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About Women in Prison
Founded in 1983 Women in Prison aims to reduce the number of women in prison and prevent the damage done to women by imprisonment. We do this by providing information, advice and support services and campaigning for the rights of women in the criminal justice system. We work out of bases in London, Manchester, Halifax and Woking.

Women in Prison’s proposals are based on our experience of delivering support services to over 4,000 women in the criminal justice system (in prison and in the community) every year. For more information see www.womeninprison.org.uk
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Bangkok Rules is the first of its kind in the UK. This is important because how we treat imprisoned women is a human rights issue. It is a human rights issue because of the unjustified discrimination inherent in the system. It is a human rights issue because to impose punishment on someone who manifestly needs help and treatment is inhuman and degrading treatment.

The report highlights problems that have been discussed in the public arena for many years. One is the severity of the mental health issues facing a large proportion of women prisoners today and the lack of structured care in place to deal with these needs. Another is the high levels of self-harm that are still found in women’s prisons.

This report also features first-hand accounts by a number of women prisoners who have kindly agreed to share their experiences of a typical day in their lives. These worthwhile contributions give an idea of the differences between individual prisons as well as the differing experiences and feelings of the individual women residing in these prisons. This serves as a useful reminder that behind the statistics and data published in this report are real women with their own unique life stories.

This report should help to inform policy makers and professionals in the criminal justice system about trends and developments in dealing with women in prison and ensure they retain a sense of urgency about the large amount that still needs to be done before we can say that the justice system treats women in trouble with the law in a just way, recognising them as people who need help to build on their strengths in order to flourish for themselves, their families and the society to which they will eventually return.
WOMEN IN PRISON: THE BANGKOK RULES

How well does the UK live up to its own commitment to international human rights standards?

An evaluation of the UK Government’s compliance with the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (The Bangkok Rules)

Introduction
The UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, more commonly referred to as the Bangkok Rules, were unanimously voted for by the UN General Assembly on 21 December 2010.¹ The Rules supplement the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), which continue to apply to all prisoners and persons affected by the criminal justice system. By voting for, and hence supporting, the Rules, all UN member states acknowledged the existence of gender-specific characteristics of women in the criminal justice system and agreed to respect and meet the particular needs arising from these characteristics. The Rules thus provide a monitoring mechanism and good practice guidelines to which member states have chosen to adhere.

The Bangkok Rules apply to all women prisoners, whether remanded or sentenced, throughout all stages of their contact with the criminal justice system, from pre-to post-sentencing. The Rules apply equally to adult women prisoners and juvenile female prisoners. They state that juvenile female prisoners shall have the same rights and access to support and services as juvenile male prisoners and adult female prisoners in regards to areas such as education and training and mental and physical health. As this report is focused on the adult prison population, the implementation of the provisions that are specific to juvenile female prisoners will not be explored.

Context
The Bangkok Rules provide minimum standards for women given custodial sentences and consider alternatives to imprisonment. They give priority to non-custodial measures for women who have come into contact with the criminal justice system. The Rules recognise that the majority of female prisoners do not pose a risk to society and that their imprisonment may render their social reintegration more difficult. They are also mindful of addressing structural causes of violence against women and take into consideration that women prisoners are a vulnerable group that has specific needs and requirements. Where women have responsibility for children, the best interest of the child must be the priority and attention shall be given to the impact of parental detention and imprisonment on children in terms of physical, emotional, social and psychological development.

Why are the Bangkok Rules needed?
Women are a minority group in prisons across the world; in the UK, women prisoners account for around five per cent of the total prison population.² The Bangkok Rules thus provide a monitoring mechanism and good practice guidelines to which member states have chosen to adhere.

The Bangkok Rules apply to all women prisoners, whether remanded or sentenced, throughout all stages of their contact with the criminal justice system, from pre-to post-sentencing. The Rules apply equally to adult women prisoners and juvenile female prisoners. They state that juvenile female prisoners shall have the same rights and access to support and services as juvenile male prisoners and adult female prisoners in regards to areas such as education and training and mental and physical health. As this report is focused on the adult prison population, the implementation of the provisions that are specific to juvenile female prisoners will not be explored.

Assessing the UK Government’s Implementation of the Bangkok Rules
How well does UK government policy adhere to the principles of the Bangkok Rules?

Two years have passed since the UK government voted for the Bangkok Rules. Many of the standards were already met at the time of approval, but some work remains to be done in order for the UK to reach its own human rights targets set out in the Bangkok Rules. The UK government does not explicitly mention the Bangkok Rules in any policy documents although there are guidelines in place that are specific to women prisoners. Baroness Corston’s report “A Review of Women with Particular Vulnerabilities in the Criminal Justice System” (2007), which received cross-party support, provided numerous recommendations in regards to

1 The Rules supplement the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), which continue to apply to all prisoners and persons affected by the criminal justice system. By voting for, and hence supporting, the Rules, all UN member states acknowledged the existence of gender-specific characteristics of women in the criminal justice system and agreed to respect and meet the particular needs arising from these characteristics. The Rules thus provide a monitoring mechanism and good practice guidelines to which member states have chosen to adhere.

2 During this time period, there has been an overall proliferation of custodial sentencing but the female prison population has increased at a faster rate than that of the male. In Britain, the female prison population more than doubled between 1998 and 2008 whereas the male population increased by half.² In 2008, the average female prison population stood at 1,561 in 1993;³ In the last few years, the number of women in prison has decreased.⁴ However, this decrease is marginal and far from being a return to the prison population levels pre-1993. The Bangkok Rules were created to fill the gender gap in existing international standards and highlight the differentiated needs of the growing number of women in the criminal justice system. The Bangkok Rules are also the first international instrument which specifically addresses the issue of the children of women prisoners.⁵

3 In 2008, the average female prison population stood at 1,561 in 1993;³ In the last few years, the number of women in prison has decreased.⁴ However, this decrease is marginal and far from being a return to the prison population levels pre-1993. The Bangkok Rules were created to fill the gender gap in existing international standards and highlight the differentiated needs of the growing number of women in the criminal justice system. The Bangkok Rules are also the first international instrument which specifically addresses the issue of the children of women prisoners.⁶

4 In the last few years, the number of women in prison has decreased.⁴ However, this decrease is marginal and far from being a return to the prison population levels pre-1993. The Bangkok Rules were created to fill the gender gap in existing international standards and highlight the differentiated needs of the growing number of women in the criminal justice system. The Bangkok Rules are also the first international instrument which specifically addresses the issue of the children of women prisoners.⁷

5 How well does the UK live up to its own commitment to international human rights standards? A review of women’s prison population shows a significant increase in recent years, with female prisoners comprising around five per cent of the total prison population. Barons Corston’s report “A Review of Women with Particular Vulnerabilities in the Criminal Justice System” (2007) received cross-party support and provided numerous recommendations in regards to the treatment of women prisoners.

6 Assessing the UK Government’s Implementation of the Bangkok Rules: How well does UK government policy adhere to the principles of the Bangkok Rules?

7 Two years have passed since the UK government voted for the Bangkok Rules. While many standards were already met at the time of approval, some work remains to be done. The government’s compliance with the Bangkok Rules can be assessed through international standards and the implementation of the best interests of the child in the context of prison. This report focuses on the implementation of the Bangkok Rules in the UK, highlighting areas where improvements are needed.
women and the criminal justice system. Following the Corston Report, two successive governments have published a number of policy documents setting out their aims and objectives in dealing with women affected by the criminal justice system. These include:

- The “Prison Service Order 4800” (2008) - a set of gender-specific standards for women’s prisons that sets out official guidelines for the treatment of women prisoners

The final report by the Prison Review Team – the “Review of the Northern Ireland prison service” (2012) – makes similar recommendations for women prisoners in Northern Ireland as the Corston review did in England. It argues that a community-based model with a central fund for the small number of women in prison would not only be the norm and a strong community justice service must be established. The Scottish Government agrees with the aims of the Commission on Women Offenders and has accepted 33 out of the 37 recommendations while considering the remaining four in more detail. The Scottish Government has also allocated £20 million additional capital funding to the Scottish Prison Service for 2014-15 that will be targeted towards the needs of the female prison population and will invest £1 million in this financial year to support the implementation of the changes suggested by the commission. The fundamental basis of the Bangkok Rules – that only women who pose a threat to society should be imprisoned – is shared in theory by the UK government as reflected in the Corston Report and other policy documents. The government’s target of reducing the women’s prison estate by 400 places by March 2012 was welcome but insufficient; what is needed is a complete restructuring of the women’s estate into small, geographically dispersed custodial units as set out in the Corston Report, a recommendation endorsed by the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The joint thematic report “Equal but different” by HM Inspectorate of Probation and HM Inspectorate of Prisons looks at the use of alternatives to custody for women. It concludes that the “structural problems to which Baroness Corston points remain almost untouched. The different needs and circumstances of men and women prisoners remain as stark today as they did when Baroness Corston wrote her report – little has changed. The number of women in prison has remained almost constant and too little has yet been done to develop and fully utilise community alternatives to custody – and what has been done is not secure. There are too many women in prison who simply do not need to be there.”

The Bangkok Rules continued

The fundamental basis of the Bangkok Rules – that only women who pose a threat to society should be imprisoned – is shared in theory by the UK government as reflected in the Corston Report and other policy documents. The government’s target of reducing the women’s prison estate by 400 places by March 2012 was welcome but insufficient; what is needed is a complete restructuring of the women’s estate into small, geographically dispersed custodial units as set out in the Corston Report, a recommendation endorsed by the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The joint thematic report “Equal but different” by HM Inspectorate of Probation and HM Inspectorate of Prisons looks at the use of alternatives to custody for women. It concludes that the “structural problems to which Baroness Corston points remain almost untouched. The different needs and circumstances of men and women prisoners remain as stark today as they did when Baroness Corston wrote her report – little has changed. The number of women in prison has remained almost constant and too little has yet been done to develop and fully utilise community alternatives to custody – and what has been done is not secure. There are too many women in prison who simply do not need to be there.”

The Bangkok Rules

According to Nick Hardwick, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, despite the improvements that have followed from the Corston Report “too many women are still serving short prison sentences, often for breach of community orders imposed for offences which would not normally of themselves have attracted a custodial sentence.”

Implementation to Date

Below follows an account of the level of implementation to date of the Bangkok Rules in the UK. Rather than taking each of the 70 Rules in turn, the Rules have been grouped into categories and the UK government’s implementation assessed under each category.

Basic Principle
- The distinctive needs of women prisoners need to be taken into account and provided for in order to accomplish gender equality (Rule 1)

Policy:
- The Corston Report provided 43 policy recommendations to achieve women-specific criminal justice reform and the government accepted 40 of these. The policy documents intended to achieve the accepted recommendations are listed above. The gender-specific pathways 8 and 9 were added by NOMS to the previously existing seven pathways to reduce reoffending following recommendations from the Corston Report. Pathway 8 was established to acknowledge the special needs of women who have been victims of rape or sexual abuse. Pathway 9 was introduced to provide support for women who have been involved in prostitution.

In Practice:
- Women in Prison’s Review of the Corston Report sets out achievements and shortfalls in policy implementation. There are significant achievements, such as an end to mandatory strip searching. However, the lack of an over-arching strategy hampers the full implementation of the basic principle, thus highlighting the need for a fundamental reform of the Criminal Justice System in regards to women. In order to achieve true gender equality for women prisoners, it is vital that the government accepts that the needs of women prisoners are different from those of male prisoners. One key difference between men and women prisoners includes women’s backgrounds before coming into contact with the criminal justice system. These often encompass various traumatic life events such as physical and sexual abuse histories as well as high levels of substance misuse. A staggering amount of women prisoners also have profound mental health care needs. Women prisoners’ circumstances tend to be different from those of male prisoners. Most notably, women tend to be primary carers of children. Finally, women tend to commit non-violent crimes that are more often financially motivated and women sometimes have different experiences of sentencing compared to men. However, there is no distinct structure in place to meet these fundamental gender-specific needs of women prisoners, neither in terms of management nor staffing.

The acknowledgement of the need for specific support to be in place for women who have experienced rape or sexual abuse or who have been involved in prostitution is highly important. By adding the two gender-specific pathways 8 and 9 to the already existing seven pathways to reduce reoffending, NOMS acknowledged a clear distinction between women and men prisoners’ route into the criminal justice system. That a prison report on justice systems and prison rules. Reports by HM Inspectorate of Prisons and the Independent Monitoring Board provide us with an account of the day-to-day reality of life experienced by women in prison, illustrating that while there have been achievements there are also shortfalls. Furthermore, recommendations put forwards by these bodies are not always implemented but there are no repercussions for prisons not complying. Penal Reform International points out that to comply with the Bangkok Rules, “many of the rules do not require additional resources for their implementation, but a change in awareness, attitude and practices. The main investment that needs to be made is in the training of criminal justice actors on the Bangkok Rules and in their sensitisation in relation to the typical background of women offenders and their social reintegration needs.”

The Bangkok Rules

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The Bangkok Rules
label service provision in relation to pathway 8 and 9 as suitable at the time of the latest inspection. 18 Availability of support for women in prison who have been involved in prostitution is crucial in order to achieve gender equality.

Admission

Women with caring responsibilities for children shall be permitted to make arrangements for those children, even when this may entail a short suspension of detention (Rule 2).

Children shall be registered upon mother’s arrival in prison (Rule 3).

Any accompanying children shall undergo health screening on entry and be provided with ongoing health care services (Rules 9 and 51).

Policy:

PSO 4800 states that women should be offered free phone calls on reception to enable them to resolve family and childcare issues. It further states that “all agencies under the terms of the Children’s Act have a responsibility to ensure the safety of children and we have a duty to check whether the woman’s dependent children are in a place of safety and being cared for”. 20

In Practice:

According to the latest Thematic report on women in prison by HM Inspectorate of Prisons, despite the fact that many women prisoners are sole carers of their children, only 30 per cent of women said that staff had checked whether they had any problems ensuring their children were being looked after. This seems to vary across the estate, with access in some prisons to specialist support services such as those run by Prison Advice and Care Trust workers in HMP Holloway. In order to ensure the rights of children, it is vital that prisons take steps to ensure the safety and care of women prisoners’ children.

Allocation

Women prisoners shall be placed in establishments that take into account their rehabilitative needs. Only one prison, HMP Foston Hall, offers the CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions) programme. Likewise, the Primrose programme for women with dangerous and severe personality disorders is only available at HMP Low Newton and there is only one Therapeutic community across the women’s estate, located at HMP Send. There are only two security classifications in the women’s prison estate – closed and open – and a limited number of places in open prisons. Many women are therefore held at facilities with security that is more restrictive than necessary, thus contravening the UN guidelines about separation of categories set out in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. 24

Gender-specific physical health and hygiene

Prison staff shall be aware of sanitary needs and women increased need for access to water (Rule 5).

Women Prisoners shall have the right to medical screening on entry to determine the following: primary health-care needs, presence of STDs or HIV/AIDS, reproductive health status, including current or recent pregnancies, drug dependency or history of sexual abuse and mental health care needs, including risk of self-harm and suicide (Rule 6).

Prisons shall be aware of the special needs of women who have been victims of rape or sexual abuse and provide legal assistance and psychological support (Rule 7).

Women Prisoners shall have the right to medical confidentiality and privacy (Rule 8).

Female doctors, midwives and nurses shall be made available to the extent possible (Rule 10), only medical staff shall be present during medical examination unless exceptional circumstances and anyone else present shall be female (Rule 11).

Health care services shall be equivalent to those available in the community (Rule 10).

HIV/AIDS screening, education, information and care, including gender-specific issues such as prevention of mother-child transmission shall be available (Rules 14, 17, 18 and 34). Education and information about preventative health care measures, including from sexually transmitted diseases or blood-borne diseases, shall be available (Rule 17).

Women Prisoners shall have the right to screening for cervical cancer, breast cancer and other gender-specific health concerns (Rule 18).

