and a detention centre for 200 young offenders to be known as Northridge.

Direct Labour

37. During 1975 eleven major building projects were in progress by direct labour, in which inmates assist in construction work under the direction of prison staff. It is estimated that the cost of carrying out these projects, some of which extend into the early 1980s, by commercial contracts would be £26m. The staff of the Directorate of Works have continued to manage the labour forces and other resources, to monitor expenditure against target costs and to advise and organise training courses for inmates. The monitoring procedures indicate that these direct labour projects are generally proceeding satisfactorily and that a saving in the order of 10% to public funds is being achieved.

38. The standard of workmanship on direct labour project continues to be high and is at least equal to that provided by many contractors. On some projects progress has been slower than originally hoped for because of difficulties in making available supervisory staff or finding inmates with particular skills or aptitude for training.

39. The works staff and inmate training programme was maintained during 1975 to meet the continued requirements for direct labour on major projects, on new buildings at existing establishments and on maintenance.

40. The number of inmate Construction Industry Training courses increased to 153 in 1975. Seven additional courses are being opened to provide additional inmate training places. The average number of inmates employed monthly on works services throughout the year and (including those training courses) was 4,200 (see paragraph 45 of the Report for 1974).

41. Although inmates have attained suitable levels of training in workshops and on sites, there has been a disappointing response in the numbers joining the training programme of the National Joint Council for the building industry. Analysis of the results provided by the pilot schemes carried out with young offenders at Dover, and with adults at Ashwell and The Verne, do not at the present moment justify extension of the scheme. Further discussions are to be held with the Council in the near future.

42. Skill testing programmes for Construction Industry Training courses are being developed in co-operation with the City and Guilds of London and the Construction Industry Training Board. A pilot scheme has commenced at Maidstone prison. 366 inmates were recommended for training in preparation for trade union membership in 1975 and the total recommended since the inception of the scheme is 1,682. Trade Union representatives throughout the country have maintained their interest and have visited sites and given encouragement to suitably qualified inmate trainees. During 1975, 20 awards were made to inmates under the Arthur Koestler award scheme (CIT) in recognition of outstanding individual effort during training (see also paragraph 76 of this Report).

43. The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 requires that site management and inmates are provided with technical training in operational techniques as well as in methods of preventing accidents. Although general safety has been included in all training courses, specialist courses and instruction at local, regional and national level in safety techniques will form a large part of the coming year's works staff training programme.

Other capital schemes

44. Work continued on providing better facilities in the older establishments and refurbishing Victorian prisons and huttled camps taken over and adapted for prison use since the Second World War. During 1975 continued progress was made in improving essential services, including toilet and shower facilities, and the provision of new workshops and classrooms. The mother and baby unit at Askham Grange open prison was taken into use during 1975 (see paragraph 136 of the Report for 1974) and the work at Styal prison (described in paragraph 135 of the Report for 1974) is now expected to be completed during 1976.

Quarters

45. The acquisition of quarters by purchase has been maintained at the level of previous years and at the end of 1975 there was a total stock of some 11,000 quarters. In 1976 and 1977 further additions to the total stock of houses will be made as estates of new quarters now under construction as part of new prison development schemes are completed. As a result of improved recruitment since 1974 there has been a substantial increase in the number of staff who are entitled to live in quarters; this, however, has been partly offset by an increase in the number of staff entitled to quarters who are living out of quarters at their own request and on balance it is not expected that the supply of quarters will at any time fall seriously short of demand. Because of the shortage of works staff and a need to concentrate on maintenance within establishments it became necessary to let thirteen term contracts for the maintenance of staff quarters.

General

46. During 1975 the falling demand on the building industry was reflected in a slower rise in tender levels for capital building projects than the general rate of inflation. The economic climate and restricted cash flow problems have created financial difficulties for some contractors and sub-contractors.

47. The size of the building programme continues to make heavy demands on the professional and technical staff of the Directorate of Works. The continuing problem of recruiting professional staff means that, as in previous years, extensive use had to be made of the services of professional firms in the private sector—architects, mechanical and electrical engineers, civil engineers and quantity surveyors. As to the future, substantial changes in the building programme (see paragraph 28) the introduction of cash limits and the need to limit the number of staff employed will create problems. In the meantime every effort is being made to ensure full value for money on capital and maintenance and control procedures are undergoing substantial review to facilitate this.

Chapter Five

TREATMENT AND TRAINING

General

48. The trends noted in the 1974 Report have continued. There has been a steady movement towards a more flexible view of penal treatment. This view appears to have at least four important characteristics.

49. Possibly the most significant is the realization that a prison really is a community whose multiple divisions and internal differences may well be more apparent than real. The second point follows from the first, for there is an increasing awareness that a prisoner's reaction to his sentence and to his release depends on the totality of his experience in prison. While this argues strongly against some earlier views, for example that "Treatment" was something done to the prisoner by a particularly gifted practitioner against a flat and neutral background provided by other staff, it does not deny the role of the individual in making effective contact. On the contrary, it recognises that this is vitally important, but it recognises also that such points of contact can and do arise all over the institution, not only in places marked "Treatment". This view necessarily goes hand in hand with the recognition that the prisoner, both as an individual and in his relationships with other prisoners, has an equally important part in what happens.

50. A third factor is a flexibility of approach to treatment methods and techniques. An encouraging number of approaches and styles are being used throughout the system as a whole. Finally, it is encouraging to note that the steadily growing amount of knowledge gained by research is slowly beginning to make itself felt. Combined with the continuing prospects of static (if not diminishing) resources, this is resulting in a general tendency to "do what works", rather than follow more distant and abstract theories of treatment.

Developments

51. As in previous years, a number of ideas are being tried out in different places to find ways of encouraging prisoners to develop more responsible reactions to aspects of life which they will encounter on release. One important experiment has started at Ranby and Ashwell Prisons, where members of the discipline staff have received special training from the Industrial Training Research Unit of London University (see paragraph 189 of this Report). These officers are now operating full-time pre-release courses which start by helping the prisoner to come to a realistic assessment of his own abilities and chances. Training may then be given to compensate for some recognised difficulty, such as inability to face job interviews, combined with carefully chosen "packages" of industrial job experience designed to convey the real flavour of an outside job as well as to teach skills that will help the prisoner toward getting that job. It is, as yet, far too early to evaluate these courses, but the enthusiasm shown by staff and prisoners may have encouraging implications for future development.

52. Feltham Borstal has begun an experimental approach to the use of Transactional Analysis. Based on a theory of human development, which has

the advantage of being able to be expressed in simple terms, it offers staff and trainees an interesting and constructive way of discussing their relationship with and their behaviour towards each other. Its most important goal is the modification of behaviour which is agreed to be undesirable through the increased ability of the trainee to understand what he is doing and his consequently stronger motivation to help himself.

53. At Coldingley, an interesting and imaginative experiment has been the introduction of "industrial breaks". These consist of a five-day break from normal workshop routine, during which the particular group of prisoners involved are encouraged to "have a change", which may be doing carpentry, weight-lifting, learning German, or possibly something more specialized in the education field. There are also increased opportunities for leisure and visits.

54. These three examples demonstrate the wide variety of current approaches to making regimes more effective; they are only three of many.

Rule 43 of the Prison Rules

55. The opening of F wing at Wakefield, at the end of the year, as a special unit for men who would otherwise face lengthy periods of segregation under Rule 43, represents an important additional resource in this difficult field. Other units already exist at Reading and Gloucester. The importance of suitable provision for prisoners who need protection from their fellows for a substantial period springs partly from the increasing numbers of prisoners with long sentences for crimes which have attracted much publicity. Such men may need to live and work in a relatively sheltered environment for some time. Such an environment can be provided in these units, with little or no restriction on association with other prisoners, who are in similar circumstances.

56. It is worth reiterating, however, that just as for these prisoners segregation does not mean "solitary confinement", neither does it for most of those segregated under Rule 43 at other establishments. In most prisons these can still associate to some extent with other Rule 43 prisoners.

Alcoholics Anonymous

57. The contribution made to the prison system by the organisation Alcoholics Anonymous is recognised as one of considerable significance. It represents positive support to an inmate who is concerned about a drink problem, not only during imprisonment but more particularly on release. A valuable link with the outside community is forged by bringing inmates with a drink problem into direct contact with AA members who are allowed into prisons to organise group counselling sessions. AA is a self supporting body available to all alcoholics without selection, fees or dues, and with no strings attached; the only requirement is the desire to stop drinking. Members remain anonymous and are only known to each other by their christian names.

58. The origin of AA lies in the USA where it was founded in 1935. By 1943 groups were being formed in American prisons; San Quentin was the first, but it was not until 1947 that the organisation established itself in the UK. There are now some 600 groups in England and Wales. The first group to be

formed in an English prison was at Wakefield in 1960 and in the same year a group was formed at Barlinnie in Glasgow. There are now 62 prisons with groups or contacts with AA and, with the encouragement of the Department, the aim of AA is to form a group in every Prison Department establishment. An additional aim is to put an alcoholic in touch with the AA group nearest his home shortly before release to provide support, if the inmate wishes it, at a vital time.

59. A local AA organiser will usually make initial approaches to a governor and in general the Department is content to allow the AA to develop its services through local consultation. At Headquarters there are regular meetings with AA representatives to discuss the activities and plans of the AA prison groups, to assist, sometimes, in smoothing the way for a group to make the initial contact with a prison, and to advise the AA of new establishments where their services would be welcome.

60. The report of the Working Party on Habitual Drunken Offenders (H.M.S.O. 1971) gave support to the aim of AA to provide a group in every prison and commented that very few witnesses had failed to make favourable mention of the work the AA does.

Welfare and After-Care

61. The year has seen a further welcome growth in the provision by voluntary bodies of accommodation for offenders on their discharge, with 201 hostels now offering 2,006 places. Within the past 3 years the number of available places has shown an increase of 50 per cent.

Visits and Correspondence

62. There have been two developments affecting prisoners' letters and visits. The recent experiment in several open prisons and borstals has resulted in the modification of censorship in all open establishments. Inmates now seal their own letters to their families and friends and, apart from occasional sample checks, these are despatched uncensored. Incoming mail is opened in the inmate's presence and straightforward family letters are handed to him unread.

63. The second change, affecting all prison establishments, was announced in the House of Commons in November. In most circumstances a member of staff will not now be present during a visit to a prisoner by a Member of Parliament, and a letter from a prisoner to his Member will be stopped only if it contains a complaint about his prison treatment for which he has not sought and been refused remedy through the recognised procedure.

64. There is recurrent criticism of the four-weekly interval at which the Supplementary Benefits Commission offers help with travel costs to relatives of convicted prisoners, since many inmates are permitted more frequent visits. Local social security offices, which examine applications and make payments, at present lack the staff to deal with more frequent payments. Moreover, in present circumstances the Prison Department, from whose vote the payments are met, has to consider many competing claims upon its severely limited funds. There is already provision, of which not all areas have felt able to avail themselves, for the Probation Service to assist employed relatives, whose cases are not handled by DHSS offices, but there remain other relatives of very limited means who at present receive no help towards the cost of visits.

EDUCATION

Finance

65. Expenditure on education services in the Department's establishments in 1964/65 totalled £341,244 and £1,827,552 in 1974/75. This amounts to more than a five fold increase over 10 years.

66. Expenditure in 1975/76 totalled £4,611,276, more than twice the figure for 1974/75. This increase, however, does not necessarily denote development. Little of it represents the extra cost to the Department of maintaining in 1975 slightly higher levels of services than in 1974: most of it represents both the 1974 and 1975 Houghton pay award and the 1975 Burnham pay award to teachers. Expenditure in 1976 is expected to be about £3½ million and as a result of the recently announced cuts in public expenditure is unlikely significantly to exceed that figure before 1980.

67. These figures do not tell the whole story and require interpretation. For instance they represent current payments to Local Authorities and other agencies for teaching and library services, and for purchases made centrally or locally for materials and equipment, including recreational and other related items. They do not incorporate the costs of vocational training, building work and items such as furniture, books, stationery and audio-visual aids which are supplied inter-departmentally. These costs are included elsewhere in the Department's accounts. Moreover, there is no general per capita relationship between costs and the size of the prison population in view of the compulsory nature of education amongst convicted and sentenced young offenders. Education is usually full-time in the case of those who are of compulsory school age and part-time for the remainder, and it is voluntary amongst convicted and sentenced adults.

68. Cuts in public expenditure will delay the completion of plans which have been experiencing gradual realisation over the years for providing every establishment with suitable and sufficient education accommodation; for ensuring that all people in custody who need remedial education (not simply the most backward) receive it, and for making available, specially among people serving short sentences, other forms of day education and the modest range of vocational training suitable to their needs. Professionally and organisationally education services in the Department have reached a stage in their history where they are ready to take on these further assignments, but progress will not be possible without further resources.

Staff

69. The education service is provided and managed by nearly 3,500 staff in the field: there are 110 Education Officers and 36 Deputies, 170 full-time teachers and 3,130 part-time teachers: nearly 90% of the part-time teachers are evening teachers.

Regionalisation of Education Administration

70. Regional Education Officers, assisted where appropriate by Regional Vocational Training Officers, have hitherto functioned largely to advise and help establishments and Local Education Authorities; to act as organisers of

courses, conferences and in-service staff training; to maintain liaison with HM Inspectors of Schools; and generally to monitor the administrative and professional aspects of education in all establishments throughout their regions. It is intended that eventually they should take over from Headquarters responsibility for managing much of the day-to-day business of education, especially its more local aspects, and leave Headquarters with a general responsibility for policy, planning, finance, co-operation, research and inspection. During 1975, modest progress towards this objective was made by empowering the Regional Education Officers to supervise new procedures for the induction and probation of newly appointed staff and to exercise certain financial authority in the field of materials and equipment by taking part in the compilation of budget estimates and the supervision of Local Education Authority expenditure. Full regionalisation of the Department's education services may now, for economic reasons, have to wait until later.

Remedial Education

71. Previous Annual Reports have drawn attention to the very considerable importance which the Department attaches to the work of remedial education in its establishments. There were, however, a number of significant new developments in 1975. A research worker was recruited to devise a standard modern test of literacy suitable for use among adults with restricted reading ability. The project, financed by the Home Office Research Unit, will take at least two years to complete, but it holds out the long-sought prospect of a more accurate device, in place of the variety of tests currently in use, for measuring reading ages and therefore the true size of the custodial population needing remedial help and the real scale of the resources required to match it. Again, one or two establishments experimented on an intra-mural day or block-release basis with extended forms of remedial education designed to improve social adequacy and to pioneer tasks which could pave the way for future developments. There were, too, signs that ideas in the field of published literature suitable for adults learning to read for the first time, for which the Department's remedial teachers and others engaged in this kind of work outside the Department have long campaigned, began to be more widely recognised. Such literature should have as its subject matter real life adult situations described in an adult vocabulary, with clear, simple illustrations and special attention to type and size of print. There is here a whole new field of book production to be investigated and its exploitation demands the greatest care. But perhaps the most important development during the year was the co-operation of the Department's teachers with their Local Education Authorities and the British Broadcasting Corporation in the national drive stimulated by the Adult Literacy Resources Agency, of which the Department is a member, to counteract illiteracy and poor literacy in the country's general adult population. They made their advice and experience freely available and in a very real way brought the Department's establishments and the public provision for education very closely into touch with each other to their mutual advantage.

Higher Education

72. In establishments where there are developed education services embracing all levels of education from remedial to university it is becoming very noticeable that, amongst the increasing number of people taking a serious interest in academic education, participation in educational activities is no

longer a simple reaction to the boredom and monotony of routine institutional life as much of it used to be. Some people in these particular establishments may initially be motivated in this way, but there are now plenty of examples to show that under the impact of serious study initial motives tend to change along with attitudes to the self and others and to the institution. Such changes can be highly advantageous in treatment and training terms and in preparing people for release. These were just a few of the factors which came to light in 1975 when the Department and the Open University together reviewed in the light of five years' experience their joint arrangements for Open University study among people in custody. It was clear that on the whole the arrangements had worked well, certainly in examination terms. At the end of the year 94 people sat examinations in 126 subjects and 92 subject passes were recorded, including one distinction. The second Open University prisoner in the history of the scheme achieved graduate status in 1975. Others will clearly follow. Within the 34 subject failures, there were 12 "resit" opportunities, so the pass rate of 73% could eventually be higher still. At the end of 1975 there were 14 prisons in the scheme provisionally involving 142 people in 197 subjects. During the review it was possible to solve a number of residual difficulties and to identify other matters (such as student counselling and face-to-face tuition) for further attention. It was recognised, however, that certain problems, such as noise, the unavailability of facilities necessary for the study of scientific subjects, and free access to substantial library resources of the university kind, were all inseparable from the custodial situation and were for the time being insoluble. They are, after all, not unknown among many Open University students in the general community. Plans were made, funds permitting, to extend the scheme over the next few years to more establishments so that ultimately all medium to long-term prisons will be able to benefit from it and study will be able to continue easily as people move from one establishment to another in the course of their sentences.

Vocational Training

73. In terms of examination results, vocational training had a good year too. Those who took part in it were occupied in useful and mentally demanding ways which can be advantageous both during custody and after release. 331 out of 436 trainees in borstals and 377 out of 473 prisoners achieved passes in a variety of public examinations, pass rates being 75.9% and 79.7% respectively. These figures, however, do not tell the full story, because they conceal much real individual achievement: for example 29 City and Guilds distinctions and 167 credits in borstals and 69 and 138 respectively in prisons were obtained and one prisoner achieved the Diploma in Production Control awarded by and satisfying the academic requirements for the Institution of Production Control Corporate Membership. The local newspaper reporting the event recorded that it was "the first time that a prison inmate anywhere in the world had been awarded this diploma and . . . the inmate concerned gained the highest marks of all examination candidates in the country". Nor again, although in a rather different way, do these results tell the full story, because they were achieved in a year which was a particularly difficult one for vocational training, being characterised by the slow delivery of capital equipment, delay over building workshops arising largely from the rephasing of the Department's building programme under the impact of the national economic situation, and, most

serious of all, the embargo on the recruitment of instructors, deriving from the same economic considerations. In all the circumstances, therefore, the examination results achieved were really very creditable to all concerned.