Policy:

PSO 4800 states that the induction process in prison shall include an assessment of and help with health problems, including drug dependency issues and risk of self-harm. 25 The specific needs of women who have been victims of rape or sexual abuse should be acknowledged under Pathway 8.

In Practice:

Women’s sanitary needs are not always acknowledged or respected, particularly during long transports to and from prison. It is a humiliating experience for a woman having to ask male prison guards for sanitary products and it is clear from various reports that women have to endure long transports without opportunity to use the toilet.

HM Inspectorate of Prisons reported in 2010 that only 85 per cent of women were seen by health services staff on reception into prison. Further, many inspection reports speak of long waits to see a doctor or dentist.

Blood-borne diseases such as HIV/AIDS are more prevalent among the women’s prison population than in society as a whole due to the overrepresentation of women in prison who have been victims of rape, women who have been involved in prostitution and women who have used drugs intravenously. It is therefore vital that information and health care in prison reflect this fact. There is, however, little mention of these issues in policy documents and Prison Inspectorate reports. It is clear from various Inspectorate reports that service provision around pathway 8 women who have been victims of rape or sexual violence is not adequately developed across the women’s estate.

Female doctors are not always available. At the most recent inspection of HMP Bronzefield, there were no female GPs. At HMP Styal, there was only one clinic a week with a female GP and HMP Peterborough had only male GPs. 26 HM Inspectorate of Prisons considers this unacceptable in women’s prisons where many women have personal histories or cultural backgrounds that make it difficult consulting male doctors. 27

HM Inspectorate of Prisons also voiced concern that HMS Drake Hall did not fully appreciate the importance that some women place on being able to see a female doctor. 28 At HMP New Hall, HM Inspectorate of Prisons reported that waits to see a doctor were too long and that this was further prolonged if wishing to see a female doctor. 29

During outside hospital appointments for women residing in HMP Hydonbank, Wood, male officers escorting prisoners often refused to leave the treatment rooms during medical examinations. 30 According to the latest Thematic report on women by HM Inspectorate of Prisons, in some cases chronic disease management needs improving, such as providing breast cancer screening in all prisons. 31

In light of the above, considerable work is still needed to ensure the implementation of these rules.

PSO 4800 does not contain provision for temporarily suspending custodial sentences to arrange child care in line with Rule 2. 32

Pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding mothers

 Pregnant women and women with infants shall not be subject to punishments such as closed confinement or disciplinary segregation (Rule 22).

Instruments of restraint shall not be used on women during labour, during birth or immediately after birth (Rule 22).

Appropriate programmes shall be provided for pregnant women, nursing mothers and women with children in prison. The regime needs to be flexible enough to respond to these women such as providing childcare facilities for women wanting to participate in prison activities (Rule 42).

Advice on and access to a healthy environment, a good diet and exercise for pregnant women prisoners or women prisoners with babies shall be available (Rule 48).

The environment for children living in prison shall be as close as possible to that of a child outside of prison (Rule 51).

Policy:

The Prison Service Instruction 542011 on Mother and Baby Units provides guidance on the care and management of pregnant prisoners and sets out guidelines for the management of Mother and Baby Units. The policy directs for women being escorted to hospital, for women in labour and women who have recently given birth are not to use physical restraints.
lack of mother and baby units, as demonstrated in the recent report from the HM Inspectorate of Prisons. These units are designed specifically to address the needs of women and their children, providing a more controlled and nurturing environment during pregnancy and post-partum. The policy aims to ensure that women are not separated from their children for long periods, and that care is provided in a way that respects their rights as mothers. Children of women prisoners are often at risk of separation and dislocation, which can have long-term negative effects on their development. The purpose of mother and baby units is to mitigate these risks and provide a more supportive and stable environment for both women and children.

Despite these concerns, there is limited evidence of good practice in the implementation of mother and baby units. Many prisons do not have the necessary facilities or resources to accommodate women and their children, and there is a lack of effective planning and coordination between different agencies. There is also a lack of research and evaluation to inform policy and practice.

However, the UK government has made some progress in recent years. In 2013, the government announced a £22 million investment to expand the number of mother and baby units in prisons. The aim is to provide these units in at least 50% of women's prisons by 2020. This is an important step towards improving the quality of care for women and their children in prison. Nevertheless, there is still a long way to go to ensure that all women prisoners have access to these units and that they are provided with the necessary support to address their needs.

In conclusion, mother and baby units are an essential provision for women in prison. They provide a more supportive environment for women and their children, and help to mitigate the negative impacts of separation and dislocation. However, there is still a need for better planning, implementation, and evaluation of these units. The government and other agencies should continue to work towards improving the quality of care for women prisoners and their children.
something which in itself has a negative impact on mental health, but it also means that access to services, including mental health services, are reduced. Unscheduled prisoner lockdowns were normally triggered by adherence to a “safe staffing levels” agreement in force at Hydebank Wood. The Independent Monitoring Board argues that this minimum staffing levels agreement is an impediment to the flexible deployment of staff. A high level of staff sickness absence is also a major factor contributing to prisoner lockdowns. However, Hydebank Wood appears to have sufficient staff in post and the annual cost per prisoner place (£81,340) would support more than adequate staffing provision.11

Across the women’s estate there is a need for better planning and support for pregnant women who are to be separated from their babies after birth as many of these women suffer severe mental and emotional distress. Nick Hardwick, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, says that “there is generally a very high level of unidentified distress among women in prison many of whom have lost their children through fostering or adoption. Some have made precarious arrangements to have their children looked after which they are unwilling to disclose for fear they will lose their children. Even where prisons are aware that women are suffering the trauma of separation there is often little understanding about the emotional effect this will have on them and its repercussions which often just attract a disciplinary response”.59

The CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships, Emotions) programme was developed by NOMS to provide a women-specific offending behavior programme to help women address issues related to self-harm, substance misuse, mental illness, violence and reoffending.60 At present, however, this programme is only delivered in HMP Foston Hall. There is also a Dangerous and Severe Personality Disorder Unit, known as the Primrose project, in HMP Low Newton and a Democratic Therapeutic Community in HMP Send. All women prisoners can apply for a place on the Primrose project and the Democratic Therapeutic Community but the programmes are always full and have long waiting lists. Nick Hardwick, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, argues that “Overall, there is still a very high level of unmet mental health needs. It seems to me to go to the heart of the issue – a very significant part of the women’s prison population need a level of care that a prison simply cannot provide and indeed, common sense would suggest that a prison is likely to make their condition worse”.61

This is clearly an area in which the UK has a long way to go in order to meet the Bangkok rules.

Substance abuse

- Treatment programmes shall take into account prior victimisation, special needs of pregnant women and women with children (Rule 15)

Policy:
The government’s most recent drug strategy, issued in 2015, does not take into account any of these gender-specific aspects of women prisoners’ substance abuse.62 It does, however, generally acknowledge that prison is not always the best place for individuals to overcome their drug dependence and change their offending behaviour. It also acknowledges a strong link between mental health needs and substance misuse and it states that the government wants to ensure that prisoners are encouraged to seek treatment and recovery at all stages throughout their contact with the criminal justice system.63 PSO 4800 requires ante-natal and post-natal services for pregnant drug users to be available.64

In Practice:
The 2010 Thematic report on women in prison by HM Inspectorate of Prisons claims an improvement in the treatment and management of women with substance misuse problems, which in turn is believed to have contributed to a drop in self-inflicted deaths.65 However, the report also states shortcomings across the estate. For example, not all local women’s prisons offer first night prescribing and not all prisons have staff with dual-diagnosis expertise. The availability of drugs also varies across the estate as do the procedures for suspicion testing.66

Drug-free wings are being piloted across the prison estate and include three women’s prisons.67 At this stage, it is unclear how well this programme has been tailored to the needs of women.

Self-harm and suicide

- Prisons shall be aware of the special risk of suicide and self-harm among women prisoners and the need for strategies in place to prevent this by providing support (Rules 16 and 35)

Policy:
PSO 4800 acknowledges the high risk of self-harm among women prisoners and sets out strategies to deal with women at risk. These include aims to keep women occupied through work, training and therapeutic activities and for women to spend as much time as possible out of their cells. It also stresses the importance of family contact and the need for counselling and Samaritan-facilitated listener advice.68

PSO 4800 acknowledges that women who have committed suicide in prison have often been segregated or isolated, highlighting that whenever possible the segregation of women must be avoided.65 Assessment, Care in Custody and Teamwork (ACCT) plans were introduced across the estate in 2007 to monitor and support prisoners assessed as at risk of suicide.

NOMS National Service Framework acknowledges that women recently released from custody are 36 times more likely than the general population to commit suicide and to die from an accidental drug related overdose in the first two weeks on release. The framework sets out plans to develop a comprehensive health and social care strategy together with Offender Health.69

In Practice:
The rate of self-harm has decreased in women’s prisons in recent years and the proportion of self-harm that is carried out by women prisoners has gone down since 2006. However, self-harm remains a very serious issue among female prisoners. Women prisoners, despite making up only five per cent of the total prison population, have tended to account for almost half of all self-harm incidents in prison, although in 2011 this figure had gone down to around a third. Around 30 per cent of all women prisoners tend to self-harm; 295 out of 1,000 individuals self-harmed in 2011. There were a total of 8,811 self-harm incidents across the women’s estate in 2011. The level of repeated practice by prolific self-harmers meant that the number of self-harm incidents per 1,000 prisoners was 2,105 (compared to 195 for men), resulting in an average of 7.1 self-harm incidents per individual. Of the women prisoners who self-harmed in 2011, 43 per cent did so once, while six per cent did so more than 20 times. The small number of women prisoners who self-harm more than 20 times during a year accounts for a disproportionate amount of self-harm incidents. Since 2004, individuals self-harming more than 20 times in the year have accounted for between 33 per cent and 46 per cent of all self-harm incidents. Women are at most risk of self-harm in the beginning of their time in prison. In 2011, approximately 23 per cent of self-harm incidents occurred within the first month of arriving in a prison.70 This should serve to further highlight the potentially severe consequences of custodial sentencing and how women involved in the criminal justice system should be dealt with in non-custodial settings to the extent possible.

Nick Hardwick, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, when discussing self-harm in women’s prisons has said that “within the general population there are some women – a relatively small number – with much more extreme levels of need. I have seen a lot of pretty grim things in my working life but what I saw at the Keller Unit kept me awake at night. The levels of self-mutilation and despair were just terrible. Men who are as repeatedly violent to others in prison as these women are to themselves are treated as a national responsibility and managed with resources and attention from the centre. These women, whose disturbance is turned inwards, are left to a local prison to manage as best they can. If nothing else, for pity’s sake, something should be done urgently to try and provide a proper place and care for these lost souls”.71

ACCT plans can be opened by any member of staff in the prison system. In theory, this involves high-risk individuals being supported through a range of interlinked resources. In practice, however, HM Inspectorate of Prisons has found that these care plans are often vague or ill-defined and lacking in coordination between different actors. NOMS has also found that ACCTs are often misunderstood by staff and thus...
Suicide among women prisoners, the latest Department for Women’s Prisons report states that ACCT procedures and support vary across the estate and are not always multi-disciplinary. In some prisons, staff have not received the appropriate training. When women have died in custody, Inquest verdicts also tend to be very critical of ACCT plans.

While the number of self-inflicted deaths in women’s prisons has gone down over the last few years, they are still a significant cause for concern. Research by the Royal College of Physicians revealed that suicide was 20 times more common among women prisoners than in the general female population. For men, the figure was five. This gender gap in suicide between men and women prisoners is believed to stem from the increased prevalence of risk factors among women prisoners, including mental ill health, depression, substance misuse and history of abuse. Another explanation might be that prison has a more severe impact on women than men. Taking a mother tends to reduce the risk of suicide in women but this seems applicable only to women in the community, for women in prison who are separated from their children this relationship is reversed.76

The Equality and Human Rights Commission’s Human Rights Review (2012) provides an assessment of how well public authorities protect human rights. In regard to Article 3: “The right to life”, the Review states how states must safeguard the lives of those in its care. This includes protecting individuals in custody from harm they may cause to themselves. The review suggests that this is not currently being met and recommends increased awareness of mental health issues and addictions and better training for staff.77

Although there is a broad awareness of the special risk of self-harm and suicide among women prisoners, the strategies in place to deal with these most fundamental issues are sadly inadequate.

Safety and security
- Searches shall only be carried out by properly trained women staff and women prisoners’ dignity and respect must be protected during personal searches (Rule 19).
- Alternative screening methods, such as scans, shall be developed to replace strip searches (Rule 20).
- Professionalism and sensitivity shall be shown when searching children in prison or child visitors (Rule 21).
- Appropriate policies and practice shall be in place to guarantee women’s safety in pre-trial detention (Rule 56).

Policy:
- Routine strip searching of women on entry into prison in the UK was officially abolished in 2009 and any strip searching that is carried out must now be based on received intelligence.77

Children shall not be searched before or after contact with a mother in prison, unless there is intelligence to suggest that the child is being used to pass on contraband goods. According to PSO 4800, any instance of a child being used to pass contraband should be referred as a safeguarding (child protection) concern.78

In Practice:
The end to routine strip searching of women on entry into prison is very welcome. However, strip searching still takes place, and it is vital that this is not used unnecessarily due to its invasive and humiliating nature. Strip-searching is an issue of particular importance in women’s prisons due to the extreme over-representation of women prisoners who have a prior history of sexual and physical abuse. It also disproportionately affects women from cultural or religious backgrounds that emphasise modesty.79

Surprisingly, there is no centrally held record of the number of full searches carried out, nor of the percentage of these that yield positive findings of contraband goods. It is therefore not clear how the government is monitoring whether the use of strip searching is meeting the requirement to be intelligence led.

Women’s safety is not always prioritised in pre-trial detention, for example where women are forced to share transport to and from courts with male prisoners, potentially a very intimidating and frightening experience. New prisoner escort contracts in England and Wales that came into effect in 2011 permit women and children to be transported in the same vehicles as adult male prisoners. Monitoring in Northern Ireland has shown that eight per cent of women prisoners residing in Ash House had been transported together with male prisoners from HM Prison Hydebank Wood and many reported verbal abuse and sexual harassment. Records kept by reception officers showed that male and female prisoners had travelled together at least 25 times since the beginning of 2011.80 According to the Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority, Ash house is an unsuitable environment for young offenders, due to the heavy use made of strip searching to protect prison staff from abuse.81

The Prison Reform Trust and Hibiscus state that the procedures surrounding transfers back to women prisoners’ homes country, taking into account the best interests of the child (Rule 53).
- Maximum protection shall be given to victims of trafficking in order to avoid secondary victimisation of many foreign national women (Rule 66).

Policy:
The gender-specific standards developed by NOMS place particular focus on certain groups, one of which being foreign nationals.82 NOMS pathway 9 refers to women who have been involved in prostitution, including victims of trafficking. PSO 4800 states that women should be given “every support” to build a new life away from prostitution.83

In Practice:
Around 15 per cent of women prisoners in the UK are foreign nationals. Many of these women have children in their home countries and therefore face particular difficulties maintaining contact with their families due to distance and cost of phone calls. A large number of foreign national women come from countries without a formal social welfare safety net, resulting in parental detention having an additional impact on children.84

The Prison Reform Trust and Hibiscus state that the procedures surrounding transfers back to women prisoners’ homes country are inadequate. Problems include crucial information not being understood by women prisoners due to language barriers, limited time periods to appeal and a lack of information regarding legal representation on immigration status.58 Only HM DoCview has a specialist function for foreign nationals and most prisons lack consultation groups or forums for foreign nationals. In some prisons, Hibiscus workers provided the only sector offer support to foreign national women but these workers are often overstretched and lack adequate funding.85

In regard to trafficking, the latest NOMS pathway 48000 states how well the UK government deals with the issue; for victims of trafficking to be eligible for protection under Article 4, they must first be recognised as victims and be entitled to protection regardless of their immigration status. There are various bodies in the UK to protect Article 4 rights such as the UK Human Trafficking Centre, which is a multi-agency unit part of the Serious Organised Crime Unit. However, the Human Rights Review points to evidence that these bodies are not always effective.86 The National Referral Mechanism is a multi-agency framework in place to identify, assist and protect victims of trafficking and safeguard their rights. However, it is likely that only a small proportion of trafficked individuals are referred to the NRM. Solicitors and legal representatives can make referrals to the NRM and individuals cannot self-refer; the only avenue for a trafficked victim to have their identity recognised is by identifying themselves to the police or border agency to claim asylum in the hope that they will be identified as victims of trafficking.87

Many trafficked individuals are unlikely to do so for fears that authorities will prosecute them for their illegal immigration status. Some of the foreign national women in prison are known to have been coerced or trafficked into offending.88 The Prison Release Trust and Hibiscus state that little attention is given by legal representatives to identify evidence of exploitation of women on immigration related charges. The standard advice given is to simply plead guilty, resulting in foreign national women who have been victims of trafficking being criminalised instead of receiving asylum or residency.89

Significant steps still need to be taken in order to meet the specific needs of foreign national women, not least when it comes to protecting victims of trafficking.

Institutional personnel and training
- Staff in women’s prisons shall receive gender-sensitive training and clear policies and regulations aimed at providing maximum protection for women prisoners in order to prevent any gender-based physical or verbal violence, abuse or sexual harassment. Training shall include any issues related to gender-specific needs and human rights of women prisoners, such as physical and mental health care needs and risk of self-harm and suicide among women prisoners. Where children are in prison with their mothers, there should be acknowledging alongside child development (Rules 29-35).

Policy:
PSO 4800 sets out the need for gender-specific training for all staff working with women prisoners. This includes mental health and dual diagnosis training, training to identify victims of modern slavery, and training on issues facing women who have been involved in prostitution, the effects of abuse and domestic violence, awareness of particular populations such as foreign nationals or black and minority ethnic women, and human rights. PSO 4800 also states that staff should receive training on security requirements such as searching and how to safely physically restrain women, including pregnant women, when necessary.90

In practice:
The NOMS Women and Equalities group

WOMEN IN PRISON: THE BANGKOK RULES

The Bangkok Rules continued
offers a two day gender awareness training to offer a new perspective to criminal justice system practitioners, such as Women’s Awareness Staff Programme (NASP) for prison staff and further specialist training to Sex Workers in Custody and Community (SWCC). Although welcome, a two-day training course is clearly insufficient to cover the full complexity of women prisoners’ needs. The gender awareness training offered to staff working in women’s prisons is simply added to any general basic training devised around the needs and circumstances of male prisoners. No staff are specifically trained to work with women prisoners. This fails to acknowledge women prisoners’ fundamental gender-specific differences and needs as outlined in the Bangkok Rules.

Prison Inspections

Policy:
The Independent Monitoring Board and the Prisoner and Probation Ombudsman fulfil this function in the UK. The Ombudsman is subject to full accountability and integrity. The prisons complaints procedure offers prisoners the chance to voice their concerns.

In Practice:
We know from anecdotal evidence that the prisons complaints procedure can be underused as prisoners are sometimes reluctant to file complaints for fears of repercussions. This is particularly common where staff, prisoner relationships are an issue and prisoners are concerned that perceived ill treatment or discrimination by staff might escalate if formally raised through complaints. The Prison Ombudsman is aware that women are underrepresented as a complainants group. Its latest annual report stated a need to undertake work to explore why this is the case but concluded that no such work was undertaken due to the need to redeploy resources to higher priority areas.10

Policy:
The UK Government set out its vision for more effective punishment and rehabilitation of prisoners in the Green Paper “Breaking the Cycle, Effective Punishment, Rehabilitation, and Sentencing of Offenders” (2011).14 The Green Paper deals with issues of rehabilitation and preparation for life outside of prison. This, however, is mainly focused on establishing work ethic and on drug rehabilitation, not on mental or social welfare. The small section on women and the criminal justice system does, however, acknowledge women’s different profile and needs.16

In Practice:
In the last few years the UK government has funded and invested in a number of initiatives for women in the criminal justice system in England, including:
- A £10 million grant funding for community based interventions by voluntary sector organisations to tackle the underlying causes of offending.17
- An enhanced women’s bail service to provide intensive personalised support for up to 500 women in 2010/11.
- Funding for a number of local authorities to provide women-specific family intervention services in 2010/12 as part of a wider approach to support families with multiple problems.
- Support for a project to explore the benefits of such intervention for women with multiple needs who have been in contact with the criminal justice system.18

However, all of these projects have come to an end or face uncertainty about their future funding and sustainability. Not all community support services provide post prison and through the gate support. Support of this type is not available in every area and is not developed to the level needed across the country. There is not enough funding for women-only services, despite these being more effective at dealing with the complex needs of women prisoners. Many women are released from prison into homelessness and unemployment, without custody of their children. The resettlement needs of prisoners with mental health issues is often met with per cent of these prisoners being released into the community without supported housing.10 Remand prisoners receive no financial help from the Prison Service at the point of release, nor are they eligible for practical resettlement support from the Probation Service, even though prisoners can be held on remand for as long as twelve months.12 Similarly, those sentenced to less than twelve months in prison get no statutory support for probation. The vast majority of women prisoners serve sentences shorter than twelve months and therefore receive no offender management, support or guidance on release. Many women who receive help in prison for their substance abuse experience an end to their support when released into the community. A Home Office study into drug related mortality reveals that in the week following release, former prisoners are 40 times more likely to die than the general population, with 90 per cent of these deaths being due to drug-related causes.14

Far too many women who come into contact with the criminal justice system are remanded in custody and given custodial sentences for non-violent crimes. The vast majority of women who are received into prison would be much better served in the community by a network of women’s shelters, support groups and other forms of community provision. A complete restructuring of the women’s prison estate is needed in order to effectively prevent and respond to crime among women, rehabilitation and resettlement of women prisoners in the community, achieve a cost-effective criminal justice system and offer women with complex needs the support and help they need to lead a life away from crime.

Research, planning, evaluation and public awareness raising

Policy:

- Research is needed on women and the criminal justice system in order to understand women and their role in offending, the impact of secondary criminalisation and imprisonment on women, and to reduce reoffending and promote social reintegration (Rule 67).
- Research is also needed on the effects on children by a mother’s imprisonment (Rule 68).
- The media and the public shall be informed about the reasons that lead to women’s entrapment in the criminal justice system and the most effective ways to respond to it in order to enable women’s social reintegration, taking into account the best interest of their children. Research is to form bases for policy and factual information and training to be provided to relevant parties dealing with women and the criminal justice system (Rule 70).

Policy:

- There is very little policy in place to support these recommendations.

In Practice:
Research on women affected by the criminal justice system is undertaken, but this tends to be by voluntary sector organisations, not by the government.

Conclusion

The fundamental guiding principle of the Bangkok Rules is the preference of non-custodial sentencing for non-violent women who do not pose a threat to their society. This value was understood and shared by the signatories of the Rules, including the UK government. It is also a recurring theme in the Cordon report and subsequent policy documents dealing with women and the criminal justice system. The drastic rise in the women’s prison population over the last decade is in stark contrast to this principle; severity of sentencing is simply not consistent with the lack of severity in crimes committed by women.

Women’s role as carers is also grossly neglected in sentencing practice. Care costs are an influential factor when considering custodial sentencing. However, the proliferation of custodial sentencing for women is in breach of this aim, causing unnecessary and avoidable damage to women and their children. Half of all women prisoners receive no visits from family and a large number of children are taken into care as a result of their mothers’ incarceration. Community sentencing as an alternative to prison is thus not only a women’s or human rights issue but also a children’s rights issue. There is a tragic gap between policy and practice in the implementation of the Bangkok Rules in the UK. More work is needed in order for the government to live up to its own international human rights commitments and to carry out its theoretical policy aims. The lack of financial and practical investment in areas such as mental healthcare, substance misuse treatment and women-specific services such as NOMS Pathway 8 and 9 have very real consequences: self-harm rates remain shockingly high across the female prison estate and reoffending rates are staggering, especially for women receiving short custodial sentences. A change in attitude is needed in how women are dealt with in the criminal justice system. Diverting women away from custodial settings and investing in those women who do need to be held in prison is vital if the UK government wishes to be seen as living up to international standards of human rights.
Taking the most hurt people out of society to punish them, in order to teach them how to live within society is, at best futile. Whatever else a prisoner knows, she knows everything there is to know about punishment, because that is exactly what she has grown up with. Whether it is childhood sexual abuse, indifference, neglect; punishment is most familiar to her.

Counselling and Psychological support has an important role to play in the rehabilitation of women, particularly in addressing their traumatic histories, which we will look at in further depth later. Firstly, we will focus on the role therapists play within the Criminal Justice System, and the importance of “getting beyond the pathologising and individualising of women’s crime”.

Prison is not a deterrent. It struggles to be a place of rehabilitation; the re-offending rates show it does not work. This means its sole purpose is that of punishment — an emotionally costly one for many women and a crime far greater than theirs. Our founder said more than twenty years ago this treatment-based history of slavery, highlighting racialised disparities that many believed had been abolished. She also connects the prison sentence as measured in time and the removal of the individual from their ability to perform their civic freedoms as they are related to men, labour, the rise of the individual and capitalism. The Criminal Justice System/Prison Industrial Complex as a whole needs radical reform. Leeder calls us to move beyond the micro level of analysis and map the wider systemic landscape that regards the

"incarceration of women as a part of a political economy which is benefited by warehousing the labor of the global economy and creates profits for the companies that service prisons".

Historically, women have been viewed as mentally unwell and mad, rather than bad when they engage in criminal activities. This has portrayed women in prison as psychologically deficient and has further marginalised these already disenfranchised women. There seems to be an accepted consensus that they are sad. In our shared Euro-American penal history we have incarcerated more women in mental institutions than prison, and there are many women who currently experience both systems, to their detriment. Counselling and psychological support concentrate on the rehabilitation of the individual rather than the rehabilitation of society, thereby avoiding political issues. As therapists, we run the risk of supporting the notion of individualising social problems, thus colluding with the current popular discourse of the neo-liberals and neo-conservatives.

"This treatment-based..."
Women in Prison recognises the system, he positions that we are in contact with the criminal justice system via their difficult and damaged relationships with partners, friends or families involved in criminal behaviour, which all increase their risk of offending. Women’s relationship with substances also has a major impact on offending and re-offending rates. We seek to redress this by supporting women to develop a positive relationship with them and to develop their self esteem and ability to identify positive, safe and nurturing relationships with others. We support and teach women how to better engage with support services and how to develop good working relationships with their support network.

In his critique of counselling and the psychotherapeutic context with women in a criminal justice setting. Williams asserts that “We need to consider how we approach counselling and the psychotherapeutic context with women in a criminal justice setting. Much of the work Women in Prison does with women focuses on supporting them to manage their expectations, in particular their expectations of the external world. Many women present with low self esteem or internal self worth, contrasted with high expectations from outside sources, such as support services. This imbalance causes distress, and our main job is to support them to manage their experiences by raising their self worth and lowering their expectations. By comparison, we as a society continue to demand the impossible from the prison service, voluntary sector, NHS and probation services that are vastly over stretched and under resourced. The women we speak with feel that they have no control, nor power, which mirrors their previous experiences of abuse and neglect. As a woman in prison told us “putting the blade in and watching the blood come down, is the only time I can control something that’s happening in here”.

What is not surprising is that women are self harming and hurting themselves. What is surprising is that we fail to inform ourselves on the real issues adequately, in part because we do not want to believe that these women suffered what they say they have suffered: a situation similar to that of the historic disbelieve of many abused children. Women in prison have often already been unheard, unprotected and unsupported. Consequently, we find that prior to prison they were failed by many different institutions and the wider society, meaning we need to mediate our expectations accordingly regarding meeting women’s complex needs in this context. Mental health services within prisons are not dealing with a comparable population group to community based services.

How women who have experienced trauma, abuse and insecure attachments, neglect and damage and then their response to imprisonment, is an overwhelmingly difficult and specific issue. It requires unique and specialist knowledge and interventions, with a clear gendered focus. But in a context of limited resources as well as political and economic constraints, however well meaning and hard working professionals are within the system, much of the overwhelming need goes unmet.

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We could see a world where we are free to develop our paradigms. When we develop our desire systems and contribute to changing our reality, we can change and be free to define our world and our love relationships with others, and in turn with ourselves. When we understand how these forces interact with each other, our understanding and our love relationships with others will shift. When we understand that the perspective of the world perceived from the person who is suffering is not to be underestimated, and that voice can be important in helping us to understand the root causes in order to see a system that moves towards support and in turn protect the public fully.

We hold that therapy and supporting women to claim their own personal power can and will challenge these systems and contribute to changing our paradigms. When we remove our relationship with oneself and our love of self, it follows that we change our relationship with others, and in turn our desires and values systems will shift. We can see a system in which people are valued not by how much wealth and property we accumulate but rather by the quality of our relationships and connections, a clear move away from the primary of actuarial standards and notions of scarcity.

Women with mental health issues in contact with the criminal justice system have vast experience of social exclusion and can be particularly difficult to engage in mainstream mental health services. When we do engage these women, the perspective of the criminal justice system and how this interacts with their gender, we have chosen to focus our attention on the specific offence of arson. We feel this goes some way to highlighting the different nature of routes into offending for women, their experience within the criminal justice system, including prison, and their routes out of offending. We hope that by highlighting a specific offence it illustrates the importance of adequately informed treatment and therapy for women serving prison sentences. Some of these women will not be released from prison or hospital until they can prove they are no longer a risk to the public but this is dependent on the quality and provision of the treatment available to them. We already know many offender behaviour programmes are oversubscribed and some

Focus Issue: Gender-Specific Mental Healthcare
continued

suitable female offender control group.

In a comparative study of young women who committed arson 20 it was found that girls had greater issues with lateness, truancy, childhood abuse, and suicide ideation than boys. Girls were also more likely to have set fires at their residence. The fires had been set during a crisis time, as an accidental or impulsive act. 21 Cunningham et al noted women had experienced distress and isolation from support before fires were set. 22 The study explored the experiences and meanings of fire-setting, interpreting fire-setting as an attempt to influence others and get help, giving the fire-setter a sense of achievement or control. The act was concluded to be an impulsive responsive act, rather than one which was fully considered and thought through, with a lack of focus on consequences.

Women who set fires are more likely to have suffered from adverse childhood experiences and to be in poor mental health. 23 a study at HMP Holloway of 28 female arsonists found that these women more often have a history of low self esteem, depression, limited communication skills and deficits in anger management than a control group. 24 This is a severely disadvantaged group, who almost invariably have a history of deliberate self-harm, and experience of sexual and or physical abuse as children. 25 Their self-harm was more of a significant management issue than was aggression or violence towards others, indicating not just the personal cost, but also the management costs of women’s self-harm. Women were likely to displace their aggression, and be less assertive: acting out on property due to their inability to confront people directly. Arson was used as an influence over their environment and to improve their self-esteem. 26 Women in Prison has noticed high rates of self-harm in women arsonists, citing a lack of support from prison staff, a lack of understanding and adequately treating these women, particularly in light of the high human and financial cost of arson. 27

A reliable evidence-base for treatment of women arsonists is yet to be established. 28 Women arsonists are dissimilar enough from their male counterparts to require unique assessment and treatment. 29 Women arsonists have a primary personality disorder, especially Borderline Personality Disorder - a serious and mental illness marked by unstable moods, behaviour and relationships. First listed in the DSM-III in 1980, the term borderline is attributed to some people with severe border line personality disorder experiencing brief psychotic episodes; originally it was thought to be atypical or borderline versions of other mental disorders. The question of personality disorder itself is controversial, with some experts regarding the term ‘self’ over the term ‘personality’, 30 a study at HMP Holloway of 28 female arsonists found that these women more often have a history of low self esteem, depression, limited communication skills and deficits in anger management than a control group. 31 This is a severely disadvantaged group, who almost invariably have a history of deliberate self-harm, and experience of sexual and or physical abuse as children. 32 Their self-harm was more of a significant management issue than was aggression or violence towards others, indicating not just the personal cost, but also the management costs of women’s self-harm. Women were likely to displace their aggression, and be less assertive: acting out on property due to their inability to confront people directly. Arson was used as an influence over their environment and to improve their self-esteem. 33 Women in Prison
We need to look in-depth at our actuarial-based risk-adverse institutions and the primacy of monetary cost and benefit analysis, particularly in decisions regarding funding our already overly expensive criminal justice system. The increased privatisation of services and a dismantlement of state provision would be difficult, if even possible, to reverse. The voluntary sector, particularly specific-focused services, are being coerced into quantifying unquantifiable real and meaningful interpersonal changes, which is a costly and ineffective measure of success. Surely, a more cost-effective, humanitarian and rehabilitative alternative to our current custodial estate is within reach?