General Education

74. General education as an element in its own right, occupying people at various individual levels between the remedial and GCE "A" level and as a supporting element for vocational training, was well patronised. 4,707 people entered for 5,933 subject examinations of all kinds and gained 4,130 subject passes, a success rate of 69.6%. These results, which include the Open University and vocational training results, were a distinct improvement on those for 1974 where the success rate was 49.2%. Some of these successes, indeed, were achieved by people, 101 in all from 26 establishments, granted temporary release once a week to study at neighbouring centres of maintained education.

75. General education is, of course, of particular importance among people of compulsory school age for whom full-time education is provided. The number of these people has increased sharply in recent years and presents the Department with some of its most serious challenges. Good work, involving original approaches in some cases, is being done amongst them, as mentioned in the Department's previous Annual Reports, but this does not relieve the Department from keeping a close eye on the situation and in 1976, at its request, HM Inspectorate of Schools will be making a special survey of the arrangements with particular reference to junior detention centres, the results of which are expected to guide teaching and other staff during the difficult years immediately ahead.

Recreational and Leisure Time Education

76. The Annual Koestler Award Exhibition at Reed House, Piccadilly, for which there were 807 entries attracting 81 awards and 87 commendations, once again enabled the public to see art, handicraft, literary and musical aspects of the recreational and leisure-time education practised in the Department's establishments. There are, of course, many other aspects practised. Poetry, prose, debates, drama, music and social studies are all involved, as well as more academic subjects followed for their own sakes and largely from interest and for the personal enjoyment they give. Their educative value, in its broadest sense, is very high, as the following moving statement of a prisoner reveals:—

"No matter what I do, I shall always remember that course. The Assistant Governor was keen and he got about six of us to go. I was afraid to say anything at first, but the tutor made us all write out little pieces to read—we discussed everything from poems to capital punishment—and it was good to disagree with somebody without being put on report. We came to read a lot and think a lot. 'Charismatic' is the word I'd use—though I didn't know it then. Whatever I do I'll always look back on those Tuesdays. We were free for two hours every Tuesday—it kept me going and has done ever since."

Libraries

77. A development which gave everyone considerable satisfaction was the improved rate of capitation (now £1.62 in place of 75p) for Local Authority Library services, an agreed policy on the range and quality of book stocks, and the general revival of interest in the value, use and management of prison

libraries. Meetings have been held at many establishments up and down the country, bringing together all the principally interested parties, to work out the best way of deriving full advantage from the new arrangements, and already good results are beginning to flow from them. But some establishments and their supporting Public Libraries still have a long way to go before the full value of the new arrangements is realised everywhere. The importance of local negotiations and initiative in this matter is crucial.

The Future

78. The last ten years have been years of growth for the Department's education services. Planned objectives have not yet been completely attained, but, within the policies and on the expenditure projections of recent years, they would have been by 1980. It is disappointing that their achievement will now probably be delayed, but the interim, which in financial terms will be a difficult one, will at least enable the Department to streamline its educational services for an effective forward movement when the time arrives. Streamlining will mean more precise administrative arrangements generally but, in particular, will involve considerable attention being paid to the consequences of the growth in recent years. These include the need greatly to improve internal management arrangements within establishment education units. Units nowadays are often quite large, embracing education officers, their deputies, full-time and part-time teachers, civilian instructional officers, librarian officers, clerical and discipline staff. A way needs to be found of linking more effectively than at present these many different elements into a united team, exemplifying a common and thoroughly understood philosophy, in the making of which all participate and which will be able, through the management structure of establishments, to influence the treatment and training offered in establishments. Linked with this task is the related one of in-service staff training and staff careers guidance and counselling. These areas are of particular concern to Local Education Authorities whose employees the education staff are. These two tasks together take in a third, the whole question of style as it effects relationships between education staff and prisoners, the ascertainment of prisoners' own perceptions of what they wish to study and why, and balancing them against the perceptions of the staff in the exercise of their professional judgments. All these have to be tackled within the pervading influence of walls, fences, locks, bolts and bars, with their tendency to isolate and shut down prisoners and staff alike, whereas, on the contrary, education services, which do not differentiate inherently between staff and prisoners, seek to widen horizons and focus attention on the outside world of reality, to which all prisoners eventually return. There is plenty here to occupy education services in the difficult times ahead which does not necessarily depend for its solution on finance.

Physical Education

79. It is appropriate that in the year of the Equal Opportunities Act women prison officers were offered their first opportunity to undertake specialist duties by training to become physical education instructors.

80. Three women officers have completed the first part of their training and have distinguished themselves by their enthusiasm, dedication and their conscientious approach to training. In academic awards, teaching awards,

swimming and many games the women officers have proved to be equal to their male counterparts despite the handicap of having very little time to prepare for the course.

81. A woman physical education officer has been recruited to provide the Department with professional and technical advice on recreation, physical education and remedial training for women.

82. Plans for the development of recreation and physical education in women's establishments are well advanced and it is hoped that when introduced they will make a significant contribution to the regime, particularly in remand centres, training prisons and young offenders' establishments.

83. Considerable progress has been made toward providing overcrowded local prisons with trained experienced staff and facilities for recreation, association and physical education. The facilities have been provided at minimum cost by the conversion of existing buildings by direct labour schemes and the further development of low-cost covered recreation space of fibre glass construction. This type of recreational building was first pioneered by the Department for use in situations where major redevelopment of a prison within the perimeter walls was necessary.

84. There has been a developing awareness by management, staff and prisoners of the role which physical education and recreation can play in providing a socially acceptable outlet for feelings of aggression and tension. An increasing number of staff are becoming involved in physical education and recreation and many establishments are represented in regional and national competitions.

85. The developmental training of physical education instructors has continued with considerable success, particularly in the field of remedial gymnastics. There are now physical education instructors who are qualified in remedial gymnastics in each region.

Chapter Six

UNCONVICTED AND UNSENTENCED PRISONERS

Population and Use of Establishments

86. The average daily population of unconvicted or unsentenced male prisoners was 5,310 in 1975 compared with 4,802 in 1974, 4,380 in 1973, 4,483 in 1972 and 4,364 in 1971. The corresponding figures for female prisoners were 299 in 1975, 279 in 1974, 233 in 1973, 214 in 1972 and 232 in 1971.

87. The total unsentenced population rose to the highest level ever recorded during the year when the figure of some 6,029 persons on remand was recorded in mid-April. As in 1974, the greatest pressure resulting from these high numbers was felt by local prisons, but remand centres, whose principal task it is to hold young persons aged 17 and under 21, were also affected. The very high number of prisoners in remand establishments was responsible for a decrease in the activities which could take place outside cells, particularly association. During this period the need for mutual tolerance and understanding between prisoners and staff was of great importance.

88. As in 1974 there was a continued demand for secure remand accommodation for young persons aged between 14 and 16 the majority of whom were unconvicted and had been certified by the courts as too unruly to be safely remanded into the care of the local authority. The number of young males in this age group received into remand centres or, much more rarely, into the remand accommodation in local prisons during 1975 was 5,014 compared with 4,824 in 1974. Until more local authority accommodation becomes available this sector of the prison population will continue to place additional strain on resources. During the year meetings took place with the Department of Health and Social Security, who are responsible for this local authority accommodation, with a view to phasing out the remand of 14 year old girls to prison department establishments.

Prison and Remand Centre Catchment Areas

89. The direction given to courts regarding committals of prisoners to a particular prison or remand centre continue to be kept under review in order to make the best possible use of the accommodation available. During the year new remand accommodation was opened at Camp Hill Prison on the Isle of Wight. This facility obviates the need for the courts on the island to remand all prisoners to Winchester Prison on the mainland. Although the numbers involved are very small, the saving in time and manpower resources has proved to be quite appreciable. In reviewing the catchment areas for prisons and remand centres there is continuing need to ensure wherever possible, that a young person (and especially someone under the age of 17) is sent to a remand centre rather than to a local prison. This principle may on occasion, however, conflict with the requirement that a young person should be detained in an establishment geographically convenient for him to maintain contact with his family and friends and his legal advisers.

Bail

90. The Report of the Working Party on Bail Procedures in Magistrates' Courts made many detailed recommendations, some of which are being implemented in advance of legislation. One of the proposals was that, when an unconvicted person is remanded or committed for trial, there should be a presumption in favour of his being granted bail. Pending introduction of such a presumption on a statutory basis, a circular was issued to courts suggesting ways in which courts might be enabled to grant bail where they might otherwise have remanded in custody. Among other things, courts were invited to introduce schemes to improve the quality and quantity of information which is available at the time of a defendant's first appearance.

Bail Hostels

91. The Prison Department continues to benefit from these facilities which are provided mainly for persons who have "no fixed abode" at the time of their court appearance. During 1975 hostels for men were opened in Birmingham and Liverpool in addition to those already in existence in London, Sheffield and Fareham. Two more, in Leeds and Peterborough, are expected to be opened in 1976. In addition arrangements were made in 1975 for most of the approved probation hostels and homes to accept a limited number of men on bail where vacancies are available. For women on bail, accommodation now exists in approved probation hostels in London, Leeds, Worcester, Reading and Nottingham and in an approved probation home at Purbrook in Hampshire; places are also available in an after-care hostel in London.

Out Patient Service for Medical Reports

92. This service, which provides an alternative to a remand in custody in cases where a medical or psychiatric report is required by a court, continues to be provided at Brixton, Durham, Holloway Prisons and Risley Remand Centre. As in 1974 the service has not been used to the extent that was expected. In 1975 160 cases were referred to the four establishments compared with 213 in 1974.

Miscellaneous developments

Use of the telephone

93. The use of the telephone by unconvicted prisoners to deal with urgent domestic problems, consult solicitors, arrange bail sureties etc. has been extended. (See 1974 Report, paragraph 92.) The requisite equipment is now provided at more than three-quarters of all remand establishments. It is the aim of the Department that this facility should be available at all establishments where remand prisoners are regularly detained.

Chapter Seven

ADULT MALE PRISONERS

Introduction

94. This chapter deals with a number of points arising from, or relevant to, the management of adult institutions in the year. However, to obtain a complete picture it should, of course, be read with other chapters which also touch on the adult system, particularly Chapters Five and Ten.

Accommodation

95. The rise in population in prisons for men seen at the end of 1974 continued during 1975 increasing by almost 1,200 over the year to 27,323 with a peak of 28,235 in July. The position was eased by a fall in the numbers of untried and convicted but unsentenced prisoners.

96. The average number of men held in closed prisons was some 24,000 compared with a figure of 22,000 for the previous year. The changes in population caused increasing numbers of prisoners to share cellular accommodation. During the mid-year peak, 15,263 were sharing of whom 5,295 were sleeping three to a cell. By the end of the year the number sharing had fallen to 14,833 of whom 4,275 were sleeping three to a cell.

97. Three open prisons had been closed in 1974 with the use of a fourth, Spring Hill, remaining under consideration. In view of the increasing population it was decided to return Spring Hill to full occupancy in 1975. The lack of men suitable for training in open conditions observed in 1974 remained and at the end of 1975 there were, despite the closures, still vacancies in the open prisons. This trend seems likely to continue as courts have greater recourse to non-custodial penalties for the less sophisticated offender.

Administrative and Other Developments and Changes

Litigation by Prisoners

98. In February 1975 the European Court of Human Rights found against the United Kingdom Government in a case where a prisoner had been refused permission by the Department to consult a solicitor with a view to instituting legal proceedings. The prisoner had sought to bring an action for defamation against a prison officer who had temporarily identified him as a participant in a riot. In its judgment the Court found that Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights gave everyone, including a prisoner, a right to have any claim to his civil rights and obligations brought before a court or tribunal with a view to a hearing within a reasonable time.

99. The Home Secretary in a statement to Parliament on 6 March undertook to give effect to the judgment, and on 5 August, after consulting the other Home Ministers, announced to Parliament changes in administrative practice affecting prison department establishments in England and Wales. Inmates who wish to consult a solicitor in order to obtain advice about the institution of

civil proceedings or, having obtained such advice, to institute civil proceedings will now be allowed to do so. Where, however, the proposed proceedings concern the administration of establishments, the complaint must first be ventilated through the normal internal channels e.g. by petition to the Home Secretary, or by application to the Board of Visitors or to a visiting officer of the Secretary of State. Subject to the recovery of properly incurred expenses from the legal aid fund, inmates will continued to be expected to bear the costs associated with civil litigation. The effects of the change will be kept under review.

Working Party on Prison Adjudication Procedures

100. The Prison Department Report for 1973 (paragraph 56) mentioned that as a result of an examination of the balance between rewards and punishments in prison regimes a working party of representatives from the prison service and boards of visitors had been set up to review some of the procedures for hearing disciplinary charges against prisoners. The terms of reference of the working party were: to review the arrangements for the hearing by governors and boards of visitors of disciplinary charges against inmates of prison department establishments, and to make recommendations.

101. The working party sat under the chairmanship of Mr. T. G. Weiler, now Controller of Personnel and Services. It published its report—The Report of the Working Party on Adjudication Procedures in Prisons (HMSO price £1)—in August 1975. Its conclusions and recommendations related specifically to procedures at establishments for adult offenders, although most were also relevant to establishments for young offenders. The recommendations were mainly in respect of procedural preliminaries to adjudications, composition of adjudicating panels of boards of visitors, assistance for the accused, consistency of awards and training of members of boards of visitors and the staff concerned with adjudication procedures. Copies of the report were sent to the chairmen of boards of visitors and governors and wardens of all establishments with an invitation to discuss the report and forward any comments. Acceptance or otherwise of the recommendations—many of which seem not to be contentious—will be decided in the light of the comments received.

Parole

102. As in previous years there has been constructive co-operation between the Parole Board, the Prison Department and its establishments. The Board has visited ten prisons in the course of the year. There is a standing invitation for governors, prison chaplains and prison medical officers to attend Panel meetings of the Board as observers and the Board is always pleased to receive them.

103. Following a statement made by the Home Secretary in August, revised notes for guidance on the criteria for selection for parole were issued to Local Review Committees. The aim was to increase the grant of parole while continuing to safeguard the public against dangerous offenders. It was stressed that each application for parole should continue to be seen as unique and judged on its merits, weight being attached to the potential benefits of early release under licence. The Home Secretary also said that it was proposed to make more use of the power to grant parole solely on the recommendation of a Local Review Committee thus enabling the Board to give more time to difficult cases.

104. Despite a reduction in the number of prisoners eligible for consideration, there has been a marked increase in the number granted parole during the year reflecting in part the effect of the Home Secretary's initiative. The figures are:—

	1975	1974
Eligible for consideration	10,154	10,681
Considered by Local Review Committees	9,455	9,877
Release agreed on recommendation of LRC	923	676
Referred to Parole Board	4,662	5,145
Recommended by Parole Board for release	3,106	2,831
Total recommended for release	4,029	3,507

Life Sentence Prisoners

105. During 1975 the number of those serving sentences of life imprisonment again increased. On 31 December 1974 the number of such prisoners in custody was 1,067 and by the end of 1975 there were 1,157.

106. The plans introduced by the Department in 1974 to deal with an increasing life sentence population proceeded satisfactorily. From the beginning of 1975 the majority of those sentenced to life imprisonment during 1975 are contained in the two Main Centres at Wakefield and Wormwood Scrubs where each individual case is studied in depth with the aim of establishing a modest career plan so that the period of imprisonment can be used to best advantage in each case. Those prisons which have been newly designated to hold groups of life sentence prisoners have been developing their regimes to cope with the increasing numbers of these men. Arrangements have now been completed for the use of Sudbury open prison for lifers during the final phase of their sentence.

Security and Control

Demonstrations

107. Demonstrations by prisoners have become more frequent in recent times, and there have been a considerable number involving from two or three to a maximum of 268 prisoners in any one establishment. There has in general been no discernible pattern, the underlying reasons concerning such diverse topics as the quality of food, rates of pay for industrial work, visiting arrangements for top security prisoners and changes in prison routine. Perhaps the most concerted campaign was that against the alleged shortcomings in the parole system resulting in demonstrations at a number of prisons. All the demonstrations were passive and involved no personal violence; by and large they were resolved without lasting deterioration in relationships between prisoners and staff. Disciplinary action was taken against prisoners whenever there was a refusal to obey direct orders.

108. A feature of some concern has been the number of roof-climbing incidents. Some of these, and notably an occurrence in November at Wormwood Scrubs when three prisoners gained access to a roof and remained there for approximately twenty-four hours, attracted considerable attention from both the press and television. There is little doubt that prisoners are well aware of the publicity impact which can be achieved in this way. Nearly all roof-climbing incidents resulted in some structural damage, the most serious at Wormwood Scrubs where repairs were estimated at £25,000. Towards the end of the year a survey was conducted of all prison department establishments to identify potential means of access to roofs and subsequently action was instituted to prevent, in so far as this is possible, further incidents of this nature.

Escapes

109. Detailed figures of escapes by male adult and young prisoners from all categories of prison and remand centre in the last four years are given below, set against the average population. The first three categories (A, B and C) apply to closed establishments with descending degrees of security: the fourth (Category D) applies to open establishments.

*Table 7. Escapes from prisons and remand centres (males)**

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Average population	30,418	29,220	29,025	31,144
1. Escapes from within prisons and remand centres:				
Special Wings and dispersal prisons holding Category 'A' prisoners ...	4	2	Nil	Nil
Category 'B'	28	27	17	10
Category 'C'	45	36	26	44
Category 'D'	194	227	235	214
2. Escapes from escorts and supervised outside working parties	85	97	95	96

Table 8. Breakdown of escapes from closed prisons and remand centres 1975

Category A	Category B	Category C
Nil	Aylesbury 1	Camp Hill 1
	Blundeston 1	Haverigg 2
	Brixton 1	Northeye 14
	Leeds 1	Norwich 2
	Lewes 1	Preston 1
	Pentonville 1	Ranby 12
	Pucklechurch RC ... 2	Shepton Mallet ... 1
	Risley RC 1	Standford Hill ... 7
	Shrewsbury 1	The Verne 4

* These figures represent the number of prisoners who escaped, not the number of escape incidents.

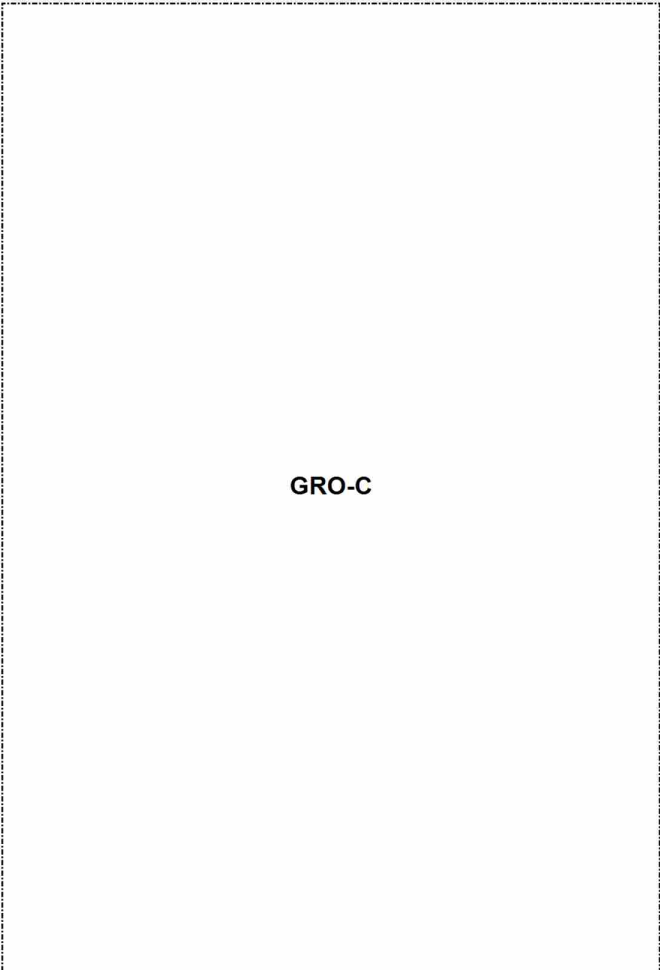
Prison Dog Service

110. Dog teams continue to play an important part in the protection of the perimeters of the higher security prisons. The known presence of routine patrols acts as a strong deterrent to attacks on prison perimeters and a team's ability to investigate rapidly incidents indicated by electronic and other security devices ensures quick staff response to developing situations. Although much of this work is routine, there were a number of serious incidents during 1975 in which the assistance of dog teams was invaluable, including escape attempts at Durham, Liverpool and Parkhurst.

111. Considerable emphasis is placed upon the need for training, and in addition to the initial 8 week course, all handlers and their dogs attend regular refresher courses. Regional and national teams continue to perform at County Shows and fetes throughout the country, and such demonstrations, whilst proving a major attraction with the public, are also seen as essential incentives to training.



GRO-C



A typical cell in a local prison, occupied by three men. The increased population has been the main problem for the prison service during 1975.

GRO-C

Several new blocks were opened in existing establishments during the year. The adjoining toilet makes "slopping out" unnecessary in this four-man room at Bristol prison (see paragraph 33).

GRO-C

The department places great importance on remedial education. Apart from the considerable work done inside prison establishments, a major contribution was made to the national drive to counteract poor standards of literacy (see paragraph 71).

112. At the end of the year, the complement was approximately 300 dogs and handlers at 25 establishments.

Dispersal Prisons

General

113. Dispersal prisons pose special problems. Their population contains both dangerous and violent men, some of them sophisticated professional criminals including many with previous experience of prison. A proportion feel they have little to lose by resorting to violence in order to challenge the regime. Others use their experience and knowledge of the prison system to challenge many of the rules and procedures whose observance both makes possible the running of the penal system in an atmosphere of fairness to all and also makes viable the development of regimes where prisoners can be trusted to associate together in a relaxed and adult manner with the minimum of obtrusion on the part of the staff. Management of these prisoners tests the skills and flexibility of the staff to the full if the prisons are to remain trouble free.

Security

114. That there were no escapes from the dispersal prisons in no way reflects the amount of effort which inmates made to escape, or the success of physical security measures and staff vigilance in foiling them. A feature of escapes and attempted escapes (which has pervaded the whole prison system) has been the application of prisoners to detailed planning and fabrication of equipment for the attempt. Physical security has continued to be improved and measures have been taken to eradicate security weaknesses in management procedures and regimes.

Control Units

115. The Home Secretary in a statement to Parliament on 24 October 1975 announced that no further prisoners would be admitted to the control unit at Wakefield prison. Since its opening in August 1974 the Unit had been used for only six prisoners and a similar unit at Wormwood Scrubs had not been opened. The aim of the control unit, introduced as a response to the prison disorders of 1972, was to isolate those prisoners among the dispersal prison population who persistently set out to undermine prison life. It seems clear that, even after taking account of various measures taken since 1972 to avoid a recurrence of the incidents of that year, there had perhaps been an underestimation of the skill and ability of the staffs of the various dispersal prisons to contain intractable troublemakers and to deal with the problems which they caused locally without recourse to special accommodation. In his statement to the House, the Home Secretary indicated that he was satisfied that allegations of sensory deprivation, cruelty and brutality in the Wakefield unit were completely unfounded. He commended the professional manner in which the governor and staff connected with the unit at Wakefield prison had conducted themselves.

Other Measures

116. Some arrangement is needed for a dispersal prison to provide, on a short term basis, a relief from the activities of certain disruptive prisoners. Accordingly, at the same time as it was decided to devote the control unit accommodation at Wakefield to use for those prisoners who have to be segregated in their own interests from the ordinary prison population under Rule 43, it was decided that the number of cells in local prisons which were already available to governors of dispersal prisons for the temporary accommodation of prisoners who were seriously disruptive should be increased and the maximum period for which they might be removed to the cells be extended from 14 to 28 days.

Chapter Eight

MALE YOUNG OFFENDERS

Advisory Council on the Penal System

117. The report of the Advisory Council on the Penal System on Young Adult Offenders was published in 1974 and was followed by the extensive consultation with the prison service and other interested bodies which was described in the 1974 Report (paragraphs 107 to 110). Following these consultations, a working party of officials was formed to analyse the Council's proposals in the light of the comments of interested organisations and individuals and to report to Ministers. A report was ready by the end of the year, but by then it was already evident that financial constraints would make it unlikely that those recommendations which would require considerable extra staff, buildings and other resources could be implemented in the near future. The Department was considering ways by which effect could be given to measures recommended by the Council and endorsed by the working group without making major demands on extra resources.

Population

118. Major demands on existing resources were in fact made during 1975 by the very considerable increase that year in the young offender population. Only in the case of senior detention centre trainees was the young offender system free from pressure and in the case of young prisoners and junior detention centre boys the pressures were of quite unprecedented severity.

Borstal trainees

119. The number of young men received under sentence of borstal training during 1975 was 7,276: the comparable figure in 1974 was 6,166. The daily average number of young men sentenced to borstal training who were in custody during the year was 5,771, compared with 5,236 in 1974. This represented an increase of just over 10%. The number in custody at the end of 1975 was 6,043, 604 more than at the end of 1974.

120. The year began with a surplus of 206 places in closed borstal accommodation and 488 places in open establishments but by July there was a net national shortage of 126 closed places. The North Region in particular was under a heavy strain in the second half of the year with severe overcrowding at Manchester borstal allocation centre and long waits for places in training borstals. Relief for Manchester was provided by the temporary opening of a borstal unit at Low Newton remand centre and by the bringing forward of some previously agreed target release dates at the training borstals most hard hit by population pressure. Outside the North, the accommodation available was just sufficient (with some "planned" overcrowding at several closed establishments) to meet the demand, but it was recognised that if the borstal population continued to rise at the then annual rate of 11% the prospects for 1976 were far from encouraging. The only extra accommodation in prospect was the new unit of 120 places at Stoke Heath closed borstal the first half of which had been occupied in 1975. Although there was no comparable pressure

on open borstals, the number of surplus places there fell to 158 by the end of the year as considerable efforts were made to use every borstal place to meet the demands of the rising population. But it was not easy to use these open places because 1975 saw another marked fall in the number of borstal trainees suitable for open conditions; no more than a third of those being sentenced to borstal training were found suitable for training in open conditions—at least at the initial allocation stage.

121. Further changes were made in the arrangements for allocation and during 1975, allocation became completely regionalised. A simplified allocation system, leading to direct allocation to a training borstal from a prison or remand centre, continued in the South West region and in the Midland region a different simplified scheme was developed whereby male young offenders sentenced to borstal training were transferred quickly away from the local prisons to the new Glen Parva borstal near Leicester, where one unit of 60 places in this 300 placed establishment acted as a kind of “mini-allocation centre” and arranged appropriate onward transfers to the waiting borstals. The introduction of these separate arrangements in the South West and the Midlands left the two traditional allocation centres in Manchester and Wormwood Scrubs prisons to serve only the North and the South East respectively. In all four regions, the actual allocation procedure had become a simplified process and delays which sometimes occurred in getting young men to training borstals were caused entirely by a shortage of places in the system and not by delays at the allocation stage. Pressure on accommodation has meant that direct allocation (which was endorsed by the Advisory Council) has only proved viable so far in the South West but the Department would like to see the procedure extended as and when circumstances and the availability of resources will allow.

Young Prisoners

122. At the end of 1975 there were 1,914 young men serving sentences of imprisonment and classified as young prisoners. Of these, 626 were serving sentences of less than 18 months and 1,288 were serving sentences of 18 months or more. The corresponding figures for 1974 were 1,595, 446 and 1,149. This represented a quite unprecedented increase of nearly 20% in the young prisoner population in the twelve months period. No other segment of the total prison population rose in this way and the unlooked for increase in population placed a very heavy burden on the staff of all the institutions—young prisoner centres, remand centres and local prisons—in which these young men are held. This dramatic rise in the numbers of young prisoners emphasised the need to look urgently for additional outlets for the young prisoner population. It proved possible during 1975 to convert Onley (a closed borstal) near Rugby from a borstal into a Young Prisoner Centre. This provided 300 much needed places and is expected to provide a further 120 when the new cell block there is brought into operation in 1976. But Onley's conversion was important not only for the very welcome young prisoner places which it provided, but because the transfer of this modern and well equipped young offender establishment to the young prisoner system also marked the Department's determination to improve the facilities and the regime which could be offered to these young men. Much remains to be done. Even with Onley there are only three separate young prisoner centres and the majority of the young prisoner population remains in far from suitable conditions in wings of adult training prisons or in whatever accommodation can be found or spared in local prisons or remand centres.

Detention Centres

123. The rise in the number of young persons sent to senior detention centres continued into 1975 and in the early summer (when pressure on the junior system also was at its height) the senior centres were all full. But there was a welcome fall in the numbers later in the year. The population in January 1975 was 1,174 and although the monthly average population was 1,246, the number had fallen to 1,156 by the end of the year. This was some 300 less than the number of places available. Throughout most of 1975 (until the increase on remission for under 17s in September) the population in senior centres was again inflated by the transfer of mature 16 year olds from the overcrowded junior centres.

124. The Report for 1974 stated (at paragraph 118) that the indications at the end of that year were that pressure on the junior system in 1975 would continued to increase. Unfortunately this has proved to be the case and all six centres faced severe problems of overcrowding throughout the first half of the year. The highest occupation figure recorded in establishments' weekly returns to Headquarters was 707 in May (against a certified normal accommodation of 599). On this date, there were a further 82 juniors in senior centres.

125. A detention centre sentence is distinct from other forms of custody which a court can impose by the fact that the court commits direct to a named establishment and by the fact that someone sentenced to detention cannot, save in the most exceptional circumstances, be held anywhere else. In consequence, a detention centre is obliged to receive all those committed to it whether or not a place is available and this fact makes it all the more desirable that, before making a detention centre order, a court should first ascertain that a vacancy exists. The Magistrates Association has, over the years, given the Department valuable support in emphasising this point, by reminding courts of the Home Office request to enquire first; and, with the help of the majority of courts who accepted this advice, it proved possible right up to the summer of 1975 to maintain the population of junior centres at levels which could, with difficulty, be tolerated. But the early summer brought quite unprecedented demands for places and more courts than ever before, perhaps despairing of ever being offered a place if they made an enquiry, simply made detention centre orders. The result was a situation in which at several centres there was serious risk to the health and safety of the boys in the Department's charge and, after an urgent review of all the available options in this situation, it was decided that the much needed relief in the junior system could best be provided by an increase in eligibility for remission for junior boys. From 8 September 1975, a boy under the age of 17 when sentenced to detention centre training has been eligible for half (rather than, as before, one third) remission; and the average stay for a junior has been reduced from approximately eight and a half to about six and a half weeks. The effect of this change was to create approximately one third more places in the junior system and to provide immediate relief in all six centres. At the end of September the total population was just under 500 and the position was still comfortable at the end of the year.

General Developments in Young Offender Establishments

126. 1975 was a year dominated by a population crisis throughout the young offender system and, in this situation, the priorities in almost all establishments had to be in coping with the increased numbers and seeing to the basic needs of those committed to their charge. This in itself was sometimes a formidable task. But the young offender system has a strong traditional commitment to the ideals of training, of providing offenders with an opportunity to examine and, if they choose, to change their lives and also of staff involvement in a caring as well as a controlling role. These traditions were maintained, despite the pressures resulting from increased numbers, and often against considerable odds, much was achieved.

127. Traditionally young offender establishments especially have sought to involve themselves with their local community and the provision of service to the community has continued to be regarded as an integral part of the training of those who have been able to take part in it. Borstals are most active in this field, though there have been noteworthy projects at other institutions, for example the assistance given by young prisoners from Aylesbury to the paraplegic games at Stoke Mandeville and the involvement of detention centre trainees in holiday schemes for the disabled organised by the Winged Fellowship Trust. Emphasis has continued to be placed on projects which not only provide benefits to the receiving individuals and organisations but also serve a training purpose for the volunteer young offenders. Different training aims are emphasised in the various types of community service, but one of the most important of these is the development of an awareness of the needs of others in young men whose own lives have so far been lived with the interests of "self" always predominating. Involvement with severely disadvantaged people often casts new light on the difficulties of the young offender. It may confront him for the first time with people to whom he can be of real assistance, who he can see are much less fortunate than himself, and the resulting sense of achievement which service on such a project can bring helps to build both self-confidence and social awareness. This approach is typified by the Community Service Volunteers Scheme, under which the CSV organisation aims to place nearly 100 trainees a year from the 8 participating borstals in four week residential projects, most of which are in institutions such as old people's homes, hospitals for handicapped children and hostels for the homeless. During 1975, the Department received a most welcome offer of financial assistance from a private charitable trust, with whose help it is hoped to establish a permanent camp site where borstal trainees and deprived or handicapped children or adults can work and play together on the lines already pioneered successfully in Scotland by the Six Circle Group, and in which an English borstal was involved in the previous year.

128. Another benefit which community service can provide is the opportunity for trainees to participate on equal terms with non-offenders of their own age group. Schemes which provide a particularly good chance to do so are the Outward Bound "City Challenge" Courses and those run by Toc H. On both of these, individual trainees are sponsored by the borstal and take part on the same basis as the other members of the course. Serving a somewhat similar purpose are schemes which attempt positively to restore or perhaps give for the first time to a trainee a sense of belonging to the particular community to

which he will return on discharge. The two "neighbourhood borstals" are in an ideal position to attempt this, but schemes with this objective are not confined to Hewell Grange and Hindley. Other borstals have participated in "Workshop" projects organised by the probation officers for young men who will eventually be released to their supervision. Trainees are given a few days' temporary release during which they are involved with various aspects of the work of the local social services.

129. In spite of the increasing emphasis on schemes which provided valuable experience for particular trainees, all borstals continue to carry out a variety of "good works" in their neighbourhoods. These demonstrate the willingness of many trainees to help the community if they are given the opportunity and shown how to do so. Such schemes also enable borstal trainees to be "good guys" for once. Prominent among such activities are providing meals-on-wheels, visiting pensioners and gardening for them, decorating hostels, clearing canals and making toys for handicapped children. Such schemes are invaluable in maintaining good relations with the local community and a large number of trainees were involved in them in 1975.