Therapy has a good position, with its sophisticated style of accountability and professionalism, to stand apart from the system and critique it. As William points out, the era of managerialism has deliberately attacked the practice of professional autonomy. This was an ideological assault on the theory and practices of social workers and probation officers. Counsellors are in a good place to challenge and defend their autonomy, as funding is reserved for the deserving, in a throw-back to Victorian charitable giving. Williams challenges all therapists to be vocal and highlight injustice, paying particular attention to the fact that it is unethical to collude with these gross injustices. From our ethical professional stance, where truth and the quality of genuine relationship are held in high esteem, we want to challenge the strong relationship between corporatism and lies, speak out about the current custodial estate and the need for radical reform of the criminal justice system for women, men and the sake of our democracy.

Programmes for women need to be gender specific, incorporating relational theory, trauma theory and addiction theory and acknowledge women’s experiences of our current patriarchal system.

Conclusion

The indicators of social exclusion as defined in the Social Exclusion Report mirror those identified by NOMS as being at risk of reoffending. In order to address re-offending and rehabilitation needs of women, we need to take social exclusion seriously, and not just turn the debate to social inclusion. We also need to start openly discussing some large concepts and ideas, including androcentrism, patriarchy, capitalism, public awareness, punishment versus rehabilitation, poverty, identity, shame, love, attachment, feminism, loss, abuse, power, equality of opportunity and social justice. These concepts rarely make an appearance when discussing women in the criminal justice system and mental health, beyond the confines of academic institutions. These are important conversations to have, particularly given these difficult economic times, as the narrative of blame in our scarcity culture moves to focus on those without privilege and as the “neo-conservative and neo-liberal strategies have contributed to the off-loading and dismantling of the welfare state which, in turn, lays the blame squarely on the shoulders of individuals for their “wrongdoings”.

Focus Issue: Gender-Specific Mental Healthcare
continued
Monday to Friday
Unlock 7.15
Lunch 12
Lock up 12.20
Unlock 1.30pm
Dinner 5pm
Lock up 6.40pm
Sat & Sun
Unlock 8.30
Lunch 12
Lock up 12.20
Unlock 1.30pm
Dinner 4pm
Lock up 4.40pm

On weekdays we get unlocked at 7.15am. I don’t usually go down for breakfast (cereal, toast, milk, teabags, sugar) as I have a shower the server is closed at 7.30am. We have to be properly dressed to collect our meals. There is outside association 8am-8.30am. If we don’t go outside, we get locked in. At 8.30am we leave the wing and go to work or education. There are those who do in-cell work, or wing workers (cleaners, server, laundry) or unemployed and they stay on the wing. I work in the garden in the morning. I really enjoy being out in the fresh air – rain or shine J. At 11.15 we pack up the tools and get back to the wing by 11.30. I then go, with 4 other women, to pick up the food trollies at 11.30am and take them to Houseblock 2 where they are unloaded in the server. Lunch is about 12 & is usually a sandwich, or burger & chips or pizza & chips, a packet of crisps & piece of fruit.

We get locked in at 12.20 & unlocked at 1.30 & go back to work or education. In the afternoons I do orange band duties – cleaning, collecting rubbish & recycling, cleaning the sterile area etc. I finish at 4.30, then go to collect the food trollies again & take them to the wings. We have dinner at 5pm. At 5.30pm I mentor a Toe by Toe learner (reader scheme) for about 20 minutes, then I make my phone calls. I speak to my sons almost every day and keep in touch with friends.

On Thursdays I get to the gym 5.6pm & do Line Dancing. Weekends I am on duty as orange band & sometimes go to the polytunnel to water two plants, or there may be a cell that needs cleaning. We do bio hazards (blood, vomit, excrement YUK!). We get paid extra for that. I go to the gym on Saturday afternoon for line dancing. Also I collect the food trollies for lunch and dinner.

Sundays, orange band duties included handing out clean bedding & collecting dirty bedding from HB2. Again collecting food trollies for lunch and dinner. Sometimes I go to chapel in the morning & there’s a choir in the afternoon. I try to keep busy.

In the long hours during lock up, I do watch a lot of TV. I also like painting and making cards. I read a lot of books, letters. I also do a distance learning course – well, it was put on hold because there were assignments I was unable to do in closed prison – but still study permaculture and will re-start the course if & when I get to open prison. I quite enjoy my “lock-in” periods. I find I can relax & just have time for myself. For me, it is vitally important for my mental health to have time alone & my own space and privacy. I have a lot of emotional pain to deal with and the time alone enables me to function day to day & even enjoy my daily routine.

Without this privacy and “me-time”, alone, I think I would go mad. This is a big worry for me for when I move on to open conditions, as I have been told there are only dormitories in open prison & there is absolutely no privacy.
A Day In The Life
continued

Monday to Friday I get up at 6.30am as we have to be up and dressed for check by 7.30am. If we are not up and ready we get a warning. Anyway I get up at 6.30am get in the shower and get ready. After shower, I’ve some toast and a cup of coffee.

By then it is check time, staff come on the house and “shout” check and we tell them are room number and name. 8am roll is correct we can leave the house people go for meals.

8.15am work time till 11.45am. Monday I’m in beauty all day. Tuesday I’m off in the morning. Tuesday pm in chapel cleaning. Wednesday all day in Education. Thursday all day in chapel. Friday am in chapel.

We can use phone, shower etc when we want. Chili in are rooms or watch DVDs or write letters, do course work, chill with the other women. Visits on a Tuesday, Sat, Sun pm.

Saturday, Sunday
Up 8am for check at 8.15 or 8.30am go to dinne room for breakfast. Same things you can do in the week but no Education and no work. Chapel does courses, knitting weekends. Gym do things.

Library as well.

Dinner same time

Post 3.45pm till 4m

Tea 4.30pm

Back on house for check 5.15pm

Same on house

7.30pm check again.

They could be girls fighting or shouting at each other some days.

A lot of Bullying and staff don’t always do anything.

I’ve been Bullied in here and all staff told me to do was put UBRs in and then nothing happen.
Life in a category ‘E’ holding prison is not what I expected.

Monday to Friday we get unlocked at 8am and have to be ready for work by 8.45. This gives us an opportunity to have breakfast which usually consists of cold toast by the time it reaches our plate with strawberry jam or cereal unless we purchase additional food from our weekly canteen. I often have peanut butter!

At 8.45 movement is called and we all head back to the main door to be searched and sign out. I don’t actually have to move far as I work as a classroom assistant on the house block. I have been doing this job now for 3 months and enjoy helping other prisoners during the work skill courses to explore their criminal record and the affect it might have when they leave prison as well as helping to write CVs, disclosure letters and undertaking mock interviews. The dynamics of the group vary dramatically each week which continually provides us with a fresh challenge. I was initially shocked at the low levels of literacy within the prison, having been an English teacher prior to coming to prison, but it is now something that I have come to accept. I occasionally take the lessons if the tutor has other jobs to do but usually assist, ensure all resources are photocopied and I am continually trying to update course material, writing lesson plans and making new resources to suit the needs of the women on the course. Work for the morning finishes at 11.45 am when we are return to the house block for lunch. I am lucky, I live on the enhanced block so lunch time is not so much of an issue on the outside where it can get earlier and earlier. As soon as we are locked up and I’m asleep, I see it as another day. I like the time when I am locked up as it is peaceful unless you have issues on the outside where it can become frustrating.

Unfortunately I was in prison when my Dad died and sitting locked in a cell, being unable to speak to anyone in my family and not knowing what was happening outside of my four walls was horrendous. Looking back, I wonder how I managed to cope. You get used to the routine after a while and get used to being locked in your room. At the weekend the routine is essentially the same but we get unlocked at 8.15 and get locked up for an hour and 15 minutes a lunchtime and at 5.15pm in the evening for the night. It is a longer lock up and I always hope that there will be good films on to pass the time!

I have recently started a distance learning course with Stonebridge, which has been funded through WIP and the Prison education trust; I enjoy having the time to do something productive and feel that I am making a start to having a positive future when I leave. I had a good job before but now I am aspiring to start up a business. At least the 15 hours a day locked in my room allows me to think about my future and make plans – when else do you ever get uninterrupted time!

So life in the day of a prisoner is often boring but survivable! I see little rehabilitation happen unlike the general public would benefit from and I don’t feel rehabilitated! But then, I don’t think I needed to be. Prison is the punishment – the reduced contact with my family and the loss of freedom (although I do get a visit a week from friends and family – I’m lucky).

A typical day for me in Jail

I wake up at 6.30 am, get a shower (have a shower in my pad, as I’m on wings), by 7am I’m dressed. Have my breakfast whilst listening to the news on t.v. 7.45am we get unlocked, I fill my flask & empty my bin.

Go for my morning treatments with either in-mates, who are also on medication.

Once I get back I have my cup of coffee & fag.

8.45am get shouted for work. I go on movement 2 as I’m in education.

In morning I study literacy at level 2, which is an equivalent to grades A-C. Return from work at 11.30am, I fill my flask and we get hanged in till 1.15pm. Lunch starts at 1.15 & each wing gets called to the dining hall at a time.

Ensure all resources are photocopied and I am continually trying to update course material, writing lesson plans and making new resources to suit the needs of the women on the course. Work for the morning finishes at 11.45am when we are return to the house block for lunch. I am lucky, I live on the enhanced house block so lunch time is not so much of an ordeal but my memory of the induction wings and other house blocks was that dinner time was like “feeding time at the zoo”. The portions were too small and the food not at all appetising. Unfortunately, we don’t receive better for on the enhanced block but at least the queueing process is more civilised. After lunch at 12.30 we get locked up for an hour and a half until afternoon work. I usually use this time to write letters to my friends and family – I am fortunate a get a lot.

At 2 pm we get unlocked and we go to work again. I am still a classroom assistant but the afternoon is either a customer service course or volunteer course depending on the rotation. This lesson goes on until 4.45pm when again we return to the house blocks for dinner.

The particular course I assist with, the behaviour of the women seems to be okay as ground rules are set immediately. Of course sometimes we do experience problems with women being unnecessarily rude but the appropriate action is taken.

A lot of the time, around the prison, I observe women refusing to go to work because they can’t be bothered or pretending to be sick. They punishment seems to be to sit in their cell and pretend to be sick.

For me is the punishment – the reduced contact with my family and the loss of freedom (although I do get a visit a week from friends and family – I’m lucky).

The punishment for us is being away from family and friends which for many is not enough of a deterrent to persuade them to not want to come back. I thought that prison, as well as being a punishment for the crimes we have committed, would be a time where discipline and respect would be instilled in every individual from the moment they enter the building.

But this doesn’t seem to happen. After dinner, we have an opportunity to go outside during association for an hour. We can walk around the yard, usually in a triangle shape. During this time we can also read the daily papers which on our block are kept in the reading room. I often use this time to make phone calls to my family and friends. We can use the phone at any time, morning, lunchtime and the evening which is a privilege I didn’t think would exist; although the calls are very expensive! We can top up our credit anytime during the week but our wages only drop into our account on a Friday afternoon. I try to stay out of my cell during association as we get locked up for long enough during the evenings.

At 6.45 we have to be behind our doors, having gathered hot and cold water in flasks. Fortunately, I have a mini travel kettle so can have a hot drink when I desire. We then get locked up until the 8.50am the following morning. Unlike in prison, we all have flat screen TV’s with all the digital channels. I spend most of my time listening to music on 4music as I don’t really watch that much t.v. I also spend the evenings knitting – a skill which I’ve learnt since I’ve been in prison - and writing books. I always look forward to bed time, which for me is the punishment – the reduced contact with my family and the loss of freedom (although I do get a visit a week from friends and family – I’m lucky).

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Unfortunately I was in prison when my Dad died and sitting locked in a cell, being unable to speak to anyone in my family and not knowing what was happening outside of my four walls was horrendous. Looking back, I wonder how I managed to cope. You get used to the routine after a while and get used to being locked in your room.

At the weekend the routine is essentially the same but we get unlocked at 8.15 and get locked up for an hour for long enough during the evenings.

A day in the life continued

A typical day for me in Jail

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In morning I study literacy at level 2, which is an equivalent to grades A-C. Return from work at 11.30am, I fill my flask and we get hanged in till 1.15pm. Lunch starts at 1.15 & each wing gets called to the dining hall at a time.

2pm back to work, where I work in education studying IT - clait advance, which I really enjoy as I like challenges & I learn new techniques on the computer every session.

I return from work at 4pm. Make a brew & fag and chill with my friends to catch up on what’s gone on! I share out interesting that’s happened…

4.30pm we get banged in till 5.30pm so the officers can have their tea.

Again each wing gets called at a time for their tea.

I have my tea in dining hall, if it’s a sandwich pack I’ve chosen I usually have my pudding & fetch back my tea-pack to the wing.

Ring home everyday after 6pm chat to my beautiful family. For my evening medication once I’ve done that, I play cards with my friends, we have a laugh, play time flies by.

Get banged in at 7.15pm. As soon as I get locked in I clean my room & straight after I jump in he shower. Once in my pjaras’s I watch all the soaps, write letters to family & friends.

If I get homework I do that too in the evening. If there’s a good film on film 4 I watch a movie at 9pm.

12am is my limit to stay awake till Mon- Fri.

On weekends I get up at 8am. Sat/Sundays we stay in-bed. Unlock at 8.45 till 12.15pm. We get our brunch at 10.30 am. I have a lie in at 12.15pm–2pm. When I’m up’ again’ I chill with my friend, playing cards, from 2pm-5pm. At hang-up I clean my room polish it (once a week) on a Saturday.

For the rest of the evening I watch telly or listen to my music if nothing’s on. My typical day/weekends in jail

The punishment for us is being away from family and friends which for many is not enough of a deterrent to persuade them to not want to come back. I thought that prison, as well as being...
Weekday

‘A Day in the Life of a Prisoner’

6.30am – I get up, have a coffee and a cigarette.

7.00am – Have a wash, get dressed, then watch ‘The Breakfast Fix’ on 4music.

7.45am – Get unlocked and go into the server. Put the toaster on, and toast the bread for 36 women.

8.00am – Landing gets unlocked, so serve women toast x 2, milk and 1 Golf-park.

8.15 – Sweep and mop the server.

8.30am – Movement called to Work + Education, I’m back in my cell, but unlocked, my pad mate goes to work.

8.45-10.55am – Watch tv, have few cigarettes and enjoy a chat with padmate and a few letters.

10.45am – A Saturday morning between 9.45-11.30, I have a movement slip, I go to N.A. on over to see me, if I am allowed and I also see the detox doctor and it took about 4 weeks to get my methadone chart written off.

11am – ‘Klaster’ time on Kiss FM, I hour of old school.

11.30am – Servery trolley has to be collected.