130. Throughout 1975, the staff of young offender establishments continued to develop their working links with the Probation and After-Care Service, recognising that the prison and probation services are jointly involved with the treatment of all those who receive custodial sentences and endeavouring to put into practice to the fullest extent possible the principles of "through care". Different links and different patterns of involvement have been created to suit different situations. Taking the two "neighbourhood borstals" as an example, at Hewell Grange, the working link between the two is provided primarily by a number of liaison probation officers who are frequently in the borstal sharing knowledge and experience with borstal staff and acting as the link with the individual probation service case-working officers who will be supervising trainees after release. At Hindley, there is a different arrangement. Here some probation officers from both the Greater Manchester and Merseyside services have caseloads consisting entirely of Hindley boys and these officers come regularly to Hindley to meet not only the trainees they will soon be supervising in the community, but also the prison service group officer who is responsible for the trainee while he is in the institution. Officers from both services are supported by senior officers (one for each) who also have special responsibilities for Hindley trainees. At both "neighbourhood borstals" the emphasis in training arrangements continues to be on taking maximum advantage of the opportunities provided by proximity to the services in the community with which the trainee could be involved after discharge, but a very important aspect of the pioneering work also being done at both places is an increasing emphasis on the two separate services working together for the same ends. A description of what is being attempted and achieved at both places will shortly be undertaken by the Department's Young Offender Psychology Unit, one of whose tasks is the monitoring of new developments in the young offender system.

Senior Probation Officers in Borstals

131. The same emphasis on the two services working together towards the same objectives is present also in what was described in the last two Reports

as the "senior probation officer in borstal experiment" (see paragraph 126 of the Report for 1974). But here again there is a different pattern, in which the senior probation officer acts not only as an important element in the necessary liaison between the two services but is also regarded as a "management resource" within the establishment, bringing to the institution his own skills and experience and taking back to the probation service a deeper knowledge and understanding of the aims of custodial treatment. The progress of the senior probation officer "experiment" was reviewed at a meeting between the Prison and Probation and After Care Departments, at which the Governors of the five borstals and the Chief Probation officers concerned were also represented. At one borstal, the senior probation officer had left to take up another appointment, but at the four borstals where an officer remained in post the results were regarded as sufficiently encouraging for the posts to be made permanent, and for the "experimental" label to be removed. The intention was that during 1976, the senior probation officers' role should be more closely defined in each of the four establishments, so that a successor officer could have a clearer idea of what the post would entail.

132. Several other establishments not involved with either the senior probation officer in borstal or the neighbourhood borstal schemes have been developing their own pattern of relationships with the Probation Service and by the end of 1975 it was already clear that there was more than one way of making this relationship work effectively.

Under 17s

133. In 1972, only 265 boys and 13 girls aged 15 were received under sentence of borstal training. The provisional figures for 1975 were 611 boys and 37 girls, an increase in the three year period of some 130%, compared with an overall increase in the total number of persons received under sentence of borstal training of only 18%. This disproportionate increase in the number of school age trainees has made it necessary to embark on a further expansion of facilities for full-time education. It was decided to concentrate resources for dealing with the education of these trainees in two or three establishments in each of the four regions, providing facilities in open and closed institutions in each of them.

134. Many of these youngsters are at first reluctant pupils but the resourcefulness and dedication of staff have shown that even with this difficult section of the population it is possible to achieve some measure of success; some of the school age trainees are receiving in borstal the first period of skilled and intensive educational care that they have had since they became old enough to go to school.

135. Education officers are very much aware of the small but increasing number of trainees who while too young to take employment on their discharge from borstal, consider that they have little to gain by a return to the school they previously attended.

Children and Young Persons Act 1933

136. In 1975, 48 children and young persons were ordered to be detained under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933. Nine of these including one girl were convicted of murder and ordered to be detained under section 53(1) of the Act during Her Majesty's Pleasure, i.e. for an indefinite period. The remaining 39, including 3 girls, were sentenced under section 53(2) of the Act after conviction for serious crimes, which, in the case of an adult, carry a maximum sentence of 14 years imprisonment, to various periods of detention, ranging from one to seven years in 36 cases and for life in the other three. In each case the court was of the opinion that no other method of dealing with the offender was suitable. All those sentenced under this section of the Act underwent a period of assessment after which 10, including two girls, were allocated to community homes; 17, including two girls, to borstals; and 21 to young prisoner centres. Two sentences were later varied on appeal, one life sentence was varied to three years detention and one of three years detention became a sentence of borstal training.

Chapter Nine

WOMEN AND GIRLS

General

137. The ominous signs of a significant population increase (noted in paragraph 131 of the Report for 1974) became a disturbing and omnipresent reality in 1975. The population at the end of December 1974—itself an increase of 12% on the figure at the end of 1973—had become 1,188 at the end of 1975. The year saw an unprecedented 25% increase in the number of women and girls held in custody. At one point the total population reached 1,300 and, by the end of the year, the daily average population seemed to have settled down to a figure some 20 to 25% higher than in the preceeding year. Within a comparatively small and inflexible national system, the inevitable consequence of a rise in numbers of this order was an increase in the level of overcrowding which in turn produced a high degree of stress for both staff and inmates from which there was no relief throughout the year. The increase was general in its effect: the number of unconvicted prisoners, those convicted but unsentenced, borstal trainees, young prisoners and sentenced adults all rose. It followed that no establishment had a comfortable year so far as population was concerned.

138. This unprecedented increase in population presented governors and their staff with a formidable challenge. Their efforts to surmount the problems presented and to adjust the regimes within their establishments to absorb an increased population without undue prejudice to an individualised approach to treatment and to the provision of a humane environment deserve high praise. Much was achieved in face of great adversity.

Staffing

139. There was an encouraging increase in officer recruitment in 1975 and an excellent response from the new recruits during and after their initial training. It was, therefore, a matter of great regret to the women's service that the long awaited and much needed improvement in staff availability was completely off-set by an even greater increase in daily operational tasks caused both by the increase in population and the consequential increase in external court duty commitments. Once more, a great deal of detached duty was required from staff in all grades.

140. The women's service also continued to suffer from a lack of middle management support. Vacancies at principal officer and senior officer level remained unfilled in most establishments despite an increase in the number of staff who prepared themselves for promotion examinations. Fortunately, some help was available from male staff. Following the successful introduction, a few years ago, of female governor grades staff into establishments for young males, a senior management vacancy at Bullwood Hall girls' borstal was filled by a male assistant governor in the autumn and this was followed by two further appointments at other establishments before the end of the year. Bullwood was also assisted by a male physical education instructor at principal officer level in the summer. With his help, it was possible for girls at Bullwood to be given an expanded programme of physical recreation which was very popular with the trainees and which may have been responsible for a noticeable reduction in the level of disruptive behaviour at the establishment during this period.

Staff Training

141. For the first time in 1975 women members of the prison service were able to participate in courses for the various specialist grades. Three women officers were included on a course for physical education instructors and it was hoped that further opportunities for joint training would soon be available. But the great need is for constructively planned in-service training, which can be directly related to immediate tasks. This is the responsibility of individual establishments, but a most useful planning meeting was held at Headquarters for local training committee representatives to assist them in achieving their goals and to make the maximum use of all available training facilities at both local, regional and Headquarters levels.

Tactical Management

142. The rapid and sustained rise in the population of female offenders emphasised the importance of ensuring that every establishment was used to its maximum effectiveness. During 1975, a review was carried out of the use of existing facilities and, following this, the allocation of inmates to establishments was centralised and the flow of the sentenced population between establishments was restructured. In both cases, the object was to make maximum use of all available accommodation and to share the burden of overcrowding throughout the system. Both changes took time to have their effect, but the new arrangements were working satisfactorily by the end of the year. In operational terms, the results included the provision of a measure of essential relief to Holloway and to the remand centres, an adjustment to the role of the secure women's unit at Durham (which now specialises in receiving women serving long terms of imprisonment at the start of their sentences), and an extension of the procedures for reviewing inmate progress at all establishments which has resulted in an increase in the number of women who have been found suitable for open prisons.

143. By the summer of 1975, the occupation at all establishments for women (including the open establishments) had reach a level of over-crowding which indicated an urgent need for the provision of additional accommodation. By October, this had been found at the former open prison for men at Drake Hall, Staffordshire, where there is now a unit for women capable of taking a population of about 100.

Security and Control

144. Inevitably, an increased population brought control problems. These emphasised the need for an improved staffing level and for more alternatives in the provision of training opportunities and living accommodation. There is a good deal of evidence to suggest that the large group environment, which characterises so much of the available accommodation in establishments for women, discourages individual responses and reactions, and, in consequence, inhibits the development of self respect. It may also provoke aggressive or retaliatory behaviour. More and more women coming into custody seem to want an opportunity for a period of retreat and solitude through which to come to terms with themselves and their future, and it has become increasingly difficult to provide this opportunity. Wherever possible an attempt has been made to break down living accommodation into smaller groups in which a calm atmosphere and a stable, orderly routine with a consistent approach from staff can be achieved. But there is a limit to what can be done with existing

facilities and with existing staffing levels. By the end of the year it seemed clear that more accommodation, and more particularly accommodation suitable for single occupation (for security as well as therapeutic reasons) was essential. Equally necessary was an increase in staffing levels. National economic difficulties and the prospects of further restraints in public expenditure, however, made the outlook gloomy.

Treatment and Training

145. Although treatment resources were stretched throughout the year by the increase in the numbers of those in custody, aims and objectives in the treatment area were never abandoned. Priorities were re-examined and a number of innovations were possible. At Holloway an excessive demand for vacancies in the borstal training units led to a build-up of population awaiting allocation. It became clear that a number of girls would, inevitably, have to spend a considerable part of their borstal sentence in this establishment and, to meet their needs, an additional training programme was planned and introduced. There is now, in effect, a self-contained borstal training unit for older girls (i.e. those aged 17 and over) in Holloway. At Bullwood Hall closed borstal, which had, during the year, to deal with a number of cases of serious disruptive behaviour from some of the very disturbed girls in its care, a new "day training unit" was set up. The intention here was to provide special supportive training for up to six trainees whose level of erratic and disruptive behaviour, general social inadequacies and limited degree of acceptability within the general community and unsuitability for treatment in the borstal's psychotherapeutic unit might otherwise have led to their rejection as "untrainable". These were girls whose daily control within the general community of the borstal was exhausting both to the staff and to themselves. The new unit has a daily routine which is aimed at providing a variety of activity which will enhance the opportunity for the girls to learn how to communicate through creative activity. The trainees all return to their ordinary living accommodation in their borstal house for evening and weekend recreation. At the new unit at Drake Hall the staff came initially on detached duty from the other ten establishments for women and girls. They brought a variety of skills and experience to the new venture and together built up a cheerful and purposeful regime. The women prisoners who go to Drake Hall have all been selected in the belief that they have an ability to contribute something both to the community within the establishment and to the local community in which it stands. The emphasis is very strongly on service to that "outside" community and prisoners who go to Drake Hall are being given the opportunity to re-enter society from an experience of service to it.

146. The pre-release employment hostel at Askham Grange functioned to capacity throughout the second half of 1975 and other encouraging features were the constructive use of home-leave, pre-parole leave, special temporary release to resolve domestic difficulties or to obtain accommodation or employment prior to release, inter-prison visits, visits to children in care, the use of telephone calls by appointment in lieu of visits (where travelling distances inhibited the latter) and the efforts of governors and staff to maintain links with their local communities especially through voluntary community service to the elderly and the handicapped. The considerable success of these ventures has demonstrated the level of rapport which still exists between staff and inmates and between both of these groups and the external agencies also involved.

Chapter Ten

THE PRISON SERVICE AND THE PUBLIC

147. In the 19th century, and even in the first part of the 20th century, the popular concept of a prison was of a grim place whose walls represented a virtually complete barrier between "inside" and "outside". Only the staff passed regularly to and fro, and the staff were envisaged in the popular imagination as consisting mainly of a Governor, "Warders" and Chaplain, the last providing the only humanising influence. Prisoners went in at the beginning of their sentence and came out at the end, and the walls were virtually as impermeable to ideas as they were to people.

148. This concept was, of course, never wholly true. There were always dedicated and humane staff at all levels. Even so, the concept has become less and less true as a result of the many influences which, particularly since the last war, have played their part in changing the public interest in prisons and their inmates, and changing the staffs' perception of what their work should entail. This chapter outlines some of the ways in which links between prisoners and the community have developed over the years. It is important to realise that, whereas at first contact between prisoners and the outside world was largely achieved by outsiders going in, to an extent which is still increasing it is also now a question of insiders coming out. Both aspects are considered here.

149. Perhaps the first system for introducing a regular outside view and influence in prisons beyond that provided by the staff was that of the Visiting Committee. It had its origins in the responsibilities which County Justices had at one time for the administration of "County Gaols". In 1895 similar bodies called Boards of Visitors were created for the old convict prisons. There are now 110 such bodies, now all called "Boards of Visitors". Each consists of a varying number of lay people representing the community, at least two of whom must be JP's. A Board's work has two aspects, a disciplinary function under which it can award certain punishments beyond the powers possessed by the Governor, and the important function of providing independent observers of the establishment and its administration, with the right to report direct to the Secretary of State. These bodies provided a vital independent check on maladministration when, long before the days of radio or TV, establishments were much more isolated from the world than they are now. Nowadays, whilst retaining their special rights and duties, Boards of Visitors also interest themselves more widely in the diverse aspects of a prison's administration and regime.

150. One of the first attempts to use independent influences to build personal relationships with prisoners was the introduction of prison visitors who still form an important link with the community. They started in women's prisons in the early 19th century with Elizabeth Fry and her Quaker ladies, and were first appointed in men's prisons in 1922. Prison visitors endeavour to provide regular visits and friendship for inmates who ask for their help, particularly for those who are not visited by relatives. Prisoners have always had a special regard for the visitors, whose relationship with the prison manage-

ment is harmonious but who are not themselves a part of the institution. They enjoy a freedom of movement not usually offered to other visitors, often being issued with cell keys and visiting prisoners in their cells. There are now over 500 prison visitors.

151. The last two paragraphs show the development of two of the principal means whereby outsiders have been brought in, one as a formal part of the administrative machinery, the other essentially as a personal link with the individual prisoner. Voluntary Associates provide another valuable form of personal link with prisoners. They are recruited by and accredited to the Probation and After-Care Service, and befriend and visit prisoners in prison whenever possible, but much of their work takes place in the community with a view to establishing a relationship which may continue after the prisoner's release. In some cases a Voluntary Associate will visit and befriend a man's family while he is in custody. They perform acts of personal service such as collecting the belongings of persons sentenced to imprisonment, transporting relatives to visit offenders in prison, and minding children during visits. They also organise prisoners' wives' centres.

152. Doctors and Chaplains at many establishments have always been visiting members of the local community, but nowadays so many activities within a prison might almost be said to form part of a continuous spectrum with life outside that there are many contexts in which members of the public have reason to visit prisons in the course of their normal activities. In so doing they cannot but contribute to the inmate's total view of life inside. For example, because prison industry now produces good-quality industrial products and obtains much of its work in competition on the open market, directors, production engineers etc. of the firms placing orders visit the workshops to see what can be produced and to discuss technical problems inherent in production. Most useful relations have been established with the TUC and CBI at national level and there are regular contacts with trade unions and trade associations at national and local level; these have helped broaden an understanding among unions and employers of the objectives of prison industries.

153. A similar pattern may be seen in education. The growing range of educational activities means that more outside lecturers take sessions in prisons. Tutors from a number of universities enter prisons to take academic courses, not only at the 14 establishments which provide facilities for the Open University, but also at others. Other adult education departments send tutors in, as does the Workers Educational Association. Discussion groups may be formed between institutes and prisoners. In Bedford prison this has brought together prisoners and a class from the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge. Other group activities often include regular visits by outside religious groups, arranged by Chaplains: in Birmingham prison a different musical group visits each month. Drama productions have been put on in prison and members of the public invited in to see them. The physical education programme has in many places long included visits by outside teams in a number of sports. A different kind of influence is brought in in one prison where inmates are involved in the use of prison premises for a play group of local children.

154. Other activities have emphasised both the desire of local communities to keep inmates in touch with local issues and the desire of the media to portray at least some authentic aspects of prison life. At Ranby prison a meeting of the

local council was held in the prison, was well attended by inmates and the public, and was reported on TV and radio. Location shots for the TV series "Clayhanger" were shot in Dartmoor prison, and shots for discussion programmes about aspects of the penal system have taken place in other establishments.

155. So far we have considered visitors coming in but, when all is said and done, it is the man (or woman) inside who wants to get out. Every year the opportunity for controlled outside contacts in the community increases.

156. It is not, of course, simply a matter of finding things for prisoners to do. The tasks do indeed need to be chosen with care, and they should be valuable, not in financial terms, but because they help the community, perhaps the aged or sick; or because they help restore the prisoner's confidence and self-respect by showing him that he can do things for others which the recipients value. It may be through "good works" or it may be by participation in a common interest, such as music. But not every prisoner can be trusted to respond in the right way. The inmates must also be chosen with care, and it is a tribute to Governors that the trust imposed in prisoners in the many ways described below is rarely abused.

157. Some activities are now quite widespread—digging old people's gardens, chopping and delivering logs and firewood for them, repairing or decorating parish and village halls and similar places, making soft toys for disabled children. Other activities constitute help in particular local events. For instance, prisoners have helped erect stalls and participated in village fetes, and those from Appleton Thorn prison participate in a traditional activity "the Bawming of the Thorn". Every year in July the thorn near the village church, 600–700 yards from the prison entrance, is decorated with garlands; there is music and dancing round the tree, and children have a fete at the nearby school. Inmates and staff help by providing sideshows. A work party from Chelmsford prison cleared fairy rings from the Essex County Cricket ground: the effect on the cricket is not recorded. Borstallers from Deerbolt camp have cut paths in a nature trail extending over a distance of 10 miles, up to 12 miles from the Borstal; this work was confined to inmates in their last six months of sentence, and was unsupervised.

158. Profits from many activities go to charities. Concerts may be held for this purpose or simply as a regular prison activity which sometimes take inmates outside the establishment. Mixed prisoner and non-prisoner groups are sometimes formed; for example, staff and students from a Police Training Centre joined prisoners at one prison in giving a concert, and at Standford Hill the prisoners' band is sometimes augmented by staff. Yet other activities are seasonal, particularly concerts and meals for old people at Christmas time, but one detention centre provides a meals-on-wheels service throughout the year, and a borstal has a permanent commitment to provide help in the kitchen, house and grounds at a diocesan youth centre and an organisation for the disabled.

159. Activities which give inmates a sense of purpose and of satisfying needs which may be greater than theirs are valuable both to the giver and to the receiver. Trainees from one borstal help at a home for handicapped children

and, in thanking the Governor, the Warden of the home remarked that the borstal trainees formed in a matter of hours relationships with the children which it took staff weeks or even months to form. Where the recipients of the help are the local community at large, rather than the less fortunate members of it, at least one Governor ensures that for every prisoner taking part in the communal activity there is also a villager taking part. Thus, neither party feels that he is imposing or being imposed on by the other.

160. The activities summarised above (and countless others not described) come about as a result of initiatives from various departments within the establishments. In one establishment or another the Governor, the Chaplain, the Education Officer, the Medical Officer, the Physical Education Instructor, the Welfare staff, the discipline staff and others have developed ideas and contacts which have led to constructive work in the community. Where the need exists and where security and other considerations permit, there is considerable scope for developing activities which can benefit all parties. Indeed, the possibility for providing a service to the community is not necessarily confined to work involving inmates. In certain areas medical facilities at the prison may be used for the benefit of the local community at large. For example, the local X-Ray department at Haverigg Prison, Cumbria, provides X-Ray facilities for the public as well as for prison purposes. Several establishments make their PE facilities available for the staging of area, county or national sports events: Kirkham prison is the 1976 venue for the inter-services volleyball tournament. Soccer, orienteering, cross-country and weight-lifting are other sports where prison service PE facilities are placed at the disposal of organisations in the local community.

161. The number of community service activities and the number of prisoners involved in them fluctuate, some being one-off activities, some annual (e.g. Christmas) activities, and some continuous, largely weekend activities. Some prisons are unable to contribute with outside activities but even so work for local charities, such as making toys, or work, like Braille production, destined for a wider public, may be undertaken. Other establishments can do quite a lot more particularly, perhaps, where the younger inmates are concerned. Aldington Detention Centre engaged over 100 trainees in some form of community work during the year; at Glen Parva Borstal, over 70% of its trainees totalled 1,000 man-days in voluntary help for 22 organisations; and Appleton Thorn Prison provided 24,439 hours work by 30 inmates on 9 community projects during 1975.

162. The developments described above have not been planned in the sense that a formal, long-term, centrally-managed operation might be planned. They have rather developed, with central encouragement, as staff in the field have responded to a developing concept of the role of prisons in the community and have seized opportunities which have presented themselves. We are by no means at the end of the road yet. There can be no doubt that not only do the activities have a therapeutic value in themselves but that in the aggregate they represent a substantial breaking down of the isolation of the world inside from the world outside.



The new uniforms, which are now in use throughout the service. The cleaner lines give a modern appearance and enable cheaper production methods to be used. (See paragraph 172).

GRO-C

GRO-C

GRO-C

Each year more links with the community are established. The chance to offer something of value to others not only benefits the community, but can help to restore the prisoner's confidence and self-respect.

The three projects shown here are among those undertaken by trainees from Hatfield borstal. The local parish hall was decorated, using materials bought with church funds, and long-term help is given to old people in the area and at a Sue Ryder memorial home (see Chapter Ten).

Chaplains are involved in the total life of the prison community. In addition to the more formal aspects of their work such as leading worship or organising programmes of religious education, they provide a pastoral ministry to prisoners, meeting them wherever they happen to be in the prison (see paragraph 204).

GRO-C

Dr Summerskill presented the Mackman cups to the winners of a new bakery competition, which was entered by more than half of the prison service's 200 catering officers (see paragraph 177).

GRO-C

Chapter Eleven

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Industries & Supply

Industries

163. The rising prison population and the recession in the national economy which inevitably placed constraints on staff and financial resources all combined to make 1975 a difficult year for prison industries. The effects of the recession showed in the trading results for the year and at a few local prisons there was some unemployment or under-employment of inmates who in more normal times would have been expected to be gainfully and usefully engaged on industrial work whilst in custody. There were signs that these difficulties were diminishing as the year progressed and many enquiries were received from prospective customers. A major export order for Saudi Arabia broke new ground for prison industries and met an enthusiastic response from staff and prisoners alike.

164. The value of production during 1975 was £17.8 million compared with £13.3 million in 1974. The loss on trading account in 1975/76 amounted to £0.35 million compared with the small profit of £0.2 million in 1974/75.

165. The following table gives details of the estimated trading results for prison industries for the year ending 31 March 1976, and the results for the previous year. For the farms and gardens estimated trading results see paragraph 170 below.

Table 9. Prison Industries Trading Results for 1975/76 (estimated) and 1974/75

	1975/76						1974/75	
	Industrial Workshops		Occupational Workshops		All Workshops		All Workshops	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
Value of Production for:								
Prison Department ...	10,084,843	60	157,498	25	10,242,341	59	7,882,226	59
Other Government Departments ...	3,573,611	21	53,068	8	3,626,679	21	2,663,561	20
Other Outside Sales ...	3,141,940	19	425,936	67	3,567,876	20	2,748,837	21
	16,800,394	100	636,502	100	17,436,896	100	13,294,624	100
Costs:								
Materials ...	7,585,769	45	272,326	43	7,858,095	45	5,601,218	42
Prisoners' Earnings ...	552,292	3	91,718	14	644,010	4	488,537	4
Supervision ...	3,183,840	19	481,364	76	3,665,204	21	2,696,611	20
Overheads ...	3,030,621	18	201,743	32	3,232,364	18	2,450,931	19
Local Administration	1,031,379	6	110,655	17	1,142,034	7	851,365	6
Central Administration	—	—	—	—	1,389,766	8	999,093	7
	15,383,901	92	1,157,806	182	17,931,473	103	13,087,755	98
Profit/Loss) ...	1,416,493	8	(521,304)(82)		(494,577) (3)		206,869	2

166. The availability of work varied considerably within different prison industries. In clothing and textiles the year started with stable markets and capacity fully loaded but cutbacks in public expenditure reduced the size of orders from other government departments and made it necessary to find alternative markets, mainly in the private sector.

167. In the woodwork industry, the demand for furniture was generally buoyant, and there were times when demand considerably exceeded the available capacity, but this could not be said of joinery work where the contraction in the building industry resulted in a poor market for prison-made window frames, doors, etc.

168. There was a continued demand for light engineering products throughout the year, but difficulties occurred in finding an adequate supply of suitable work for the electrical and plastics workshops. It is therefore to be hoped that the improved situation noted at the close of the year will be maintained.

169. A number of new workshops were commissioned during the year, and these were a welcome addition to the Department's modern industrial facilities.

Farms and Gardens

170. 1975 was a difficult farming year. A cold late spring followed by a hot dry summer adversely affected the production of cereals, potatoes and sugar beet. Nevertheless it was a year of progress, with the results showing increased production overall, due mainly to marked improvements with livestock. The value of production in 1975/76 amounted to £4,841,006 compared with £3,093,230 during 1974/75 and the trading profit in 1975/76 amounted to £1,426,519 compared with £818,939 during 1974/75. Farms and Gardens production was directed towards the provision of fruit, milk, vegetables, salad crops, pork and bacon for consumption within prison service establishments and the quantity of produce showed an increase over past years. Employment and training for about 2,300 inmates were provided through all these activities.

171. The total area of land managed by the Department was 17,708 acres of which 10,654 acres were used for agricultural and horticultural purposes and the remainder consisting of ornamental and recreational areas, prison buildings, staff quarters sites and sites acquired for new establishments. During the year 136 proficiency certificates were awarded by the National Proficiency Test Committee to inmates working on the farm and garden units. In addition more formal training was provided to enable suitable inmates to qualify for City and Guild and Union of Cheshire and Lancashire Institutes certificates in agriculture and horticulture; during the year 21 such certificates were awarded.

Supply Group

172. The increased prison population in 1975 placed no undue strain upon the supply services but the extra numbers of prison officers recruited added to the task of introducing the new style staff uniform, and the changeover was not finally completed until the early months of 1976. The change of style was accompanied by a simplified system of supply, which is based upon a wider range of stock sizes and which, it is believed, will provide a quicker and better replacement service.

173. A review of inmate furniture was commissioned with the object of introducing more functional items which make better use of modern materials and methods of manufacture.

174. It is now established practice that many domestic items of furniture, equipment and clothing should be supplied from stocks held in central stores and it is hoped that this service will be further improved by the use of a small computer which has been installed at the Supply and Transport Branch headquarters at Corby (see also paragraph 23). This should enable demands to be processed more quickly and provide more accurate management information as well as facilitating stores accounting and distribution.

Catering Group

175. The training of catering officers continued at Blackpool College of Art and Technology and two further courses were held in 1975 for City and Guilds qualifications. Twenty-nine officers attended with many attaining credit passes and two officers earning distinctions.

176. A shorter course was held at High Peak Technical College, Buxton during the summer and a wide variety of catering subjects such as menu planning, hygiene and the use of convenience foods were included in the syllabus.

177. Another innovation during the year was a competition for prison officer caterers to find the best prison-made loaf and also the best item of flour confectionery, on this occasion a fruit cake. Entries were received from more than half the 200 catering officers in the Service. Following regional heats, 15 finalists competed for two cups kindly donated by the Chairman of the Board of Visitors at Hull Prison, with whom the proposal for a competition originated. The entries were judged by two adjudicators from the National Association of Master Bakers at the Home Office on 28 January 1976 when Dr. Summerskill, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, presented the cups to Senior Officer A. Purser of Guys Marsh Borstal (for the best loaf) and Principal Officer R. Mitchell of Bristol Prison (for the best cake).

The Inspectorate

178. During 1975 the full resources of the Inspectorate have been directed towards organising, conducting and producing reports on 24 full inspections which were carried out, and included Douglas Prison, Isle of Man. The full list of establishments inspected is as follows:—

Prisons

Pentonville
Wakefield
Blundeston
Maidstone
Moor Court
Styal
Swansea
Leyhill
Channings Wood
Gartree
Stafford
The Verne
Leeds
Liverpool
Douglas Prison, Isle of Man

Borstals

Bullwood Hall
Hindley
Gaynes Hall
Feltham
Wellingborough

Detention Centres

Eastwood Park

Remand Centres

Ashford
Risley
Brockhill

179. Since the inception of the Inspectorate in July 1969, 136 inspections have been undertaken and the full cycle of inspection of establishments has now been completed. Follow-up inspections, each involving two Inspectors, were also carried out at those establishments which received a full inspection in 1974.

180. The Inspectorate has continued to utilise the expertise and professional services of specialists from various Departments at inspections. The number of specialists varies from eight to twelve depending on the size and complexity of the establishment to be inspected. On three occasions, the Prison Department Inspectorate were accompanied by Inspectors from the Probation and After-Care Inspectorate.

181. At the conclusion of an inspection the Governor is advised by the Chief Inspector, at a meeting also attended by the Regional Director, of the recommendations which will be included in the Inspection Report to the Prisons Board. He may then discuss them with senior staff in the establishment, consult staff associations if appropriate, and decide whether any steps should be taken in advance of the publication of the report.

182. The ultimate aim of all inspections must, of course, be to identify shortcomings and improve efficiency generally. There will never be any adequate substitute for the exhaustive, in depth, detailed examination of what goes on in an establishment and it is right and proper that every part of the administration should submit itself to this form of assessment. Inspections, however, are not as unilaterally conceived as they might appear. They are intended as a mutual examination together with the staff of establishments and provide an opportunity for staff to stand back and look at the work they are doing from a more detached and objective point of view.

183. By adding an additional dimension to the traditional business of inspection, it has been noticed that staff do, in fact, concentrate their minds on the structure, anatomy and flavour of relationships and this has helped considerably in focusing attention on practices which have very often gone unchallenged. The reports also try to bring into focus the quality of operational relationships between Region and the field and provide a brief which can be used as base documents by both regional Headquarters and local management. Significantly, this year, the greatest development has been shown in the considerable improvement which has been noted as a result of the follow-up inspections conducted by Senior Inspectors about a year after the full inspection.

Boards of Visitors

184. In May 1975 the Report of the Jellicoe Committee on Boards of Visitors (referred to in paragraph 174 in the Report for 1974) was published. This "unofficial" Committee had made the first independent review of an institution (the Board of Visitors) which has been in existence since Victorian times and its Report has been studied with great interest. The Home Secretary decided to invite observations on the Committee's conclusions and recommendations from members of the Prison Service and from Boards of Visitors themselves. He also made it clear that he would welcome views from other persons or bodies who might have an interest in the matters raised. The Report of the Working Party on Adjudication Procedures in Prisons (see paragraphs 100 and 101 of this Report) was published later in the year; and since what the working party had to say about the nature of disciplinary proceedings in prisons was relevant to the Jellicoe Committee's conclusions about the role of Boards in those proceedings, the Home Secretary decided that he would consider the two Reports together. Arrangements to obtain views on this Report similar to those used in respect of the Report of the Jellicoe Committee were put in hand. By the end of the year, observations had been received from nearly all Governors and Chairmen of Boards of Visitors and the process of considering and evaluating the views expressed had been started. It was expected that Ministers would be in a position to announce their decisions on both Reports in the following year.

185. The Jellicoe Committee was unanimous in its conclusion that there was a strong case for the continuance of an arrangement whereby prison service establishments were subject to independent scrutiny of the kind now provided by Boards of Visitors and by a body similarly constituted and with similar powers. The Committee emphasised, as the Prison Department has itself done, especially in recent years, that it was of primary importance for such a body to be seen as independent of the Department and of the institution to which it was attached. In the Committee's view this body (to which they attached the new name of "Council") should have "conspicuous independence". The Committee made various suggestions for improving the way in which Boards (or Councils) might carry out their work and made recommendations also for changes in organisation and on such matters as appointments policy and tenure of office. But perhaps the most significant recommendation, and certainly the most controversial, was that Boards should in future cease to play any part in disciplinary proceedings inside prison service establishments.

186. The thoughtful and constructive replies received from Boards of Visitors in response to requests for comment on the two Reports showed how seriously members take their duties and responsibilities. If further evidence was needed for this, it was provided by the response to the five weekend training courses which were held during the year at the Prison Service College at Wakefield. All these weekends were well attended and applications for places far exceeded the number for which provision could be made. The two weekends for inexperienced members proved particularly popular with, in one case, over 90 applications being received for a course on which only 45 places could be offered. These weekends again provided an opportunity for members of the Department and members of Boards to meet and learn from each other in both formal and informal sessions. The Department has no doubt about their

value and there was encouraging evidence that they are also regarded as highly worthwhile occasions by the Board members who take part in them.

187. Training courses for Clerks of Boards were also held at the College, after the successful experiment of the previous year. Five courses were held in 1975, each aiming to give Clerks a better appreciation of their duties and practical assistance in carrying them out.

188. The Annual Conference for Board members, held in June, was again addressed by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State with special responsibility for prison matters (Dr. Summerskill) who emphasised the importance of the independent status of Boards and expressed appreciation especially for the way in which Board members helped establishments to develop and maintain their links with the community outside. Members of Boards whose establishments contained women and girls again had a separate conference but, for the first time, this was held not in London but at one of these establishments. The Board at Styal prison in Cheshire were the hosts at a fairly informal gathering during which there was opportunity for Board members and representatives of the Department to discuss matters of special interest to establishments.

Research

Research supported by Home Office Funds

189. The study by the Department of Social Administration, University College, Cardiff, of regimes in two dispersal prisons continued at Albany and Long Lartin. The Industrial Training Research Unit of London University completed a pilot study at Cardiff Prison of its experiment in designing pre-release courses for prisoners. This was followed by the training of officers from Ranby and Ashwell prisons who will start running these courses early in 1976 (see paragraph 51 of this Report). Agreement was reached with York University for a study of the immediate post-release experience of discharged prisoners, and a pilot study was completed at Leeds and Thorp Arch prisons. A long-term study was begun by University College, London, into the development of standardized tests for assessing the literacy and numeracy of prisoners.

Research by the Home Office Research Unit

190. The survey of a sample of prisoners in the South East region, designed partly to establish whether or not it would be possible to identify men who might be suitable for non-custodial treatment, was concluded. The results are being evaluated. The examination of the problems facing life sentence men continues.

Research by Prison Department Staff

191. The research on prisoners segregated for their own protection under Rule 43 moved into its final stage (see also paragraph 55 of this Report). A study of the population of C wing, Parkhurst, continues, together with research into how similar men with similar problems are handled in other institutions. Thirdly, research goes on into the problems involved in the maintenance of control and the breakdown of control. These three studies are being carried out on a national basis. In addition, a very large number of projects are being run on a regional basis or in individual institutions. These are mainly concerned with operational problems of a practical kind.

Facilities for outside research workers

192. As in previous years, a great number of applications was received from people who wanted facilities to conduct their own research in the prison system. Shortages of space and staff, combined with the increasing quantity of 'commissioned' research already going on, make some sort of selection inevitable. Priority is given to those proposals which have clear research aims and a sound methodological design. Understandably, proposals which may supply information which is of practical value to the Prison Department tend to have an advantage over work which has value only for the researcher.

193. Care has to be exercised in this field, because it is not always realised by students that a high degree of skill and sensitivity is required to gain and keep the confidence of prisoners and staff. If a project fails in this respect, it may damage the prospects of future research at the establishment concerned, quite apart from any more immediate harmful effects.