11.45am – Movement back to HB’s.

11.55am – Serve ladies lunch.

12.15pm – Return trolley to kitchen then phone my Nain + Partner.

12.25pm – Me or pad mate get 4 flasks of hot water.

12.30 – Lock up.

13.00pm – Unlock, Work and Education called

13.45pm – Get a mop + bucket, clean our cell

3pm-4pm – Read or listen to music

4.45 Tea and early lock up.

Mon-Fri = Unlock 8pm- Breakfast – toast and cereal

5.30-8.40 = Movement – To work + Education

8.45 – Movement back to house – block ready for dinner

12.30 – Lock up

2 pm – Unlock – Movement to work and education

10.15+15.15 – Juice break

4.45 – Movement back to house - block for tea, shower and association, unlocked until 6.45

Fri evening Early lock up 5.15

Sat – Unlock 8.15, breakfast boiled egg Toast and Cereal out until afternoon

lock up

12.45 – 2 – 2.15 – unlock until 5.15 – The same routine for Sunday

Visits – Sat = Thurs no visits on Fridays

Morning visits are legal.

After unlock and breakfast I have my meals before I go to work, I am a class room assistant I help the teacher with some work plus keeping the class settled and sorting out any problems. This is the same routine from Monday to Friday.

During the week my C.A.R.A.T.S’s comes to the prison to help the teachers or even the officers, then they expect you to report everything back to them but you can’t always do that cause it ain’t right. So they only get to know what we think they need to know.

I have helped out myself and I’ve had people that will only talk to me, they will not do anything for the teachers or even the officers, then they expect you to report everything back to them but you can’t always do that cause it ain’t right. So they only get to know what we think they need to know.

A few officers are very nice but even then you still don’t tell them too much.

I don’t think the officers give enough support to the prisoners, and sometimes there attitude stinks! We have a lot of people in here with special needs but they are not always catered for, and some other in-mates try and look after them but it shouldn’t be down to us.

On a Tuesday morning I go to care room assistant I help the teacher with some work plus keeping the class settled and sorting out any problems – stuff that happened to me in the past, which I do find really helpful.

I have helped out myself and I’ve had people that will only talk to me, they will not do anything for the teachers or even the officers, then they expect you to report everything back to them but you can’t always do that cause it ain’t right. So they only get to know what we think they need to know.

A few officers are very nice but even then you still don’t tell them too much.

The health care hear is rubbish, I have to have strong painkillers for my back three times a day, sometimes they would tell me my prescription has run out then I have to book the doctor which could be anything from 2/3 weeks so I have to keep on at them to get my meds sorted. I even had to do a sit out of which I got nicked for.

I am supposed to be able to talk to my daughter every 2 wks, it has taken them 3 wks to do something and that was only because I got the Oscar one involved, so I am expecting to have my phone call this Wednesday 23rd25.

When I’m in my cell at night I read a lot, watch a bit of TV and sometimes mark people’s work.

I don’t think the officers give enough support to the prisoners, and sometimes there attitude stinks! We have a lot of people in here with special needs but they are not always catered for, and some other in-mates try and look after them but it shouldn’t be down to us.
### A note on data

The data presented in this report is the result of a combination of primary and secondary desk-based research. Most of the data has been drawn from the public domain, mainly from reports by HM Inspectorate of Prisons and the Independent Monitoring Board as well as a variety of Ministry of Justice publications such as the Safety in Custody report. The primary data has been obtained through Freedom of Information requests submitted to the Ministry of Justice. Moreover, the Policy and Campaigns department at Women in Prison is in a unique position as its work is informed by anecdotal evidence provided by staff working directly with women prisoners in all women’s prisons in England.

Where possible, we have attempted to present uniform fact files for each woman’s prison in the UK, containing easily comparable like-for-like data about the facilities and programmes available in each prison. However, due to the varying nature of reports by bodies such as HM Inspectorate of Prisons, the amount of information available in the public domain differs slightly from prison to prison, hence the slight variation in fact files between prisons. Moreover, as these reports are not published on an annual basis, some prison fact files contain more recent information than others.

We attempted to gather up-to-date information on each prison establishment through Freedom of Information requests. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Justice was unable to respond to all the Freedom of Information Requests we submitted, resulting in gaps in this report’s fact files. The requests left unanswered were:

- Number of prisoners on offending behaviour programmes at the time of request
- Number of women in segregation during 2011
- Number of days locked down during 2011
- Number of adjudications during 2011
- Number of Control & Restraints during 2011
- Number of formal complaints by prisoners during 2011
- Number of recalls during 2011
- Number of full searches during 2011
- Number of babies born during 2011
- Number of babies born on MBUs during 2011
- Number of Releases on Temporary License during 2011
- Number of prisoners accessing education at the time of request
- Number of prisoners accessing vocational or skills training at the time of request
- Number of Full-time/Part-time training/education places at the time of request
- Accredited course/training leading to a qualification at the time of request
- One-to-one guidance at the time of request
- Number of prisoners in prison work at the time of request
- Number of hours worked in a week – highest/lowest/average at the time of request
- Weekly wage – highest/lowest/average at the time of request
- Number of women working in the community at the time of request
- The Ministry of Justice holds limited information about privately contracted prisons as these prisons are not under the same obligation as their public counterparts to supply the Ministry of Justice with information. The contractor, as part of its contract, must ensure compliance with all the rules and regulations applicable to the operation of public sector prisons. While a contracted prison is required to provide the National Offender Management Service with specified information as part of the contract, all other information will belong to the contractor. Therefore, the information about privately run prisons that is centrally held by NOMS is limited. Consequently, the fact files in this report on HMP Bronzefield and HMP Peterborough are sparser than those for the other prisons.

Saddly, the Scottish Prison Service was unwilling to answer any of the Freedom of Information requests submitted to them, hence the lack of information in this report about HMP Compton Vale.

The sections titled “A day in the life of a woman prisoner” are the result of written invitations given to a select number of women residing in all prisons throughout England. As such, they are not intended to be representative of the women’s prison population as a whole but are intended to provide a personal account of an individual’s experience of her day-to-day life in prison. These personal accounts all appear anonymised, unabridged and unedited.

Readers may be interested in additional information that was left out of this report, such as profiles of the prisoners that make up the women’s prison population, including age, ethnicity and nationality. This information is available in HM Inspectorate of Prisons reports for such individual prison establishment. These reports also contain information on prisoners’ length of stay and sentence length as well as the status of prisoners held.

Other information left out of this report that may nevertheless be of interest to the reader can be found on Women in Prison’s website. This includes a full list, provided to us by the Ministry of Justice, of resettlement and support service providers across the prison estate. Please see [www.womeninprison.org.uk](http://www.womeninprison.org.uk).

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<td>HMP Compton Vale – Scotland</td>
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039
THE WOMEN’S PRISON ESTATE

PRISON PROFILES: THE WOMEN’S PRISON ESTATE IN ENGLAND

Female/male governors
Female: 7  Male: 6

Public/private prisons (name of contractor if private)
11 Public prisons: HMP Askham Grange, HMP Downview, HMP Drake Hall, HMP East Sutton Park, HMP Eastwood park, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway, HMP New Hall, HMP Send, HMP Styal.  2 Private prisons: HMP Bronzefield and HMP Peterborough, both run by Sodexo.

Open/closed prisons

Average annual cost per place (2011/12)
£40,989

Population - capacity/highest/lowest in the year (2011)
On 31 December 2011 there were 4,060 women in prison.  This figure was 1 per cent higher than the figure on the same date the previous year.

Capacity: 4,574
Highest: 4,460
Lowest: 3,871

Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)
Untried: 4,333
Convicted unsentenced: 2,837
Sentenced: 7,721
Total: 14,891
Women constituted 8.4 per cent of total first receptions into prison in 2011.

According to Crispin Blunt, receptions were down 11% for women prisoners for the first quarter in 2011-12 from the previous year.  However, this is because the number of receptions was unusually high in the year 2011 due to the public disorder in August 2011; in the quarter ending September 2011, first receptions were up 2% for females compared to the quarter ending September 2010.

Average rate of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)
4.5%

Average rate of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)
4.6%
INCIDENTS

Total number of self harm incidents (2011) There was a total of 8,811 self-harm incidents across the women’s estate in 2011. 1,233 women self-harmed throughout the year. There were 2,105 self-harm incidents per 1,000 prisoners (compared to 195 for men). 295 individual women out of 1,000 self-harmed. There were 71 self-harm incidents per individuals.

Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011) 2

Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011) 5

Number of assault incidents (2011) 701 50 out of these were classed as serious. The assault rate in women’s prisons was 167 assaults per 1,000 prisoners.

Number of adjudications (2010) 150 adjudications per 100 prisoners (compared to 124 adjudications per 100 prisoners for men)

Number of prisoners returned to closed conditions (2011/12) In the year April 2011 to March 2012, 18 women were returned from HMP Ashlam Grange to closed conditions. During 2011/12, 46 women from East Sutton Park were returned to closed conditions.

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

Prisons with Mother and Baby Units

There are seven Mother and Baby Units within women’s prisons in England. These are located at HMP Askham Grange, HMP Bronzefield, HMP Eastwood Park, HMP Holloway, HMP New Hall, HMP Peterborough and HMP Styal.

The national capacity is 75 places and each Unit has the capacity to accommodate one set of twins, totaling 82 spaces for babies.

Number of babies born

Prison Service figures for April 2005–July 2008 showed that 283 children were born to women prisoners (almost two births a week). There is no up-to-date, centrally held information on the number of babies born to women in prison.

Number of babies born (2012) 46

Number of babies under 18 months on Mother and Baby Units (2012) 246

Number of applications to Mother and Baby Units (March 2011–Feb 2012) 116

Number of applications to MBUs approved (March 2011–Feb 2012) 34

Average rate of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license across the estate (2011/12) 99.9%

EDUCATION/TRAINING

Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes across the estate (2011/12) 29.5

Average rate of education and training on release across the estate (2011/12) 17.1%

WORK

Average rate of employment on release across the estate (2011/12) 16%
Main offence

In July 2010–June 2011, 80% of women entering custody under sentence had committed a non-violent offence, compared with 70% of men. Theft and handling stolen goods was the most common offence that women were serving a custodial sentence for during the same period. They accounted for 34% of all women serving custody sentences.

Out of the 47,800 women found guilty of a crime at all courts in 2011, 52 per cent of women were found guilty of theft and handling stolen goods. The most common convictions, and the number of women convicted in each offence group, were:

- Theft and handling stolen goods: 24,900
- Fraud and forgery: 5,900
- Other: 5,100
- Violence against the person: 4,800
- Drug offences: 4,400
- Burglary: 1,200
- Robbery: 600
- Criminal damage: 800
- Motor vehicle theft: 200
- Sexual offences: 100
- Total: 47,800

Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate

28% of women in prison have no previous convictions – more than double the figure for men (15%).

51% of women leaving prison are reconvicted within one year – for those serving sentences of less than 12 months this increases to 62%.

For those women who have served more than 10 previous custodial sentences the reoffending rate rises to 88%.

ASKHAM GRANGE

**PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI ASKHAM GRANGE**

**Governor** Marian Mahoney

**Private or public (name of contractor if private)** Public

**Open/Closed** Open

**Annual cost per place (2011/12)** £29,263

**Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)**

Population on 31 December 2011: 120

Capacity: 128

Highest: 128

Lowest: 120

Average (2011/12): 122

**Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)** Askmah Grange is a training establishment and therefore does not receive new receptions. Any receptions are transfers from local prisons.

**Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)** 0%

**Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)** 0%

**Number of female/male prison officers**

Female: 34

Male: 5

Total: 39

**Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in posts (on 31 January 2012)**

- Operational managers: 4 funded, 4 in-post
- Principal officers: none
- Senior officers: 4 funded, 4 in-post
- Prison officers: 203 funded, 197 in-post

**Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit** No

**Lifer’s unit** Yes

**Addictive treatment unit** HMP Askham Grange is piloting a Drug Recovery Wing for short-sentenced women with continuity of treatment between the prison and the community.

**Resettlement unit** Yes

**Therapeutic community** No

**Dedicated first-night unit** Yes

**Training centre** Yes

**Specialist function for foreign nationals** No

There were 5 foreign nationals at the time of the latest inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons.

**Family visiting centre** Yes

**Separation & Care unit** There is no Segregation Unit at Askham Grange, any resident needing to be kept from others long term, would be transferred to a closed establishment.

**Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)** Dormitories (max 6 people)

**Time prisoners allowed outside in a day** 30 minutes

**Number ofHome Detention Curfews (April 2010–March 2011)** 119

**Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate**

28% of women in prison have no previous convictions – more than double the figure for men (13%).

51% of women leaving prison are reconvicted within one year – for those serving sentences of less than 12 months this increases to 62%.

For those women who have served more than 10 previous custodial sentences the reoffending rate rises to 88%.

**Main offence**

- Theft and handling stolen goods: 24,900
- Fraud and forgery: 5,900
- Other: 5,100
- Violence against the person: 4,800
- Drug offences: 4,400
- Burglary: 1,200
- Robbery: 600
- Criminal damage: 800
- Motor vehicle theft: 200
- Sexual offences: 100
- Total: 47,800

**Out of the 47,800 women found guilty of a crime at all courts in 2011, 52 per cent of women were found guilty of theft and handling stolen goods. The most common convictions, and the number of women convicted in each offence group, were:**

- Theft and handling stolen goods: 24,900
- Fraud and forgery: 5,900
- Other: 5,100
- Violence against the person: 4,800
- Drug offences: 4,400
- Burglary: 1,200
- Robbery: 600
- Criminal damage: 800
- Motor vehicle theft: 200
- Sexual offences: 100
- Total: 47,800

**Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate**

28% of women in prison have no previous convictions – more than double the figure for men (1%).

51% of women leaving prison are reconvicted within one year – for those serving sentences of less than 12 months this increases to 62%.

For those women who have served more than 10 previous custodial sentences the reoffending rate rises to 88%.

**ASKHAM GRANGE**

**PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI ASKHAM GRANGE**

**Governor** Marian Mahoney

**Private or public (name of contractor if private)** Public

**Open/Closed** Open

**Annual cost per place (2011/12)** £29,263

**Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)**

Population on 31 December 2011: 120

Capacity: 128

Highest: 128

Lowest: 120

Average (2011/12): 122

**Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)** Askmah Grange is a training establishment and therefore does not receive new receptions. Any receptions are transfers from local prisons.

**Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)** 0%

**Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)** 0%

**Number of female/male prison officers**

Female: 34

Male: 5

Total: 39

**Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in posts (on 31 January 2012)**

- Operational managers: 4 funded, 4 in-post
- Principal officers: none
- Senior officers: 4 funded, 4 in-post
- Prison officers: 203 funded, 197 in-post

**Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit** No
### Employment on release rate (2011/12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>2011/12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>51 placements in community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment on release rate (2011/12)</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community (2011/12)

- Gardens: Average 31.28 hours per week - 6 places available
- Non-curriculum IT courses such as digital audio editing
- Work in the gym, catering
- Housekeeping, work in the library, work in the gardens, work in the gym, catering
- Non-curriculum IT courses such as digital audio editing
- Work that keeps prison running: Gardens: Average 31.28 hours per week - 6 places available

### Number of family days (2011)

- One general open day and 73 individual family days
- Acorn House provides overnight maisonette accommodation for residents and their children in a secluded location within the establishment grounds. It requires mothers to carry out usual domestic duties such as cooking, cleaning and bathing time

### Average distance from home address (2011/12)

- 78 miles

### Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released from prison in 2008)

- Reoffending rates: 14.7%
- Women prisoners: 109
- Sentences of 12 months or more

### Support Services/Resettlement Advice

- Drug treatment programmes available e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programmes)
- IDTS: From April 2012, HMP Askham Grange will form part of the second tranche of Drug Recovery Wing pilots

- Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATS (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-cars), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FSR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)
- CARATS

- Bank accounts enabled: Yes
- Banking partnership with NatWest

### Profile of Prisoners Held

#### Average distance from home address (2011/12)

- 78 miles

#### Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released from prison in 2008)

- Reoffending rates: 16.7%
- Women prisoners: 48
- Two year reoffending rates for women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008: Women prisoners: 48
- Reoffending rates: 16.7%
- Two year reoffending rates for women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more in 2008: Women prisoners: 48
- Reoffending rates: 14.7%
### MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

| **Mother and Baby Unit (capacity)** | Yes | 12 rooms providing space for 12 mothers and 13 babies  
Babies are allowed to stay for 18 months |
| **Number of family days in a year (1 January–31 December 2011)** | Monthly family days and extended children’s visits |

### EDUCATION/TRAINING

| **Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)** | 26.92 |
| **Number of prisoners in education** | 140 available education places, 125 of which are filled  
The prison provides a range of educational opportunities for women whose average stay is only six weeks and whose education needs are basic. For those serving longer periods at HMP/YOI Bronzefield the opportunities are fewer.  
35 women were doing distance learning courses in May 2011, including Open University |

### WORK

| **Number of prisoners in prison work** | 420 work and activity places available, including 140 places in education, 85% of which are filled  
Type of prison work available  
Work such as jewellery and card making, has replaced previous basic packing jobs.  
Women working in areas such as in the kitchen, gardens and cleaning have opportunities to develop work skills though these are not always formally recognised |
| **Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community** | No |
| **Employment on release rate (2011/12)** | 61% |

### SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

| **Drug treatment programmes available e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programmes)** | IDTS |
| **Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATS (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-cars), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOW (Focusing On Resettlement), BSIR (Building Skills For Recovery)** | CARATS  
Samaritans listener scheme  
Top by toe reading scheme  
Support for women who had been involved in sex work, links with a rape counselling agency, support for women who have suffered domestic abuse  
Art, dance, yoga, singing classes  
Problem solving and managing peer pressure group  
Courses on anger management, life assessment, self-esteem |

---

### INCIDENTS

#### Number of women in segregation

At the time of the latest inspectorate report, on average, six women a month relocated to the segregation unit, usually for short periods of time although a few women usually on restricted status were held there for long periods. This included the two women located there at the time of the latest prison inspection, one of whom was on restricted status and had spent three years in segregation with only brief interruptions.

#### Number of self harm incidents (2011)

170

#### Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)

9

#### Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)

9

#### Number of assault incidents (2011)

222

#### Number of adjudications (1 January to 23 October 2011)

655

#### Number of Control & Restraints/physical restraints (February–July 2010)

177 incidents of use of force, in most cases to prevent women from applying ligatures to themselves.

#### Number of formal complaints by prisoners (in 6 months leading up to inspection (23 October 2011)

Average of 204 complaints a month. The biggest category was about health care, followed by staff, property and finance. A further 291 had been submitted under confidential access.

---

### Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)

| Yes 20 |
| Yes 20 |
| No 46 |

### Family visiting centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family visits room</th>
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</table>

### Separation & Care unit

| Yes |

### Time prisoners allowed outside in a day

30 minutes

### “Time unlocked”

Average number of weekend hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (2010/11)

9.9 hours

### Number of Home Detention Curfews

169

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### INCOME

#### Number of women in segregation

Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12) 0.17

#### Number of formal complaints by prisoners (in 6 months leading up to inspection (23 October 2011)

Average of 204 complaints a month. The biggest category was about health care, followed by staff, property and finance. A further 291 had been submitted under confidential access.

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### Women in prison: Fact Files

Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12) 0.17

#### Number of female/male prison officers

MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Bronzefield is privately run. However, HM Inspectorate of Prison stated at the time of their last inspection that there is “too high a proportion of male officers for a women’s prison”, sometimes resulting in all personal officers being male.

#### Young Offender’s Institute/ Young women’s unit

No

#### Life’s unit

Yes  
There were 13 women serving life sentences and seven women serving indeterminate sentences for Public Protection at the time of the latest inspection by HM Inspectorate of Prisons. There were a further 46 potential lifers and IPPs on remand leading up to inspection (on 23 October 2011)

#### Addictive treatment unit

No

#### Resettlement unit

Yes 15  
Resettlement unit

#### Therapeutic community

No

#### Dedicated first-night unit

No 16

#### Training centre

No

#### Specialist function for foreign nationals

Specialist support and independent immigration advice services for foreign nationals  
Foreign nationals account for 30% of population

#### Family visiting centre

Family visits room

#### Separation & Care unit

Yes

#### Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)

Four residential units, each holding 135 women

#### Time prisoners allowed outside in a day

30 minutes

### “Time unlocked”

Average number of weekend hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (2010/11)

9.9 hours

### Number of Home Detention Curfews

169

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### WORK

#### Number of prisoners in prison work

420 work and activity places available, including 140 places in education, 85% of which are filled

#### Type of prison work available

Work such as jewellery and card making, has replaced previous basic packing jobs.  
Women working in areas such as in the kitchen, gardens and cleaning have opportunities to develop work skills though these are not always formally recognised

#### Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community

No

#### Employment on release rate (2011/12)

61%

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### SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

#### Drug treatment programmes available e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programmes)

IDTS

#### Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATS (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-cars), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOW (Focusing On Resettlement), BSIR (Building Skills For Recovery)

CARATS  
Samaritans listener scheme  
Top by toe reading scheme  
Support for women who had been involved in sex work, links with a rape counselling agency, support for women who have suffered domestic abuse  
Art, dance, yoga, singing classes  
Problem solving and managing peer pressure group  
Courses on anger management, life assessment, self-esteem

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The new HMP Inverclyde will also be able to accommodate women.

The Commission for Women Offenders also suggests that the Government considers using HMP Low Moss for another women's wing.

### PRISON PROFILE: HMP CORNTON VALE

**Governor**  
Kate Donegan

**Private or public (name of contractor if private)**  
Public (Scottish Prison Service)

**Open/Closed**  
Closed

**Population – operational capacity/highest/average**  
(2010–11)  
Capacity: 309 places with an assessed operational limit of 440 places

**Highest: 377**

**Average (Cornton Vale): 329**

**Average (total female population): 435**

**Number of Receptions (2008–09)**  
2338

**Young Offender’s Institute/ Young Women’s Unit**  
No

**Lifer’s unit**  
Yes

**Dedicated first-night unit**  
Yes  
Capacity: 14

**Separation & Care unit**  
Free cells are used for women at risk of self-harming. There are also two anti-ligature cells.  
A new separation and care unit is being built and was scheduled to be finished in June 2012.

**Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)**  
There are six house blocks within the perimeter, and an Independent Living Unit with a capacity of 24 spaces adjacent.

**Combination of single cells, double cells and dorms**

**Number of Home Detention Curfews**  
Between 32–40 prisoners on Home Detention Curfew

### MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

**Mother and Baby Unit**  
Seven mother and baby spaces

**Number of family days in a year**  
Family days are available

**Number of Releases On Temporary License**  
(October 2010–September 2011)  
50
EDUCATION/TRAINING

Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications

Hairdressing and beauty therapy10

WORK

Type of prison work available

Hairdressing, industrial cleaning11

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

Other programmes/initiatives available, e.g. TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)

Listener scheme16

DOWNSVIEW

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI DOWNSVIEW

Governor

Louise Spencer1

Private or public (name of contractor if private)

Public2

Open/Closed

Closed3

Annual cost per place (2011/12)

£36 9404

Population - operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)

Population on 31 December 2011: 2915

Capacity: 291 (January-October)

327 (November)

357 (December)6

Highest: 3077

Lowest: 274

Average (2011/12): 2958

Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)

Untried: 42

Convicted unsentenced: 17

Sentenced: 359

Total: 94

Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)

0 10

Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)

0 11

Number of female/male prison officers

Female: 49

Male: 42

Total: 91 12

Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)

Operational managers: 6 funded; 4 in-post

Principal officers: 5 funded; 4 in-post

Senior officers: 29 funded; 19 in-post

Prison officers: 94 funded; 91 in-post 13

Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit

Yes

Josephine Butler Unit for 15–18 year olds

Capacity: 16 14

Lifer’s unit

Yes15

Addictive Treatment unit

No

Resettlement unit

Yes

40 beds16

Therapeutic community

No

Dedicated first-night unit

No 17

Training Centre

Yes18

Specialist function for foreign nationals

Yes

There were 70 Foreign nationals at the time of the latest inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons19

Family visiting centre

There is no specific family visiting centre; the gymnasium is used for hosting family days20

Separation & Care unit

Yes

The unit also takes prisoners from Send which has no separation unit21

Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)

Singles, two doubles22

Time prisoners allowed outside in a day

30 minutes23

“Time unlocked”

Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)

10.2 hours24

Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011)

5825

INCIDENTS

Number of self harm incidents (2011) 39326

Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011) 1 in 201127

Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011) 1 28

Number of assault incidents (2011) 40 29

MOTHERS AND BABIES

Mother and Baby unit

No

Number of family days in a year (1 January–31 December 2011)

Seven family visit days30

Some women can spend quality time with their children in the “Stopping Stones” flats just outside the prison31

Number of visits a year (2011)

Official: 605

Social: 3 504

Total: 4 109 32

Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)

100 33

Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)

87 34

EDUCATION/TRAINING

Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)

28.5 35

Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications

Variety of vocational training courses and NVQ opportunities including Information, advice and Guidance and Pruning plants36

Classes include Art, Basic Education, Computer studies, Cookery, Crafts, Creative writing, English, Key skills, Life and Social skills, Literacy, Maths, Numeracy, Open University, Pottery37

Education and training on release rate (2011/12)

26.6% 38
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programmes)

Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice, and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)

CARAT 'Leads' have been appointed for all nine current NOMS pathways and they meet together regularly to coordinate activities, notably the running of Information Fayres at which prisoners seek help from outside organisations to increase their chances of successful resettlement on release.

Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)
25

Bank accounts enabled
Yes
Banking partnership with Halifax.

Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)
87%.

PROFILe OF PRISoNERS HELD

Average distance from home address
57 miles.

Reoffending rates, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)

Reoffending rates for women released in 2008:
- Number of women prisoners released: 286
- Number who reoffended: 128
- Number who reoffended once: 30
- Number who reoffended twice: 14
- Number who reoffended three times: 13
- Number who reoffended four times or more: 66

Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008:
- Women prisoners: 107
- Reoffending rates: 57%

Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more:
- Women prisoners: 179
- Reoffending rates: 34.6%.

WORK

Type of prison work available

Businesses and other organisations that Prison Industries has carried out commercial work for during the period April 2011 to 2 December 2011:
- Fixfast – general packing and assembly
- MNH Recycling Ltd – Recycling headsets

Work that keeps the prison running:
- Contract Services - Average 22.8 hours p/week - 28 places available.

Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community

Yes

One block, D, is dedicated to Enhanced prisoners who work in the community.

Employment on release rate (2011/12)
23%.

PRoNSoR PRoLe:

Average distance from home address
57 miles.

Reoffending rates, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)

Reoffending rates for women released in 2008:
- Number of women prisoners released: 286
- Number who reoffended: 128
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- Reoffending rates: 57%

Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more:
- Women prisoners: 179
- Reoffending rates: 34.6%.

DRAKE HALL

GOVERNOR

Bridie Oakes-Richards

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC NAME OF CONTRACTOR IF PRIVATE

PUBLIC

OPEN/CLOSED

CLOSED

ANNUAL COST PER PLACE (2011/12)
£32 577.

POPULATION – OPERATIONAL CAPACITY/HIGHEST/LOWEST/AVERAGE IN THE YEAR (2011)

Capacity: 312.
Highest: 312.
Lowest: 278.
Average (2011/12): 305.

NUMBER OF RECEPTIONS (OCTOBER 2010–SEPTEMBER 2011)

Drake Hall is a training establishment and therefore does not receive new receptions. All receptions are transfers from local prisons.

PERCENTAGE OF PRISONERS IN OVERCROWDED ACCOMMODATION (2011/12)
0%.

PERCENTAGE OF PRISONERS IN DOUBLED ACCOMMODATION (2011/12)
0%.

NUMBER OF FEMALE/MALE PRISON OFFICERS

Female: 52.
Male: 17.
Total: 69.

NUMBER OF FUNDED POSTS (OPERATIONAL STAFFING REQUIREMENT) AND NUMBER OF STAFF IN POSTS (31 JANUARY 2012)

Operational managers: 7.6 funded, 7 in post.
Principal officers: 0.5 funded, 1 in post.
Senior officers: 14.5 funded, 14 in post.
Prison officers: 69 funded, 69 in post.

YOUNG OFFENDER'S INSTITUTE/YOUNG WOMEN'S UNIT

No.

LIFER'S UNIT

Yes.

ADDICTIVE TREATMENT UNIT

The prison has treatment teams.

RESETTLEMENT UNIT

Yes.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMME

No.

DEDICATED FIRST-NIGHT UNIT

Yes.

TRAINING CENTRE

Yes.

SEPARATION & CARE UNIT

Yes.

ACCOMMODATION (SINGLE/DOUBLE/DORM ROOMS)

15 house units, consisting of mostly single, some double rooms.
Each unit has a small kitchen, a laundry room and a television lounge.

TIME PRISONERS ALLOWED OUTSIDE IN A DAY

30 minutes.
**WORK**

**Type of prison work available**

There is a prison shop, contracted to DHL Booker who also run a warehouse in Drake Hall from which 10 other prison shops are supplied; this provides work for 41 prisoners at Drake Hall. Work is also provided through the Kitchen, Gardens, the Laundry, the Centre For Manufacturing workshop, the Recycling Unit and Hair & Beauty salons. Forty women have been engaged in peer tutoring in a variety of forms; classroom assistants, library and housing assistants, signpost workers and health trainers. Work that keeps the prison running:

Contract Services - Average 27.76 hours p/week - 26 places available

Gardens - Average 26.64 hours p/week - 20 places available

Laundry - Average 28.33 hours p/week - 25 places available

Businesses and other organisations that Prison Industries has carried out commercial work for (April 2011 to 2 December 2011):

- General packing and assembly provided by:
  - Hexstone Ltd T/A Owlet Jaton
  - Kudos Giftwrap LTD
  - Paul Rosco
  - Stereoplast Ltd

Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community

Voluntary and paid outwork programmes

As a prison with a remit for resettlement, Drake Hall encourages prisoners at the appropriate stage of their sentence to find work outside the prison.