Research by Scientific Advisory Branch

194. Studies of prison security equipment have included selective development by industry under contract and evaluation by SAB of commercially available equipment. Two perimeter alarm systems, at or near prototype stage, with balanced performance (high sensitivity and low false alarm rates) and good operational characteristics, have been designed to meet a wide range of prison applications. A promising personal alarm system has been tested in the prison environment. Close liaison has continued with other Government Departments and other countries for similar interests.

195. In the operational field work continued on the application of operational research techniques to prison management problems. A new model was developed to assist with the young offender side of the annual planning exercise by showing the effects of specific policy options on the populations of particular establishments. Other projects included studies of the catchment area boundaries of some remand centres in order to suggest changes which would ease overcrowding and make the best use of new accommodation as it became available, and the study of the flows of prisoners between establishments, which was continued from the previous year, reached a stage at which it could be applied to real problems of tactical management. Consideration has recently been given to the application of operational research methods to selected manpower problems.

International Activities

196. The Department has continued to play a full part in international discussions on penal subjects through representatives on the appropriate committees of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. In September, Mr. T. G. Weiler (Controller Personnel and Services) represented the Department at the 5th UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of the Offender at Geneva where one of the topics discussed was the application of the Standard Minimum Rules in a climate of change. Earlier in the year Mr. Weiler was one of the United Kingdom delegates to a Council of Europe Conference on Criminal Policy at Strasbourg. The Director General and Mr. Neale, the then Director of Industries and Supply, with Mr. Collinson of the Scottish Home and Health Department, attended the Second Conference

of Directors of Penal Administrations at Strasbourg. The conference discussed recidivism and endorsed Mr. Neale's Report, "Work in Penal Regimes", which was adopted by the European Committee on Crime Problems.

197. The 24th plenary session of the European Committee on Crime Problems was also held at Strasbourg in May when Mrs. Fair was one of the United Kingdom delegates with Mr. Brennan and Mr. Moriarty of the Criminal Department. As in previous years, the Department also sent representatives to seminars arranged by the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation, the UN Social Defence Research Institute and the European Committee on Crime Prevention at Rome, Baden-Baden and Maastricht, for discussion on a variety of penal subjects ranging from prison architecture to classification and allocation.

Prison Psychological Services

198. At the end of 1975 there were 84 full-time and 2 part-time psychologists and 30 psychological testers in post. Thirty-two establishments and the four regional offices had resident psychology units.

199. The Report for 1974, paragraph 186, referred to the prospect of implementing the recommendations of the departmental working party on the prison psychological service during 1975. Some progress has been achieved, notably the establishment at Headquarters of the Adult Offender Psychology Unit.

200. This unit has as its task to co-ordinate design, development and evaluation work in the adult field with the relevant divisions at headquarters. The major impact of this has been two programmes of research, the one into the operation of Rule 43 (whereby prisoners may be segregated at their own request) (see also paragraphs 55 and 191 of this Report), and the other into the general area of the maintenance of control. As psychologists in institutions become increasingly involved in advising on management problems of this kind, the co-ordination task becomes increasingly important.

201. The Young Offender Psychology Unit made a notable contribution to a study of certain characteristics of the Young Prisoner population. In the treatment field, some interesting working links have been developed with a Day Training Centre, a hostel, psychiatric hospitals and an Attendance Centre. In establishments psychologists have been developing methods of individual treatment and training including techniques of relaxation training for some tense and explosive prisoners. The involvement of psychologists in staff selection and training has been maintained both centrally and in individual establishments.

Publicity

202. The media continued to show considerable interest in the work and activities of the Prison Department and more than 200 applications were received during the year from the press, radio, television and from free-lance writers for varying forms of publicity and reporting facilities. With the co-operation of staff and inmates it was possible to grant access to many establishments and provide the facilities requested both for local and national features.

Published articles ranged from accounts in the *Times* of conditions at Kingston, Aylesbury and Gloucester, to reports in the *Daily Express* on education at Wakefield and the mother and baby unit at Styal. The interest of TV producers began to shift noticeably from "straight" documentaries towards a desire for more immediacy and spontaneity: this change was exemplified in a BBC "Nationwide" film about prisoners' relations with the local community and community service, which was made at Acklington, another "Nationwide" feature centering on the prison nursing service which was filmed at Liverpool, and a BBC "Points West" film on the educational facilities at Gloucester. A notable "first" in the TV field was the Chaplain General's appearance on the London Weekend Television's "phone-in" panel programme "Your Point of View".

203. The Governor of Nottingham and the South East Regional Chaplain also took part in "phone-in" programmes on local radio. As in previous years governors made considerable efforts to maintain their good relations with local communities by giving interviews to local press and radio.

Chapter Twelve

RELIGION

204. One of the basic freedoms of every prisoner is the freedom to practice his religion—to share in corporate worship, to have access to religious books and to receive the ministration of a minister of his or her own faith. To each establishment there is appointed a Chaplain (61 of whom are full-time), a Roman Catholic priest (10 of whom are full-time), a Methodist minister and other ministers of religion as the need arises. They provide a persevering pastoral ministry to individuals, they visit prisoners wherever they happen to be in the prison, in cells, workshops, hospitals, segregation units and punishment blocks; they organise and implement programmes of religious education and they lead worship and administer the sacraments; they involve themselves in the total life of the community which they serve and make their contribution to the management of the institution.

205. Much of the work is hidden and not subject to measurement. One Governor writes "More than any other grade of staff, the Chaplain has a place in both the inmate and staff cultures and should ideally be able to move among and between them; it is therefore important that he is not too busy with routine matters and has time to stop and talk, observe and interpret". Another Governor reports "The Chaplain is totally involved which accounts for the relationships existing with staff and prisoners", while the Chaplain himself writes "I have found much of the work revitalisingly fresh. Two extremes illustrate this—the privilege of being at the bedside during the final hours of a dying officer, and a moment of sheer magic when a very inadequate young man, in the context of a confirmation class, put into words a vivid experience of God which was profound in its simplicity. To work in areas where such untapped feelings and emotions can be worked out both in a hostile and supportive manner is very rewarding. The effects produced, the atmosphere in an act of worship, the silence or noise of a group session, the searching question asked, the words used, the tears shed, the letter written—in all these one can see the theological beliefs of redemption and resurrection being worked out". Another Chaplain writes "Many hours have been given to informal interviewing and then personal counselling arising out of initial contacts made on the landings. The opportunity of exploring the frightening interior areas of anxiety and guilt within a warm and accepting relationship has, in numerous instances, begun a change of outlook and a new awareness of the spiritual".

206. It is encouraging to report increased attendance during the year at activities organised within Chaplaincy programmes. One Chaplain reports "The Sunday Morning Service has been extremely well attended. Numbers attending broke all records and in May reached 347. The number attending has to be limited because of space and an overflow service had to be arranged". Another writes "Outstanding, however, has been the encouraging response to a re-shaped Chaplain's Hour held each Friday evening. An almost contagious enthusiasm has meant that the attendance has never been less than 200 and sometimes has reached nearly 300—half the prison population".

207. At one of the large prisons some 250 adults and 150 boys attend the two main services and it is not unusual to have a waiting list for those wishing to attend the discussion groups on weeknights. From one borstal it is reported that the number of trainees attending services has increased and that a central feature of the year was the Harvest Thanksgiving and Supper when 75 trainees, each of whom paid 25p each for the supper, were joined by 85 members of Staff and visitors. A notable Carol Service at another borstal was attended not only by the trainees but by a large number of their visitors who were able to sit with their husbands or sons or boyfriends.

208. The Chaplaincy programme has brought inmates into contact with the outside community in a variety of ways. At one prison the Chaplain and the Roman Catholic priest arranged for thirty old age pensioners to share in the prison Christmas dinner and entertainments, in another prison the Chaplain arranged for a prisoner suitably dressed as Father Christmas to give out more than 200 locally collected gifts to children visiting the prison. Seventeen trainees from a Detention Centre shared with willingness in a Christmas Pageant enacted through the streets of the village and the choir of one prison regularly accompanied the Chaplain when he went out to preach in nearby Churches. One Governor reported that when the full-time Chaplain left on transfer, some 250 local people attended the farewell social. Groups of people from the Church outside shared in worship and discussion inside and the officially appointed prison visitors continued to provide a much appreciated contact. Several Chaplains have expressed appreciation of the prompt response of parish clergy and ministers to their request that families of prisoners be visited and pastorally counselled.

209. The training programme provided for Chaplains and other ministers has been extended and during the year included residential induction courses for all new full-timers and part-timers, development courses for full-timers after two years and after four years as well as a variety of courses for individuals ranging from courses on Human Relationships to courses in Clinical Theology. A valuable training course was provided for clergy ministering to life sentence prisoners. Twenty nine full-time Chaplains and Roman Catholic priests attended the Traditional Retreat conducted by the Chaplain General and eleven attended the Experimental Retreat conducted by the Reverend David Williams. The Annual Conference took as its theme "Deliver us from Evil" and papers on "Evil—its Characteristics and Manifestation", "The Structure of Grace and the cost of Deliverance" and "The Ministry of Deliverance" were read by Professor Ulrich Simon, Professor John Macquarrie and the Reverend Hugh Searle. The training programme aims at increasing the professionalism of clergy to enable them to work with competence and confidence within a complex organisation and to use creatively the tensions of ministry without attempting to rationalise or oversimplify them.

210. The ecumenical relationships between clergy working in our establishments continues to deepen. One Governor reports "The co-operation between all ministers is excellent. They have formulated short and long term plans for the development of their joint pastoral roles and have the full support of the staff in their endeavours". Denominational boundaries often overlap: one Chaplain reports "Prisoners frequently ask me to pray with them. The requests come from people of all denominations and faiths. I recently identified myself

as the Church of England priest to a Roman Catholic who had asked for prayers. "Don't worry", I was told, "any old prayers will do".

The Annual Census of religious registration provided the following returns:

Church of England	..	..	..	..	24,190
Roman Catholic ..	..	..	..	..	9,459
Methodist ..	..	..	..	..	992
Church of Scotland	..	..	..	..	532
United Reform ..	..	..	..	..	21
Baptist ..	..	..	..	..	152
Salvation Army ..	..	..	..	..	97
Quaker ..	..	..	..	..	70
Jewish ..	..	..	..	..	304
Sikh ..	..	..	..	..	315
Muslim ..	..	..	..	..	682
Christian Scientist	..	..	..	..	48
"No Religion" ..	..	..	..	..	3,578

211. During the year we welcomed the appointment by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York of the Bishop of Southampton as "Bishop to Prisons". Church leaders regularly visit our establishments and their concern is very much appreciated.

Chapter Thirteen

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

212. In spite of continued overcrowding, particularly in local prisons and remand centres, the general health of prison inmates remains good. There were no serious epidemics of infectious disease.

213. The year was one of steady consultation and much routine work for the Medical Services, in the face of a steadily rising prison population. The Chief Inspector of the Prison Service reported:—

“From our observations, the services provided by Medical Officers and hospital staff have continued to operate to the highest standards of the profession. Wherever possible there has been a tendency to civilianise the prison hospital and in a number of cases the impression is successfully conveyed of being in a small cottage hospital with the best of facilities. We have seen much evidence of dedication by hospital staff and only rarely has any kind of adverse comment been called for. A fair amount of refurbishing has taken place at a number of hospitals and the brighter decor and furnishings have done a great deal to improve their appearance, even in Victorian establishments. Hospital Officer cover, however, still falls short of minimal requirements.”

and the Chairman of the Board of Visitors, Pentonville Prison reported:—

“Practically every Rota duty by Board members includes a visit to the hospital. The services, cleanliness and general atmosphere here could well be an example to many outside hospitals (the writer of this Report claims with some modesty to speak with a degree of authority in this particular field).”

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

Table 10. Medical Treatment

Year	Total Average Population	Average number receiving treatment	Per Cent
1973	36,774	6,538	17·8
1974	36,867	6,680	18·1
1975	39,820	7,047	17·7

National Health Service

215. The number of persons temporarily released to National Health Service hospitals under Section 22(2) (b) of the Prison Act 1952 was 1,208 compared with 1,105 in 1974.

216. Fifty-nine deaths occurred in 1975: 19 of these occurred in National Health Service hospitals, and one died while in transit to outside hospital. Thirty-eight were due to natural causes. There were fourteen suicides, including one female suicide. In two other cases of apparent suicide, inquests returned a verdict of 'accidental death' on a case of a male prisoner found hanging, and 'misadventure' where a male prisoner had cut his throat. There were five other non-natural deaths including a borstal trainee who was involved in a road accident while on home leave; a male prisoner who collapsed following an injection for dental extraction, and another who died as a result of an accident while working as a butcher in a prison kitchen. An open verdict was brought in upon a male prisoner who died of peritonitis and a ruptured traumatic cyst of the abdomen, and a murder trial involving a male prisoner is pending following the death of a fellow inmate.

Psychiatric aspects

217. Eleven thousand, nine hundred and twelve persons were remanded in custody for psychiatric investigation compared with 12,530 in 1974. Medical Officers submitted reports on 1,052 additional persons without a specific request from the courts. A further 642 (including 87 without a specific request) were made on the state of physical health only.

218. Thirty one persons (25 males and 6 females) were found to be under a disability rendering them unfit to plead. During the year the courts made 969 hospital and no guardianship orders under Section 60 of the Mental Health Act 1959 in cases of persons who had been remanded in custody. Details with corresponding figures for 1974 are as follows:

Table 11. Hospital and Guardianship Orders under Section 60, Mental Health Act 1959

Year	Number remanded	Orders made				Total
		Mental illness	Severe subnormality	Subnormality	Psychopathic disorder	
1974 ..	12,530	831	10	108	85	1,034
1975 ..	11,912	811	8	84	66	969

The courts also made 371 orders under Section 3 of the Powers of the Criminal Court Act 1973, compared with 415 in 1974.

Table 12. Recommendations made under Sections 72 and 73 of the Mental Health Act 1959

Year	Mental illness	Severe subnormality	Subnormality	Psychopathic disorder	Total
1974	59	—	6	10	75
1975	60	1	5	15	81

Some medical officers again reported difficulties in finding suitable NHS hospital accommodation for psychiatric cases. Unusually, this year, two instances have been reported where the nursing staff of the hospitals concerned have declined to accept the patients.

Drug Dependence

219. One thousand one hundred and seventy-four persons (1,116 males and 58 females) received into custody during 1975 were reported as having some dependence on drugs.

Epileptics

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

Table 13. Epileptics

Year			Undoubted cases	Doubtful cases
1974	..	..	919	221
1975	..	..	1,049	308

Tuberculosis

221. Pulmonary tuberculosis was diagnosed in 214 persons before they were received into prison custody. Mass X-Rays were given to 23,025 inmates during their period in custody. Corresponding figures for 1974 were 171 and 21,227 respectively. 11 active and 13 quiescent cases were first recognised as a result of the X-Rays. A further 22 active and 29 quiescent cases were diagnosed by other means compared with 28 and 17 respectively in 1974.

Special vaccination

222. Nine hundred and eighty-two poliomyelitis vaccine doses were given to inmates and 427 inmates received a full course of vaccination. The corresponding figures for 1974 were 1,004 and 393 respectively. 2,572 tetanus vaccine doses were given to inmates during 1975 and 588 inmates received full courses of treatment.

Transfusion Service

223. Blood transfusion service units paid 104 visits to establishments. 10,126 inmates and 921 staff members volunteered to donate blood. The corresponding figures for 1974 were 114 visits, 12,126 inmates and 973 staff members.

Grendon Psychiatric Prison

224. The work of our unique psychiatric prison continues to attract world-wide interest, as demonstrated by the large numbers of visitors who wish to go there.

Hospital buildings

225. The report of the Butler Committee has rightly drawn attention to the inadequate physical hospital facilities in some of our prisons and remand centres. Financial limitations mean that we can only improve what we now have to improve. During the year new additions to the hospitals at Cardiff and Lincoln were taken into use.

Staff

Medical

226. There were two competitions for medical officers in 1975. In neither case was the target met. We lost 3 very able doctors through death in 1975—Dr. R. Semple Williams M.R.C. Psych. Senior Medical Officer Risley Remand Centre; Dr. N. Tunnell F.R.C.S., Medical Officer, Durham Prison. Dr. Harold Terry, Senior Medical Officer, Headquarters; Dr. W. J. Gray C.B. F.R.C. Psych., the first Medical Superintendent of Grendon to whom this establishment owes so much, retired, and one other Medical Officer resigned to take up a Consultant post in Australia. A former member of the Service returned from the National Health Service and was re-instated. Six other new doctors were recruited. At the end of the year there were 100 Medical Officers in full-time posts. There have again been some difficulties in certain areas, in recruiting part-time medical officers. The number of Visiting Psychotherapists has now reached 72.

Nursing and hospital staff

227. The services of a small number of agency nurses continued as in previous years. At the end of the year there were 92 nursing sisters in post, 37 female State Enrolled Nurses, and 674 male hospital officers of all grades.

Pharmacists

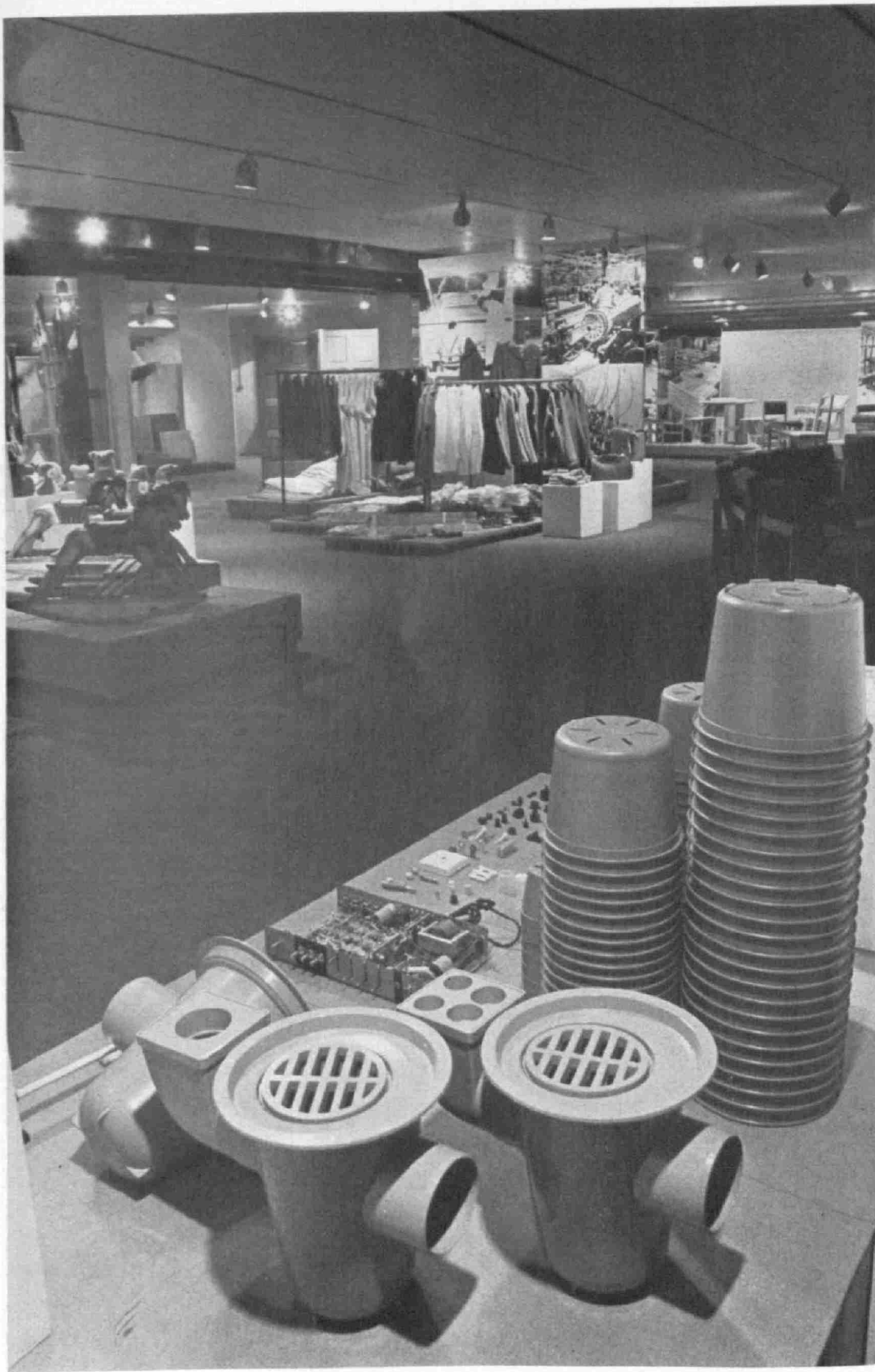
228. Mr. S. Deakin, the Head Pharmacist, was brought up to Headquarters in 1975—a move which has proved very successful in allowing him to exercise his advisory and consultancy functions more widely.

Annual Conference

229. The Medical Officers' Annual Conference which was well attended by both full time medical officers, as well as by Visiting Specialists and visitors from Scotland and Northern Ireland, was held at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London and was addressed by Sir Henry Yellowlees, F.R.C.P., Chief Medical Officer, Home Office, and other distinguished speakers.

International Affairs

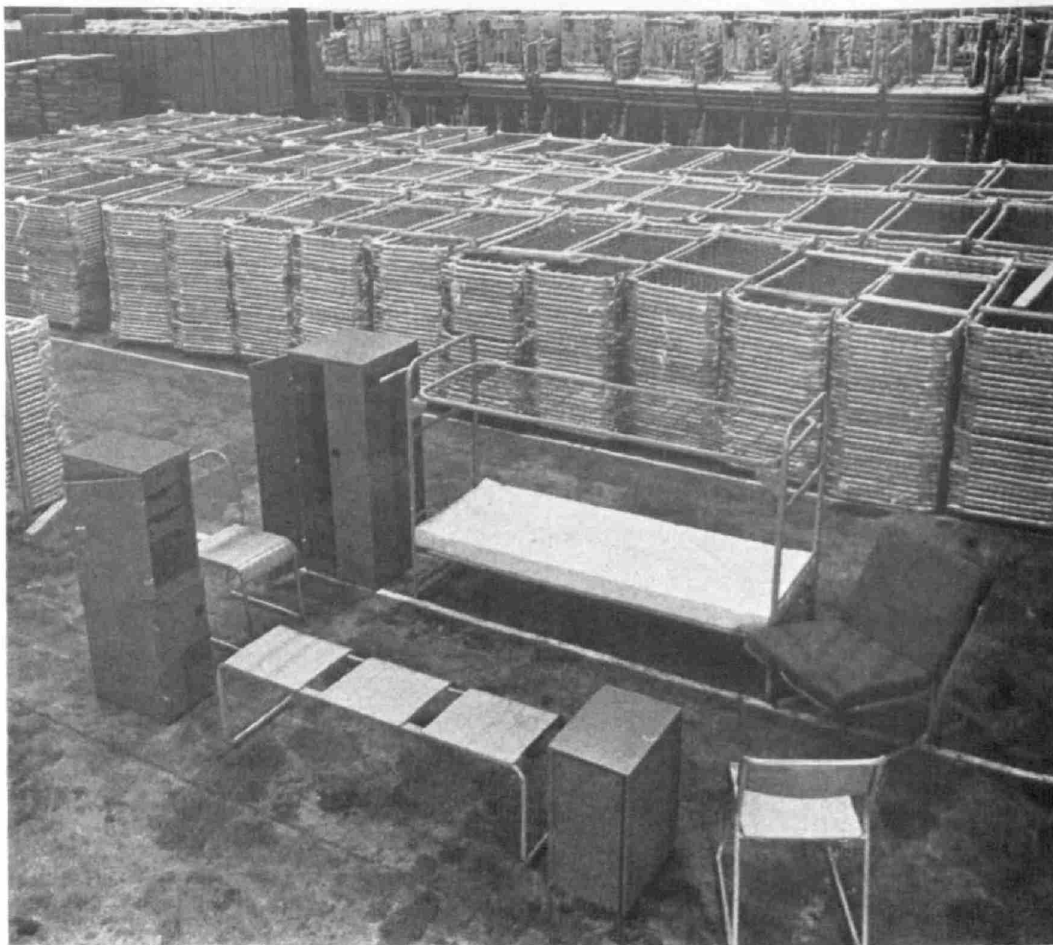
230. Dr. R. Dry, Senior Medical Officer, Grendon, returned from the Regional Psychiatric Centre at Abbotsford in British Columbia where he had been participating in the Canadian Scheme under the auspices of a Nuffield Travelling Fellowship. Dr. J. H. Orr, Assistant Director, Prison Medical Services attended the Annual International Criminological Conference at Santa Margharita in Italy in June. The Director and Dr. Dorothy Speed, Senior Medical Officer, Headquarters, attended the Journée Internationale de Médecine Penitentiaire held at the New Faculty of Medicine, Bordeaux, in December 1975.



A permanent exhibition of goods produced in prison workshops under the trade name "Prindus" was opened in Reading prison in January 1976, and will act as a showroom where potential customers can view the increasingly sophisticated range of products and services.

GRO-C

Staff and prisoners alike responded with enthusiasm when prison industries received its first major export order. The contract was for furniture, similar to that used in the prison service, for fifteen new prisons in Saudi Arabia and was worth over £½m. (see paragraph 163).



Appendices

APPENDIX No. 1
THE PRISONS BOARD
(As at 30th June 1976)

E. D. Wright, C.B.	..	..	..	<i>Chairman, Director General</i>
T. G. Weiler	..	..	..	<i>Controller (Personnel and Services)</i>
M. S. Gale, M.C.	..	..	..	<i>Controller (Operational Administration)</i>
K. J. Neale, O.B.E.*	<i>Controller (Planning and Development)</i>
G. W. Fowler	..	..	..	<i>Chief Inspector</i>
Dr. J. H. Orr†	..	..	..	<i>Director of Prison Medical Services</i>

* Mr. Neale, O.B.E. joined the Board on 5 January 1976 in succession to Mr. Hewlings, D.F.C., A.F.C.

† Dr. Orr joined the Board on 1 April 1976 in succession to Dr. Pickering.

APPENDIX No. 2

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

Note: Some of the new places shown below are either replacements or are associated with loss of temporary places and so when totalled overstate the net addition of places to the system.

Position as at 1st January 1976

Location	Type/Size of establishment	Date opened, expected occupation date, or remarks
(A) Establishments or Units completed and/or opened since 1st January, 1975		
ACKLINGTON Northumberland	Adaptation of existing buildings into cell blocks to accommodate 213 Category C	First inmates received November 1975
ASKHAM GRANGE	Provision of mother and baby unit	Completed in July 1975
BLUNDESTON Suffolk	Additional cell block at existing closed prison for 120	First inmates received April 1975
BRISTOL	Additional cell block at existing closed prison for 192 Category B inmates	Completed July 1975
CAMP HILL Isle of Wight	Additional cell block to provide 160 Category C places	Completion expected January 1976
DRAKE HALL	Temporary open prison for up to 100 women and girls by reoccupation of former open prison for men	First inmates received October 1975
LOW NEWTON RC Durham	Extension of existing Remand Centre to provide 80 additional places	First inmates received August 1975
NORTHEYE	Extension of existing closed Category C prison to provide 200 places	90 inmates received June 1975
ONLEY Northamptonshire	Extension of existing closed borstal to provide 120 extra places	Completed November 1975
RANBY	Closed short term prison for 400 Category C by conversion of former service camp	98 inmates received in 1975
STOKE HEATH Shropshire	Borstal extension providing 120 additional places	First inmates received December 1975
THE VERNE Portland Dorset	Two additional cell blocks providing 160 Category C places	Completed 1975
WELLINGBOROUGH Northampton	Additional cell block at existing closed training borstal for 120	First inmates received April 1975
(B) New Establishments or Units under construction		
(a) Closed prisons for Category B adult men		
MAIDSTONE Kent	Provision of cell block for 60 additional places	Completion expected September 1976
(b) Closed prisons for Category C men		
ACKLINGTON Northumberland	Cell block for 224 places	Completion expected June 1979
CHANNINGS WOOD Devon	Medium/Long term establishment for 484 inmates	Completion expected in 1981/82
FEATHERSTONE Staffordshire	Medium/Long term establishment for 484 inmates	Completion expected June 1976

APPENDIX 2

Opening and Development of New Establishments and New Units at Existing Establishments Position at 1st January 1976—continued

Location	Type/Size of establishment	Date opened, expected occupation date, or remarks
(B) <i>New Establishment or Units under construction—continued</i>		
HIGHPOINT Suffolk	Temporary Category C with 300 places, to be developed into Category B prison for 496	Completion for use as temporary Category C expected February 1977. Completion for Category B expected autumn 1983
WYMOTT ULNES WALTON Lancashire	Closed short-term for 816 Category C inmates	Completion expected July 1977
(c) Remand and/or allocation centres for male young offenders		
FELTHAM Middlesex	Replacement of training borstal for 280 inmates: combined remand and assessment centre for 556; hospital for 70	Preliminary work started June 1975
GLEN PARVA Nr. Leicester	Remand and allocation centre for 360 inmates	Completion expected December 1977
GRINGLEY	Redevelopment of existing camp	Completion expected March 1976
NORWICH	Remand Centre for 60	Completion expected June/July 1976
ROCHESTER	Remand Centre for 120	Completion expected for 60 places September 1976, 60 places 1979/80
THORP ARCH West Yorkshire	Extension to existing remand Centre to provide 72 places	Completion expected December 1976
(d) Training establishments for male young offenders		
CASTINGTON Nr. Morpeth Northumberland	Closed establishment for 300 young offenders	Completion expected for 60 temporary Category C inmates June 1976
DEARBOLT County Durham	Young offenders establishment for 420 places	Completion expected March 1982
ERLESTOKE	Second unit for existing Detention Centre to provide 98 places	Completion expected April 1976
HOLLESLEY BAY Suffolk	Secure borstal unit for 185	Completion expected 90 places, July 1978; 95 places, August 1980
KIRKLEVINGTON Cleveland	New house at existing Detention Centre for 40 extra places	Completion expected March 1976
NORTHBRIDGE	Detention Centre for 200	Preliminary work started September 1973
(e) Establishments for women and girls		
HOLLOWAY London	Total redevelopment of existing establishment to provide new closed prison for women and closed borstal for girls (517 including hospital places)	Completion expected 1983
STYAL	Provision of accommodation for 42 by conversion of accommodation previously used as staff quarters	30 places May 1976, 12 places November 1976

APPENDIX 2

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

Position at 1st January 1976—continued

Location	Type/Size of establishment	Date opened, expected occupation date, or remarks
(C) New Establishments or Units in design stage		
(a) Closed dispersal prison for Category B adult men		
LOW NEWTON Durham	For 447 prisoners	Planning clearance held
FULL SUTTON Humberside	For 447 prisoners	Planning clearance held
(b) Closed prisons for Category C men		
BOVINGDON Hertfordshire	For 484 medium and long-term prisoners	Planning clearance held
FULL SUTTON Humberside	For 484 medium and long-term prisoners	Planning clearance held
NORWICH	Extension to existing prison to provide 100 Category C places	Planning clearance held
SWALESIDE	For 816 short term prisoners	Planning clearance held
WAYLAND	For 484 medium and long term prisoners	Planning clearance held
(c) Remand and/or allocation centres		
NORTH WEALD Essex	Remand Centre for 180 inmates	Planning clearance held
(d) Training establishments for male young offenders		
HEWELL GRANGE Worcestershire	Closed establishment for 300. To be developed as complex with Brockhill remand centre and open establishment	Planning clearance held
HOLLESLEY BAY Suffolk	Closed establishment for 300	Planning clearance held
STOCKEN Leicestershire	Closed establishment for 300	Planning clearance held
(e) Establishments for women and girls		
MIDLAND REMAND CENTRE	For 50 or 60 inmates	Site in Birmingham identified
(f) Local prisons		
LEEDS replacement	For 535 inmates	Negotiation for site in progress

APPENDIX No. 3
Accommodation and population of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5(2)(a)))
Year ended 31st December 1975

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	—	135	26	170	273	317
Birmingham ...	Winson Green Road, Birmingham, B18 4AS	Pre-release employment scheme Long-term allocation centre Overnight accommodation for 6 women	496	36	602	945	1,018
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	318	22	389	577	617
Brixton ...	Jebb Avenue, Brixton, London, SW2	Unconvicted adults from London and the Home Counties Prisoners serving sentences of up to eighteen months Remand Unit for male offenders on Isle of Wight	520	79	649	990	1,099
Camp Hill* ...	Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5PB	—	12	—	12	1	10
Canterbury ...	Longport, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1PJ	—	154	77	242	354	396
Cardiff ...	Knox Road, Cardiff, South Glamorgan, CF2 1UO	Separate remand centre for male young offenders	235	—	271	417	465
Dorchester ...	North Square, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1JD	—	143	18	164	226	261

APPENDIX No. 3
Accommodation and population of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5(2)(a)))
Year ended 31st December 1975

Establishment	Postal address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
Winchester	Romsey Road, Winchester, Hampshire, SO22 5DF	Life sentence prisoners Separate remand centre for male young offenders Long-term allocation unit Dispersal prison Long-term training wing Young prisoners centre Surgical and psychiatric centre Pre-release employment scheme Borstal allocation centre Long-term allocation centre	337	42	45	424	600	677
Wormwood Scrubs ...	P.O. Box 757, Du Cane Road, London, W12 0AE		841	—	166	1,007	1,419	1,488
Total			9,306	1,038	967	11,311	15,804	—
<i>Closed training prisons for men</i>								
Ackington	Morpeth, Northumberland	Camp project	90	197	—	287	207	286
Albany	Newport, Isle of Wight	Dispersal prison	344	—	—	344	333	343
Aylesbury	Bierton Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, HP20 1EH	Medium- and long-term training Young prisoners serving medium and long sentences	293	—	—	293	310	323
Blundeston	Lowestoft, Suffolk	Medium- and long-term training	258	160	—	418	340	406
Camp Hill	Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5PB	Short- and medium-term training	315	8	—	323	445	462
Channings Wood ...	Denbury, Newton Abbot, Devon, TQ12 6DW	Remand unit for male offenders Camp project	4	212	—	216	211	240

Chelmsford	...	...	Springfield Road, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 6LQ	Medium- and long-term training	238	8	—	246	226	257
Coldingley	...	...	Bisley, Woking, Surrey, GU24 9EX	Short-, medium- and long-term training, industrial prison	264	32	—	296	275	286
Dartmoor	...	...	Princetown, Yelverton, Devon, PL20 6RR	Medium- and long-term training	529	—	—	529	491	523
Exeter	...	...	New North Road, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4EX	Life sentence prisoners	36	9	—	45	43	46
Gartree	...	...	Leicester Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, LE16 7RP	Young prisoners wing	289	—	—	289	219	242
Grendon	...	...	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP18 0TL	Dispersal prison	190	85	—	275	158	175
Haverigg	...	...	Haverigg Camp, Millom, Cumbria, LA18 4NA	Long-term training	168	352	—	520	452	503
Hull	...	...	Hedon Road, Hull, N. Humberside, HU9 5LS	Responsibility for Spring Hill longer term terminals	318	—	—	318	292	304
Kingston-Portsmouth	...	...	Milton Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire	Dispersal prison	140	—	—	140	80	87
Lancaster	...	...	The Castle, Lancaster	Long-term training	96	62	—	158	192	211
Lewes	...	...	Brighton Road, Lewes, East Sussex	Life sentence prisoners	309	12	—	321	346	392
Long Lartin	...	...	South Littleton, Evesham, Worcestershire	Medium-term training	410	—	—	410	254	283
Maidstone	...	...	County Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 1UZ	Short-, medium- and long-term training	374	—	12	386	392	404
Northallerton	...	...	East Road, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL6 1NW	Pre-release employment scheme	145	—	—	145	188	196
Northeye	...	...	Barnhorn Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex	Medium-term training	13	332	—	345	315	342
Nottingham	...	...	Perry Road, Sherwood, Nottingham, NG5 3AG	Short- and medium-term training	168	20	19	207	260	270
Onley*	...	...	Rugby, Warwickshire, CV23 8AP	Medium-term training	300	—	—	300	86	239
				Young prisoners serving short- and medium-term sentences						

APPENDIX No. 3—(continued)
Accommodation and population of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5 (2) (a)))
Year ended 31st December 1975

Establishment	Postal Address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary			Special	Total	Average
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
Parkhurst
Portland*
Preston
Ranby
Reading
Shepton Mallet
Stafford*
Standford Hill

Swinfen Hall	...	Lichfield, Staffs.	...	Young prisoners serving medium- and long-term sentences	174	8	—	182	178	182
Verne	...	Portland, Dorset, DT5 1EQ	...	Short- and medium-term training	320	138	—	458	473	492
Wakefield	...	Love Lane, Wakefield, Yorkshire, WF2 9AG	...	Dispersal prison	611	113	59	783	694	733
				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.						
				Total	8,213	2,386	236	10,835	10,035	—
<i>Open training prisons for men</i>										
Appleton Thorn	...	Warrington, Cheshire, WA4 4RL	...	Short-term training	—	306	4	310	294	314
Ashwell	...	Oakham, Leicestershire	...	Pre-release employment scheme	100	300	—	400	375	403
Ford	...	Arundel, West Sussex, BN18 0BX	...	Short- and medium-term training	—	489	28	517	532	548
				Short-, medium- and long-term training						
				Older prisoner centre (over 45 years of age)						
Kirkham	...	Preston, Lancashire, PR4 2RA	...	Medium-term training	—	640	—	640	361	433
Leyhill	...	Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, GL12 8HL	...	Pre-release employment scheme	320	—	—	320	294	321
				Medium- and long-term training						
Spring Hill	...	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Buckingham, HP18 0TH	...	Life sentence prisoners	112	84	—	196	138	197
				Short- and medium-term training						
Standford Hill	...	Church Road, Eastchurch, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 4AA	...	Satellite of Grendon	22	352	—	374	362	374
				Short- and medium-term training						
Sudbury	...	Sudbury, Derbyshire	...	Also semi-secure section	44	340	—	384	359	382
				Short- and medium-term training						

APPENDIX No. 3—(continued)
Accommodation and population of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5 (2) (a))
Year ended 31st December 1975

Establishment	Postal Address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary		Special	Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
Thorp Arch ...	Wetherby, West Yorkshire, LS23 7AZ	Short-term training	1	330	—	331	304	330
<i>Remand centres for male offenders</i>		Total	599	2,841	32	3,472	3,019	—
Ashford ...	Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex, TW15 3JZ	Remand centre for male young offenders Responsibility for Latchmere House	363	—	37	400	491	566
Brockhill ...	Redditch, Worcestershire, B97 6RD	Remand centre for male young offenders	116	41	20	177	161	200
Cardiff ...	Knox Road, Cardiff, South Glamorgan, CF2 1UG	Remand centre for male young offenders	57	6	4	67	123	151
Exeter ...	New North Road, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4EX	Remand centre for male young offenders	34	—	12	46	53	69
Latchmere House ...	Church Road, Ham Common, Richmond, Surrey, TW10 5HH	Remand centre for male young offenders	124	—	6	130	156	196
Low Newton ...	Brasside, Durham	Satellite of Ashford	140	5	14	159	151	266
Pucklechurch ...	Pucklechurch, Bristol, Avon, BS17 3QJ	Remand centre for male young offenders	104	—	11	115	82	113
Risley ...	Warrington Road, Risley, Warrington, Cheshire	Remand centre for male adult and young offenders	461	24	74	559	800	957

Thorp Arch	...	Wetherby, West Yorkshire, LS23 7AY	84	—	17	101	162	189
Winchester	...	Romsey Road, Winchester, Hampshire, SO22 5DF	40	15	7	62	107	130
<i>Closed borstals for male young offenders</i>			1,523	91	202	1,816	2,286	—
Deerbolt	...	Bowes Road, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham, DL12 9BG	—	165	—	165	149	170
Dover	...	The Citadel, Western Heights, Dover, Kent, CT17 9DR	100	146	—	246	244	268
Everthorpe	...	Brough, North Humberston, HU15 1RB	304	—	—	304	353	368
Feltham	...	Bedfont Road, Feltham, Middlesex, TW13 4ND	190	80	—	270	268	293
Glen Parva	...	Saffron Road, Wigston, Leicester, LE8 2TN	240	60	—	300	234	320
Grendon	...	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Buckingham- shire, HP18 0TL	35	12	—	47	19	28
Hindley	...	Wigan, Lancashire	280	32	—	312	313	333
Huntercombe	...	Huntercombe Place, Nuffield, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, RG9 5SB	170	14	—	184	158	163
Manchester	...	Southall Street, Manchester, M60 9AH	205	—	—	205	359	548
Onley*	...	Rugby, Warwickshire, CV23 8AP	—	—	—	—	113	265
Portland	...	Easton, Portland, Dorset	510	—	—	510	461	526
Rochester	...	Rochester, Kent	295	80	—	375	373	410
Stoke Heath	...	Market Drayton, Salop	304	120	—	424	321	392
Wellingborough	...	Turnells Mill Lane, Welling- borough, Northants, NN8 2NH	224	120	—	344	318	369
Wormwood Scrubs	...	P.O. Box 757, Du Cane Road, London, W12 0AE	201	—	—	201	196	309
Total			3,058	829	—	3,887	3,879	—

APPENDIX No. 3—(continued)
Accommodation and population of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5 (2) (a))
Year ended 31st December 1975

Establishment	Postal Address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary			Special	Total	Average
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts				
<i>Open borstals for male young offenders</i>								
Finnamore Wood Camp	Finnamore Wood, Frieth Road, Medmenham, Marlow, Bucks., SL7 2HX	A satellite of Feltham closed borstal	—	79	—	—	79	48
Gaynes Hall	Great Staughton, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE19 4DL	—	—	180	—	—	180	165
Gringley	Gringley-on-the-Hill, Doncaster, South Yorkshire	A satellite of Hatfield	72	—	—	—	72	67
Guys Marsh	Shaftesbury, Dorset	—	—	249	16	265	265	216
Hatfield	Hatfield, Doncaster, South Yorkshire	—	—	180	—	180	180	170
Hewell Grange	Redditch, Worcestershire, B97 6QQ	—	—	136	—	136	136	125
Hollesley Bay Colony	Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 3JS	Pre-release hostel	240	115	12	367	367	343
Lowdham Grange	Lowdham, Nottingham, NG14 7DA	Also a detention centre	52	252	—	304	304	263
Morton Hall*	Swinderby, Lincoln, LN6 9PS	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pollington*	Goole, North Humberside, DN14 0AX	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prescoed Camp (Usk)	29 Maryport Street, Usk, Gwent, NP5 1XP	—	92	12	—	104	104	98
Wetherby	York Road, Wetherby, West Yorkshire, LS22 5ED	—	—	240	—	240	240	229
		Total	456	1,443	28	1,927	1,728	—

<i>Senior detention centres for male young offenders</i>																			
Aldington	...	Ashford, Kent, TN25 7BQ	...	15	100	—	—	115	100	115	100	115	100	115	100	115	100	115	100
Blantyre House	...	Goudhurst, Cranbrook, Kent	...	16	84	—	—	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98
Buckley Hall	...	Buckley Road, Rochdale, Lancashire	...	6	125	—	—	131	124	131	124	131	124	131	124	131	124	131	124
Erlestoke House	...	Erlestoke, Devizes, Wiltshire	...	19	73	—	—	92	79	92	79	92	79	92	79	92	79	92	79
Haslar	...	Gosport, Hampshire, PO12 2AW	...	—	100	—	—	100	91	100	91	100	91	100	91	100	91	100	91
Hollesley Bay Colony	...	Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 3JS	...	62	58	—	—	120	115	120	115	120	115	120	115	120	115	120	115
Medomsley	...	Consett, County Durham	...	—	117	—	—	117	103	117	103	117	103	117	103	117	103	117	103
New Hall	...	Dial Wood, Flockton, Wakefield, West Yorkshire	...	14	90	—	—	104	98	104	98	104	98	104	98	104	98	104	98
North Sea Camp	...	Freiston, Boston, Lincolnshire, PE22 0QX	...	—	167	—	—	167	161	167	161	167	161	167	161	167	161	167	161
Usk	...	29 Maryport Street, Usk, Gwent, NP5 1XP	...	—	105	—	—	105	84	105	84	105	84	105	84	105	84	105	84
Werrington House	...	Werrington, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST9 0DX	...	9	103	—	—	112	96	112	96	112	96	112	96	112	96	112	96
Whetton	...	Whetton, Nottingham, NG13 9FQ	...	20	88	—	—	108	97	108	97	108	97	108	97	108	97	108	97
Total				161	1,210	—	—	1,371	1,246	1,371	1,246	1,371	1,246	1,371	1,246	1,371	1,246	1,371	1,246
<i>Junior detention centres for male young offenders</i>																			
Campsfield House	...	Landford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford, OX5 1RE	...	34	36	—	—	70	74	70	74	70	74	70	74	70	74	70	74
Eastwood Park	...	Church Avenue, Falfeld, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.	...	134	12	—	—	146	110	146	110	146	110	146	110	146	110	146	110
Foston Hall	...	Foston, Derby, DE6 5DN	...	—	65	6	6	71	77	71	77	71	77	71	77	71	77	71	77
Kirklevington	...	Kirklevington Grange, Yarm, Cleveland, TS15 9PA	...	16	94	—	—	110	107	110	107	110	107	110	107	110	107	110	107
Send	...	Send, Woking, Surrey	...	25	93	—	—	118	113	118	113	118	113	118	113	118	113	118	113
Whetton	...	Whetton, Nottingham, NG13 9FQ	...	20	88	—	—	108	123	108	123	108	123	108	123	108	123	108	123
Total				229	388	6	6	623	604	623	604	623	604	623	604	623	604	623	604

APPENDIX No. 3—(continued)
Accommodation and population of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5 (2) (a))
Year ended 31st December 1975

Establishment	Postal Address	Special features	Accommodation for inmates				Number of inmates	
			Ordinary			Total	Average	Greatest
			Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts	Special			
Grendon	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Bucks., HP18 0TL	Psychiatric centre Also has a young prisoners wing for non-medical cases	3	—	—	3	—	—
		(Centres) Total	393	1,598	6	1,997	1,850	—
		Grand Total	23,548	10,226	1,471	35,245	38,601	—
<i>Local prison for women</i> Holloway	Parkhurst Road, Holloway, London, N7	The prison is being rebuilt on site and will include a psychiatric centre and facilities for borstal trainees who require psychiatric facilities	170	11	107	288	373	413
<i>Other closed prisons for women</i> Durham	Old Elvet, Durham, DH1 3HV	Receives all categories of sentenced women prisoners	35	—	—	35	31	34
Styal	Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 4HR	Receives all categories of sentenced women prisoners and female young prisoners Mother and baby unit	27	135	—	162	192	206
		Total	232	146	107	485	596	—

APPENDIX No. 3—(continued)

Accommodation and population of prisons, remand centres, borstals and detention centres (Prison Act 1952 (Section 5 (2) (a))) Year ended 31st December 1975

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

Camp Hill—remand unit opened in September 1975 for adult remand prisoners from Isle of Wight

Onley—role of establishment changed from closed borstal to closed training prison for young prisoners during 1975. Young prisoners first received in June 1975 with final phasing out of borstal trainees in October 1975

Portland—some intake of young prisoners from July to September 1975, then returned to being used solely as a closed borstal

Stafford—ceased taking young prisoners in August 1975

Morton Hall—closed as an open borstal in February 1975

Pollington—closed as an open borstal in January 1975

Drake Hall—re-opened as an open training prison for women prisoners in October 1975

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

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

‡ Includes one, not shown elsewhere, representing a woman held in a male establishment for security reasons.

The total accommodation shown is that which was available at 31 December 1975.

The definition of terms is as follows:

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

Long-term imprisonment—over 4 years

APPENDIX No. 4
Statement showing the Expenditure on Prisons, Remand Centres, Borstals and Detention Centres for the Year ended 31 March 1975

	Males				Female establishments	Totals
	Prisons and remand centres	Borstals and YP centres	Detention centres			
Daily average number of inmates	29696	5347	1594	894	37531	
PART I						
Current Expenditure	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
A. Central Charges and Cost of Staff in Establishments	54.816	11.233	2.842	2.140	71.031	
1. Pay and Allowances including Uniforms	2.155	0.441	0.112	0.084	2.792	
2. Travelling, Removals and Training etc.	0.862	0.028	0.062	0.041	0.993	
3. Seconded Probation Officers	8.962	1.834	0.464	0.348	11.608	
4. Superannuation Allowances	1.790	0.321	0.095	0.054	2.260	
5. Allied Services and Supplies (DOE, HMSO etc.)						
Total A	68.585	13.857	3.575	2.667	88.684	
B. General Supplies and Operating Expenses						
1. Victualling	3.306	0.610	0.193	0.096	4.205	
2. Other Supplies and General Operating Expenses	6.412	1.680	0.334	0.327	8.753	
3. Escorts and Conveyance of Prisoners	1.183	0.212	0.063	0.036	1.494	
4. Post Office Services at Prisons etc.	0.684	0.157	0.060	0.063	0.964	
5. Payments to Other Votes for Use of Central Stores	0.488	0.088	0.026	0.015	0.617	
6. Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	0.126	0.022	0.006	0.004	0.158	
Total B	12.199	2.769	0.682	0.541	16.191	
C. Prison Industries—Materials, Tools etc.	8.124	1.099	0.131	0.033	9.387	
D. Welfare						
1. Education, Training and Recreation	1.701	1.140	0.358	0.104	3.303	
2. Assisted Visits	0.090	0.016	0.005	0.003	0.114	
3. Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	0.428	0.115	0.053	0.014	0.610	
Total D	2.219	1.271	0.416	0.121	4.027	

APPENDIX No. 4
Statement showing the Expenditure on Prisons, Remand Centres, Borstals and Detention Centres for the Year ended 31 March 1975

	Males				Female establishments	Totals
	Prisons and remand centres	Borstals and YP centres	Detention centres			
Daily average number of inmates	29696	5347	1594		894	37531
	£m	£m	£m		£m	£m
PART I	0.973	0.164	0.023		0.020	1.180
E. Prisoners Earnings etc.						
F. Home Office Administration						
1. Salaries etc.	4.504	0.807	0.239		0.136	5.686
2. General Expenses	0.343	0.062	0.018		0.011	0.434
Superannuation	0.452	0.081	0.024		0.014	0.571
Total F	5.299	0.950	0.281		0.161	6.691
Total Current (Gross)	97.399	20.110	5.108		3.543	126.160
<i>Current Receipts—Appropriations in Aid</i>						
1. Proceeds of Sales outside the Prison Service	4.644	0.638	0.101		0.071	5.454
2. Proceeds of Hire of Labour	0.151	0.036	0.005		0.001	0.193
3. Other Receipts	2.610	0.342	0.129		0.025	3.106
Total Current Receipts	7.405	1.016	0.235		0.097	8.753
Net Current Expenditure	89.994	19.094	4.873		3.446	117.407
Annual Average Cost per Inmate	£3031	£3571	£3057		£3855	£3128

PART II		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Maintenance, Repairs, Rentals etc.							
1. Cost of Ordinary Repairs, Rents etc.	...	2,396	0,666	0,156	0,059	3,277	
2. Rates (Treasury Values)	...	1,620	0,290	0,086	0,049	2,045	
Total Part II		4,016	0,956	0,242	0,108	5,322	
PART III		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Capital Expenditure on the Prison Service (Less Capital Sales)							
1. New Buildings, Alterations etc. (including D of E)	...	13,780	4,145	0,656	1,738	20,319	
2. Plant Machinery, Tools and Vehicle	...	1,234	0,421	0,026	0,013	1,694	
Total Part III		15,014	4,566	0,682	1,751	22,013	
Total Gross Expenditure (Parts I, II, III)		116,429	25,632	6,032	5,402	153,495	
Total Receipts (Part I)		7,405	1,016	0,235	0,094	8,753	
Total Net Expenditure (Parts I, II, III)		109,024	24,616	5,797	5,305	144,742	

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The amortised annual cost estimated at 1974 prices of providing one new place in each of the following types of establishment including staff housing is:—

Closed Prison (with category A/B security)	...	...	...	4834
Category C (Medium and long term) prison*	...	...	...	2966
Category C (Short term) prisonØ	...	...	...	2249
Young Offender Establishment (ie for use as a borstal or young prisoner centre)	...	...	...	4095
Ø Short Term Imprisonment—Up to and including 18 months	...	...	...
* Medium Term Imprisonment—Over 18 months and up to and including 4 years	
* Long Term Imprisonment—Over 4 years	

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