Employment on release rate (2011/12) 23% 46

**SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE**

Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)

- IDTS 46
- The 12 Step Programme at Drake Hall offers residential community based programmes for drug users. These are national resources open to all prisoners based on assessed need

Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-cars), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)

- CARAT 47
- Listener scheme, and anti-bullying system
- TSP 51
- Toe by toe reading scheme

Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12) 53 53

Bank accounts enabled

Yes

Banking partnership with NatWest 56

**EDUCATION/TRAINING**

Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12) 36 56

Number of prisons in education

24 prisoners are following distance learning programmes and four are undertaking Open University courses 57

Accredited courses/training leading to a qualification

85% success rate in achieving qualifications in 2009/10 56

Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages), degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications

- ESOL
- Degree-level distance learning through Open University, Hairdressing and beauty NVQ

Education and training on release rate (2011/12) 13.3% 56

**MOTHERS AND BABIES**

Mother and Baby unit

No

Number of family days (2011)

7 family visit days 57

Number of visits a year (2011)

Official: 657
Social: 4,616
Total: 5,273 56

Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12) 100% 58

Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)

8 51

**PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD**

Average distance from home address

83 miles 56

**INCI DENTS**

Number of self harm incidents (2011) 184 59

Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011) 0 59

Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011) 0 59

Number of assault incidents (2011) 13 60

Number of adjudications (2010) Around 25 adjudications per month 61

Number of searches

Record being kept of all full searches: 7 in 2009 and 9 leading up to date of Inspectorate report in 2010 62

**TIME UNLOCKED**

Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011) 18.7 hours 63

**NUMBER OF HOME DETENTION CURFEWS**

Number of Home Detention Curfew\s (1 October 2010 30 November 2011) 133 64
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training centre</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specialist function for foreign nationals</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family visiting centre</td>
<td>There is no specific family visiting centre. Family visits are taken in the visits hall and garden area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation &amp; Care unit</td>
<td>There are no segregation facilities. Women needing this are transferred to closed facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)</td>
<td>21 dorms of various sizes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are 32 bedrooms, 15 of which contain two beds, and the largest of which has six beds. Bedrooms are all situated within the main house. Showers are on bloc and toilet facilities are dotted around the house.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time prisoners allowed outside in a day</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Time unlocked”</td>
<td>Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011)</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCIDENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of self harm incidents (2011)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of assaults incidents (2011)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of adjudications (2011)</td>
<td>3–5 per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women returned to closed conditions (2011)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOTHERS AND BABIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother and Baby Unit</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of family days (2011)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of visits a year (2011)</td>
<td>Official: 21 Social: 762 Total: 783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION/TRAINING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)</td>
<td>45.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of prisoners in education</td>
<td>74% of prisoners participate in some form of learning and skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All women are able to participate in part-time education.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the time of the latest HM Inspectorate report, 10 women were undertaking a higher level qualification with the Open University and nine women were attending colleges in the community.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)**
- Reoffending rates for women prisoners released in 2008
- Number of women prisoners released: 368
- Number who reoffended: 177
- Number who reoffended once: 28
- Number who reoffended twice: 46
- Number who reoffended three times: 9
- Number who reoffend four times or more: 61
- Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008:
  - Women prisoners: 15%
  - Reoffending rates: 45.9%
- Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more:
  - Women prisoners: 20%
  - Reoffending rates: 18.2%  

**Training centre**
Yes  

**Specialist function for foreign nationals**
No  

There were five foreign nationals at the time of latest inspection by HM Inspectorate of Prisons.

**Family visiting centre**
There is no specific family visiting centre. Family visits are taken in the visits hall and garden area.

**Separation & Care unit**
There are no segregation facilities. Women needing this are transferred to closed facilities.

**Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)**
21 dorms of various sizes. |

There are 32 bedrooms, 15 of which contain two beds, and the largest of which has six beds. Bedrooms are all situated within the main house. Showers are on bloc and toilet facilities are dotted around the house.

**Time prisoners allowed outside in a day**
30 minutes

**“Time unlocked”**
Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)

**Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011)**
66

**INCIDENTS**

| Number of self harm incidents (2011) | 0 |
| Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011) | 0 |
| Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011) | 0 |
| Number of assaults incidents (2011) | 0 |
| Number of adjudications (2011) | 3–5 per month |
| Number of women returned to closed conditions (2011) | 46 |

**MOTHERS AND BABIES**

| Mother and Baby Unit | No |
| Number of family days (2011) | 10 |
| Number of visits a year (2011) | Official: 21 Social: 762 Total: 783 |
| Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12) | 100 |
| Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011) | 77 |

**EDUCATION/TRAINING**

| Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12) | 45.3 |
| Number of prisoners in education | 74% of prisoners participate in some form of learning and skills. All women are able to participate in part-time education. At the time of the latest HM Inspectorate report, 10 women were undertaking a higher level qualification with the Open University and nine women were attending colleges in the community. |
PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI EASTWOOD PARK

Governor
Simon Beecroft

Private or public (name of contractor if private)
Public

Open/Closed
Closed

Annual cost per place (2011/12)
£39,753

Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)
Population on 31 December 2011: 302
Capacity: 363
Highest: 337
Lowest: 302
Average (2011/12): 318

Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)
Untried: 596
Convicted unsentenced: 544
Sentenced: 1,221
Total: 2,361

Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)
19.9%

Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)
21.5%

Number of female/male prison officers
Female: 66
Male: 54
Total: 120

Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)
Operational managers: 8 funded, 8 in-post
Principal officers: 22 funded, 20 in-post
Senior officers: 222 funded, 200 in-post
Prison officers: 129 funded, 120 in-post

Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit
Yes

Mary Carpenter unit for 17 year olds
Capacity: 16

Lifer’s unit
No

Addictive treatment unit
Yes

Resettlement unit
No

Therapeutic community
No

Dedicated first-night unit
Yes

Training centre
No

Specialist function for foreign nationals
No

Average distance from home address
91 miles

Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)
Reoffending rates for women prisoners released in 2008:
Number of women prisoners released: 63
MOJ are unable to provide details about reoffending due to Data protection

PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

Average distance from home address
91 miles

Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)
Reoffending rates for women prisoners released in 2008:
Number of women prisoners released: 63
MOJ are unable to provide details about reoffending due to Data protection

Number of FT/PT training/education places
150 places provided each week

Work

Number of prisoners in prison work
16 women access real work or accredited training in prison:
Six workers in the industrial kitchen; three in the prison garden and farm; three studying animal husbandry on the prison farm and four work as gym orderlies
15 places as house workers, mostly cleaners

Weekly wage – highest/lowest/average
£12.50 per week

Type of prison work available
Working prison with farm, gardens and farm shop
Work that keeps the prison running:
Farm: Average 20.55 hours p/week - 20 places available
Meat prep: Average 23.14 hours p/week - 7 places available
15 places as house workers, mostly cleaners

Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community
As part of their resettlement programme, towards the end of their sentences, the women are required to complete 13 weeks of voluntary work before they are eligible to find paid employment

Number of women working in community
About 30 women involved in work in the community, some in education but most in unpaid voluntary work
Plans to increase number of women working in community to 50

Employment on release rate (2011/12)
29%

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

Drug treatment programme available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programmes)
IDTS

Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener schemes, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)
CARATs
TSP
ART (Aggression Replacement Training)

Bank accounts enabled
Yes
Banking partnership with NatWest

Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)
98%
Family visiting centre

There is no specific family visiting centre, all social visits take place in the prison’s main visiting room, with the exception of those residing on the MBU or juvenile unit, whose visits take place on their unit. 34

Separation & Care unit

No 34

Time prisoners allowed outside a day

30 minutes 36

“Time unlocked”

Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)

10.9 hours 36 (Information provided by MOJ) 10 hours for most women in work, some unemployed women locked up during the day 36 (Information provided by HM Inspectorate of Prisons)

Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010 to 30 November 2011)

102 38

INCIDENTS

Number of self harm incidents (2011)

1 409 39

Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)

0 30

Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)

0 30

Number of assault incidents (2011)

37 30

Number of adjudications (2009–2010)

612 30

MOTHERS AND BABIES

Mother and Baby unit

Yes

Capacity of 12

Babies allowed to stay for up to 18 months 39

Number of family days in a year (2011)

There were four main prison family days and four Mother & Baby Unit family days. All women within the establishment are able to apply for both sets of family days, although the ones held on the MBU are, due to the location and level of supervision, subject to a more rigorous risk-assessment. 31

Number of visits a year (2011)

Official: 2 960

Social: 4 649

Total: 7 609 32

Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)

100 33

Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)

None approved in 2011 34

EDUCATION/TRAINING

Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)

22.4 36

Number of prisoners in education

2 036 qualifications gained in 2009/10 36

Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)

Information, advice and guidance and initial skills for life assessments, literacy, numeracy, English for speakers of other languages (ESOL), information technology (IT) courses and courses in salon services, manicure and tattoo 36

Personal and social development, such as ceramics, parenting, drug and alcohol awareness. 36

The Education Department offers basic skills, wider key skills, IT, cookery, diversity, salon services, preparation for work, drug and alcohol awareness and industrial cleaning 36

Some support to undertake A levels and degree courses 36

Education and training on release rate (2011/12)

6.7% 36

WORK

Type of prison work available

Variety of employment including Housing, Gym, Education and Interventions orders 36

Work that keeps the prison running:

Gardens - Average 21.89 hours p/week - 10 places available 36

The prison also provides kitchen and cleaning work 44

Employment on release rate (2011/12)

9% 36

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Programmes), SDP (Short Duration Programmes)

Comprehensive information, Advice and Guidance Service through Education and a Reducing Re-offending resource, both referring and supporting prisoners to internal and external departments/ agencies focusing on Children and Families, Accommodation, Finance, Drugs and Alcohol, Health, Employment, Training and Education. Over thirty voluntary and community organisations coming in to the establishment offering support services. 44

An Interventions Team works with key stakeholders to reduce reoffending. These include education, health (including mental health) services, and children and family support.

Voluntary and community sector organisations work in the prison to meet the complex and individual needs of the prisoners and to offer them a comprehensive range of resettlement provision. There are also Resettlement Fayres every eight weeks. These enable women to access services available to them both inside and outside of the prison. 45

CARATS 50

Carrousel self-harm reduction course 50

Bank accounts enabled

Yes

Banking partnership with Co-operative 52

Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)

82% 34

PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

Average distance from home address

62 miles 34

Only around 20% of prisoners reside within 50 miles of the prison, 25% live between 50 and 100 miles away, 32% live between 100 and 150 miles away and a further 20% or more live over 150 miles away 34

Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and re offending rate (for women released in 2008)

Approximately 50% of the prisoners have been imprisoned previously 36

Reoffending rates for women prisoners released in 2008:

Number of women prisoners released: 606

Number who reoffended: 417

Number who reoffended once: 69

Number who reoffended twice: 58

Number who reoffended three times: 37

Number who reoffended four times or more: 253 37

Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008:

Women prisoners: 489

Number who reoffended four times or more: 253 37

Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months or more:

Women prisoners: 117

Reoffending rates: 45.3% 36
WOMEN IN PRISON: FACT FILES

INCIDENTS

- Number of self harm incidents (2011): 810
- Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011): 0
- Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011): 0
- Number of assault incidents (2011): 2

MOTHERS AND BABIES

- Mother and Baby Unit: No
- Number of family days in a year (2011): 1,921
- Social: 3,772
- Total: 5,693
- Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12): 99.7
- Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011): 0

EDUCATION/TRAINING

- Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12): 29.7
- Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications): Provision for gaining qualifications in the gardens, the gym, the textile and craft workshop and the kitchens. NVQ in Cleaning Services and hairdressing.
- Teacher training, assessor awards, personal development and sustainable development, literacy, numeracy, skills for life: 26 prisoners on a variety of distance learning courses funded through charities.
- One-to-one guidance: In-cell tuition and is available for basic skills
- Education and training on release rate (2011/12): 31.4

WORK

- Type of prison work available: Work that keeps the prison running:
  - Gardens: Average 43.3 hours p/week - 40 places available.
  - Wing/department/window cleaning, first night mentor, kitchens, gym orderly, listeners, library staff, sanctuary orderly, visitors centre staff.
- Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community: No – only in visitors centre in grounds of the prison
- Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011): 71

FOSTON HALL

- Governor: Greg Riley-Smith
- Private or public (name of contractor if private): Public
- Open/Closed: Closed
- Annual cost per place (2011/12): £38,543
  - Capacity (January): 298
  - February: 304
  - March-December: 310
  - Lowest: 264
  - Average (2011/12): 288
- Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011): Untried: 238
  - Convicted unsentenced: 196
  - Sentenced: 625
  - Total: 1,059
- Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12): 1.9
- Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12): 1.3
- Number of female/male prison officers: Female: 71
  - Male: 24
  - Total: 95
- Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in post (31 January 2012): Operational managers: 7 funded, 5 in post
  - Principal officers: none funded, 3 in post
  - Senior officers: 15 funded, 12 in post
  - Prison officers: 89 funded, 95 in post
- Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit: No
- Lifer’s unit: Yes
- Addictive Treatment unit: The prison has treatment teams
- Resettlement unit: The prison has resettlement teams
- Therapeutic community: No
- Dedicated first-night unit: No
- Training centre: No
- Specialist function for foreign nationals: No
- Separation & Care unit: Yes
- Family visiting centre: There is no specific family visiting centre; there is a general visitors’ centre outside the gate which has baby changing facilities, seating and the option to purchase refreshments.
- Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms): Single and shared rooms, some en-suite
- Time prisoners allowed outside in a day: 30 minutes
- “Time unlocked” Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (2010/11): 11.5 hours
- Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011): 71
### PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

**Average distance from home address**

- 49 miles

**Reoffending rates, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)**

- Women prisoners released in 2008: 375
- Number who reoffended: 178
- Number who reoffended once: 30
- Number who reoffended twice: 16
- Number who reoffended three times: 15
- Number who reoffended four times or more: 117

**Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008**

- Women prisoners: 200
- Reoffending rates: 72%

**Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more**

- Women prisoners: 75
- Reoffending rates: 45.3%

**Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)**

- Operational managers: 15 funded, 13 in-post
- Principal officers: 1 funded, 3 in-post
- Senior officers: 37 funded, 33 in-post
- Prison officers: 176 funded, 171 in-post

### OTHER PROGRAMMES/INITIATIVES AVAILABLE E.G. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener schemes, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)

**Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)**

- 41

**Bank accounts enabled**

- Yes

**Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)**

- 94%

### Holloway

**Govener**

Julia Killick

**Private or public (name of contractor if private)**

Public

**Open/Closed**

Closed

**Annual cost per place (2011/12)**

£45,972

**Population - operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)**

- Population on 31 December 2011: 529
- Capacity (January–February): 533
- Capacity (March–December): 591
- Highest: 577
- Lowest: 437
- Average (2011/12): 545

**Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)**

- Untried: 878
- Convicted unsentenced: 488
- Sentenced: 1,287

**Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)**

- 0%

**Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)**

- 0%

**Number of female/male prison officers**

- Female: 106
- Male: 60
- Total: 161

**Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)**

- 41

**Bank accounts enabled**

- Yes

**Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)**

- 94%

### PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI Holloway

**Governor**

Julia Killick

**Private or public (name of contractor if private)**

Public

**Open/Closed**

Closed

**Annual cost per place (2011/12)**

£45,972

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- Principal officers: 1 funded, 3 in-post
- Senior officers: 37 funded, 33 in-post
- Prison officers: 176 funded, 171 in-post

**Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit**

No

**Lifer’s unit**

Yes

**Reoffending rates for women prisoners released in 2008:**

- Number of women prisoners released: 275
- Number who reoffended: 178
- Number who reoffended once: 30
- Number who reoffended twice: 16
- Number who reoffended three times: 15
- Number who reoffended four times or more: 117

**Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008:**

- Women prisoners: 200
- Reoffending rates: 72%

**Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more:**

- Women prisoners: 75
- Reoffending rates: 45.3%

**Profile of prisoners held**

**Average distance from home address**

- 49 miles

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- Women prisoners: 200
- Reoffending rates: 72%

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- Women prisoners: 75
- Reoffending rates: 45.3%

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- Operational managers: 15 funded, 13 in-post
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- Prison officers: 176 funded, 171 in-post

**Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener schemes, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)**

**Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)**

- 41

**Bank accounts enabled**

- Yes

**Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)**

- 94%

**HOLLOWAY**

**Governor**

Julia Killick

**Private or public (name of contractor if private)**

Public

**Open/Closed**

Closed

**Annual cost per place (2011/12)**

£45,972

**Population - operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)**

- Population on 31 December 2011: 529
- Capacity (January–February): 533
- Capacity (March–December): 591
- Highest: 577
- Lowest: 437
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- Convicted unsentenced: 488
- Sentenced: 1,287

**Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)**

- 0%

**Number of female/male prison officers**

- Female: 106
- Male: 60
- Total: 161

**Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)**

- Operational managers: 15 funded, 13 in-post
- Principal officers: 1 funded, 3 in-post
- Senior officers: 37 funded, 33 in-post
- Prison officers: 176 funded, 171 in-post

**Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit**

No

**Lifer’s unit**

Yes

**Reoffending rates for women prisoners released in 2008:**

- Number of women prisoners released: 275
- Number who reoffended: 178
- Number who reoffended once: 30
- Number who reoffended twice: 16
- Number who reoffended three times: 15
- Number who reoffended four times or more: 117

**Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008:**

- Women prisoners: 200
- Reoffending rates: 72%

**Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more:**

- Women prisoners: 75
- Reoffending rates: 45.3%

**Profile of prisoners held**

**Average distance from home address**

- 49 miles

**Reoffending rates, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)**

- Women prisoners released in 2008: 375
- Number who reoffended: 178
- Number who reoffended once: 30
- Number who reoffended twice: 16
- Number who reoffended three times: 15
- Number who reoffended four times or more: 117

**Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008:**

- Women prisoners: 200
- Reoffending rates: 72%

**Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more:**

- Women prisoners: 75
- Reoffending rates: 45.3%
**EDUCATION/TRAINING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposive activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)</td>
<td>21.8 <strong>43</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of prisoners in education</td>
<td>100 full-time spaces in formal education and another 24 in distance learning and higher level courses, from entry level to graduate level study <strong>46</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of prisoners in vocational or skills training</td>
<td>60 vocational training spaces available <strong>47</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, EOL, degree level distance learning, vocational qualifications</td>
<td>British Industrial Cleaning Sciences (BICS), Gardens and Painting <strong>48</strong> Horticulture, IT, catering, customer service <strong>49</strong> Educational Levels 1 and 2 are covered but there is no Level 3 provision other than that offered by distance learning and only sentenced women serving more than one year can apply for higher education funding <strong>50</strong> Alongside a number of courses that encourage preparation for employment, women are able to gain City and Guilds accreditation in Cleaning and Support Services and Holloway has formed links with both local hospitals, the Royal Free and the Whittington, where women may be offered employment on release. Short courses in carpentry, painting and decorating and basic plumbing and electrics which are delivered over a period of two weeks <strong>51</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of prisoners in VOCATIONAL OR SKILLS TRAINING</td>
<td>60 vocational training spaces available <strong>52</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and training on release rate (2011/12)</td>
<td>8.1% <strong>53</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WORK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of prisoners in prison work</td>
<td>300 work places available, excluding the 100 full-time places in education. About 60 places were available as housekeepers or cleaners and there were up to 20 places available for work in the kitchens. On average, around 24% of women were identified as unemployed at the time of the latest inspection and 50 women were waiting for security clearance to be allocated to work <strong>54</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly wage – highest/lowest/average</td>
<td>Women in education paid the lowest - £7.90 with £2 bonuses for achieved accredited qualifications <strong>55</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of prison work available</td>
<td>Work available as cleaners, housekeepers and kitchen staff, NVQ in catering, industrial cleaning, healthcare, painting and decorating <strong>56</strong> Work that keeps the prison running: Gardens - Average 35.41 hours p/week - 12 places available <strong>57</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community</td>
<td>Yes, at the time of the latest inspection, a few women did work experience in the community through ROTL <strong>58</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment on release rate (2011/12)</td>
<td>7% <strong>59</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programmes)</td>
<td>IDTS P-ASRO <strong>60</strong> Narcotics Anonymous <strong>61</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATS (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)</td>
<td>CARATS ETS Art therapy sessions Patient consultation group <strong>62</strong> Safer Sex Work (a non-accredited programme for Sex Workers) <strong>63</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)</td>
<td>63 <strong>64</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank accounts enabled</td>
<td>Yes Banking partnership with Halifax <strong>65</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)</td>
<td>93% <strong>66</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average distance from home address</td>
<td>29 miles <strong>67</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)</td>
<td>Reoffending rates for female prisoners released in 2008: Number of women prisoners released: 692 Number who reoffended: 463 Number who reoffended twice: 75 Number who reoffended twice: 61 Number who reoffended three times: 48 Number who reoffended four times or more: 279 <strong>68</strong> Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008: Women prisoners: 601 Reoffending rates: 70.4% <strong>69</strong> Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more: Women prisoners: 91 Reoffending rates: 44% <strong>70</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HYDEBANK WOOD ASH HOUSE**

**PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI HYDEBANK WOOD ASH HOUSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governor of HMP Hydebank Wood</td>
<td>Gary Atstock <strong>(2011)</strong> Sue McAllister (as of July 2012) <strong>71</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Female Governor of Ash House</td>
<td>Julie Blacklock <strong>72</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private or public (name of contractor if private)</td>
<td>Public <strong>73</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open/Closed</td>
<td>Closed <strong>74</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual cost per place (2010/11)</td>
<td>The Cost Per Prisoner Place for the Northern Ireland Prison Service was £73,762, no separate CPPP was calculated for female prisoners <strong>75</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population - operational capacity (2011)</td>
<td>Population on 31 December 2011: 44 <strong>76</strong> Capacity: <strong>77</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of receptions in 2011</td>
<td>101 receptions on remand <strong>78</strong> 241 receptions following sentence <strong>79</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of “separated” (politically affiliated) prisoners</td>
<td>1 <strong>80</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of male/female prison officers</td>
<td>Male 22%, female 78% <strong>81</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Offender’s Institute/ Young women’s unit</td>
<td>No Since 2008, all juvenile female prisoners under 18 years of age are held at Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre in Bangor, not at HMP Hydebank Wood <strong>82</strong> All young women prisoners over the age of 18 are held at Ash House <strong>83</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifes’s unit</td>
<td>No dedicated life’s unit; women life prisoners in Northern Ireland spend their entire sentences in Ash House <strong>84</strong> The only opportunity for progression is to move to landings 4 and 5 which are shared with a small number of other women <strong>85</strong> 6 women serving life sentences in Ash House <strong>86</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addictive treatment unit</td>
<td>No <strong>87</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement unit</td>
<td>Yes <strong>88</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therapeutic community</td>
<td>No <strong>89</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated first-night unit</td>
<td>Yes <strong>90</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training centre</td>
<td>No coherent learning and training strategy for women <strong>91</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist function for foreign nationals</td>
<td>No <strong>92</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incidents</th>
<th>Women in prison: Fact Files</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother and Baby Unit (capacity)</td>
<td>2 mother and baby cells, No applications in 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of babies born (2011)</td>
<td>01(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number born to mother on MBU (2011)</td>
<td>01(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of family days in a year</td>
<td>None, other than a one-off Christmas party for the children of inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of visits a year (2011)</td>
<td>For women prisoners in Hydebank wood, the number of appointments for family and social visits were: 1 347 for sentenced prisoners and 586 for unsentenced prisoners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of family visits in a year</td>
<td>Sentenced prisoners are permitted one statutory visit and three privilege visits in each four week period. An unconvicted prisoner may receive up to three visits each week. In addition, a monthly Child/Family/Centered Visit is available to those prisoners who meet eligibility criteria. An extended visits facility has also been established adjacent to the female residential accommodation at Hydebank Wood which provides a safe and secure environment in which mothers can spend extended periods of time with their children. Extended visits are in addition to a mother’s statutory visiting entitlements, and one visit per month may be granted, subject to demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)</td>
<td>No records kept of CRLs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION/TRAINING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of prisoners in education</td>
<td>45 women are engaged in formal education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of prisoners in vocational or skills training</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)</td>
<td>Vocational training is available for female prisoners in the kitchen, gardens, centre cleaning party (industrial cleaning) and hairdressing, all training provided by the Northern Ireland Prison Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of prisoners attending the centre training party</td>
<td>Vocational training is available for female prisoners in the kitchen, gardens, centre cleaning party (industrial cleaning) and hairdressing, all training provided by the Northern Ireland Prison Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places in hairdressing</td>
<td>Five part-time training places in the kitchen, gardens, centre cleaning party (industrial cleaning) and hairdressing, all training provided by the Northern Ireland Prison Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places in the centre cleaning party</td>
<td>Five part-time training places in the kitchen, gardens, centre cleaning party (industrial cleaning) and hairdressing, all training provided by the Northern Ireland Prison Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places in the gardens</td>
<td>Five part-time training places in the kitchen, gardens, centre cleaning party (industrial cleaning) and hairdressing, all training provided by the Northern Ireland Prison Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of education courses available to female prisoners</td>
<td>Five part-time training places in the kitchen, gardens, centre cleaning party (industrial cleaning) and hairdressing, all training provided by the Northern Ireland Prison Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places in the training party</td>
<td>Five part-time training places in the kitchen, gardens, centre cleaning party (industrial cleaning) and hairdressing, all training provided by the Northern Ireland Prison Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of extended visits</td>
<td>Extended visits are in additional to a mother’s statutory visiting entitlements, and one visit per month may be granted, subject to demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average length of training/course</td>
<td>An average education class lasts for two hours and inmates attend classes depending on their individual needs. For example cookery classes could last for six weeks, but literacy classes maybe 10-12 weeks. Some longer term prisoners may stay in classes for several months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of prisons that provide an FT/PT training</td>
<td>There are eight full-time training places in the gardens, four part-time training places in the centre, eight part-time training places in the centre cleaning party and three part-time training places in hairdressing. There are approximately 100 part-time training places available each week which female prisoners can enroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of places in education courses</td>
<td>There are approximately 100 part-time education places available each week which female prisoners can enrol in. The majority of education classes are provided by NIPS staff. Some classes are provided by staff from the Belfast Metropolitan College and the Prison Arts Foundation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are currently two female prisoners actively working in placements in community.

Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community

Yes

In recent years external work placements have been undertaken in charity shops, a local garden centre and with the Women’s Support Network. The curriculum was outdated and did not match the needs of the prisoners, employers or the local labour market.

Number of women working in community

There are currently two female prisoners actively working in the community.

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

Support services relating to employment, finance and housing e.g. Finance benefit and debt advise: Job Centre Plus, Next Steps Advice, CIAS (Careers Information and Advice Services)

Hydebank Wood has a Service Level Agreement with the Housing Rights Service, which has secured the services of a full-time Housing Advice Worker for the prison. The Worker assists prisoners with a range of housing issues such as advocacy, maintenance/termination of tenancy, continuation of Housing Benefit claims and making applications to the NI Housing Executive for social housing in advance of their release.

The Northern Ireland Prison Service (NIPS) also work alongside the Probation Board for Northern Ireland (PBNI) in making applications for a bail address to the PBNI Hostel Panel. All sentenced prisoners leaving custody are referred to the Job track programme. Job track is a partnership between Northern Ireland Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NIACRO) and PBNI which works to increase the employability of ex-prisoners. Also, day release for suitable prisoners.

Personal Development programme through Women’s Support Network.

NIPS and PBNI jointly fund the provision of a Benefits Officer via NIACRO. She assists prisoners in relation to finance, benefits and debt management and delivers a money management programme.

Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)

AD: EPT (Alcohol and Drugs: Empowering people through therapy) drug and alcohol service is delivered by Opportunity Youth across the 3 sites of NIPS and in partnership with the South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust. AD: EPT is a comprehensive drug and alcohol service providing a range of services to people in custody who have problems associated with the misuse of substances. Interventions provided by AD: EPT include:

- Core Harm Reduction Awareness session
- Addictions Assessment and Individualised Care Planning
- 1-2-1 Counselling
- Harm Reduction/ Paraphernalia Care Planning
- 1-2-1 Behaviour Change Counselling
- Pre Release Session
- Relapse Prevention Session
- Failed Drug Test Review Session
- Delivery of Approved Substance
- Misuse Programmes (PASRO)

AD: EPT work as part of a multi disciplinary team in the prisons and in particular the Clinical Addiction Team with the aim of delivering and promoting recovery by those whom are presenting with drug or alcohol problems.

Alcohol Awareness (Probation & Prison Services) Drugs/Alcohol Awareness (Opportunity Youth)

South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust responsible for Clinical Addictions Team.

Alcohol Related Violence, co-facilitated by PBNI and NIPS staff.

According to the latest Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority report, there was no up-to-date drug or alcohol strategy, nor any evidence of multidisciplinary addictions meetings having taken place in Ash house.
LOW NEWTON

PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

Status: Sentenced/Recall/Unsentenced/Civil prisoners/Detainees
For 2009–10:
23 sentence
22 sentenced to immediate custody
2 time defaulters
0 immigration detainees
45 total
Distance from home address
30 miles on 2nd April 2012
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate
Fifty percent of women prisoners discharged from prison into the community in 2001 were reconvicted within two years.

WOMEN IN PRISON: Fact Files

Multi-disciplinary teams consisting of prison officers, probation and psychology staff, in partnership with outside agencies, offer a range of programmes.
Anger Management is co-facilitated by PSNI and NIPS staff. Enhanced Thinking Skills is provided by NIPS staff/GOALS (Gaining Opportunities and Living Skills) programme is provided by NIPS staff.
GLOW well-being is provided by Opportunity Youth.
The provision of mental health support is the responsibility of the South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust. Where appropriate, prisoners can be referred to Safer Custody or placed on the Supporting Prisoners at Risk (SPAR) process.

Bank accounts enabled
No due to reluctance by banks in Northern Ireland.

LOW NEWTON

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI LOW NEWTON

Governor
Alan Richer
Private or public (name of contractor if private)
Public
Open/Closed
Closed
Annual cost per place (2011/12)
£45,899
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)
Population on 31 December 2011: 292
Capacity: 312
Highest: 336
Lowest: 282
Average (2011/12): 296
Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)
Untried: 213
Convicted, unsentenced: 182
Sentenced: 444
Total: 839
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)
16.4%
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)
16.4%
Number of female/male prison officers
Female: 72
Male: 44
Total: 116
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2013)
Operational managers: 8; 4 funded, 11 in post
Principal officers: none funded, 1 in post
Senior officers: 19 funded, 20 in post
Prison officers: 115 funded, 116 in post
Young Offender’s Institute/ Young women’s unit
No

Life’s Unit
Yes
1st stage
Also, secure accommodation for restricted status (high security) women
There were 16 women serving life sentences and 20 women serving indeterminate sentences for Public Protection at the time of the latest inspection by HM Inspectorate of Prisons.

Addictive treatment unit
No
Resettlement unit
Offender Management Unit, under the remit of the head of resettlement
Therapeutic community
No
Dedicated first-night unit
Yes
First night and induction wing
Training centre
No
Specialist function for foreign nationals
No
There were 11 Foreign nationals at the time of the latest inspection by HM Inspectorate of Prisons.
Family visiting centre
Yes
Three cells in the Care and Separation Unit, an Adjudications Room, and an interview room.

Dangerous and severe personality disorder unit
“The Primrose unit” for high risk women with very complex needs
Delivered jointly by staff from the prison and from Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Trust, Primrose offers comprehensive treatment to help participants reduce the impact of personality disorder, risk of re-offending and risk of harm to self and others. Primrose is designed for prisoners who present the highest risk of serious harm to others and have the most complex needs.
The programme offers skills for life, including “life minus violence” programme, therapy to address unresolved psychological trauma, and behaviour therapy to treat personality disorders and self-harming behaviour.

There are spaces for 12 women, who live on F Wing and associate with other prisoners on the wing but attend therapy and programmes on the Unit (a pod attached to F Wing) during work and education hours and on some evenings.
The programme is available to the whole of the female prison estate. To be eligible for the programme prisoners must have at least four years of their sentence remaining. Women who meet the criteria transfer to Low Newton for a 3-6 months assessment period. A woman assessed as suitable is set a programme individually tailored to meet her needs. The 12 places available are always filled, and there is a long waiting list.

Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)
The majority of cells are single-occupancy, with a small number of double-occupancy cells to cater for “at risk” women, i.e. women assessed as unsuitable for single cell accommodation.

Time prisoners allowed outside in a day
30 minutes
“Time unlocked”
Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)
10.6 hours

Number of Home Detention Curfews
(1 October 2010 to 30 November 2011)
### INCIDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident Type</th>
<th>Count (2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-harm incidents</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-inflicted deaths</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of assault incidents</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MOTHERS AND BABIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count (2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother and Baby unit</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of family days in a year</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of visits a year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of successful returns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education/training available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of hours per week</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education/Training available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work that keeps the prison running</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EDUCATION/TRAINING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count (2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gymnasium - programmes available for key work skills.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of Learning Unit and Skills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitstop - initial educational needs and training assessments for all women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also vocational and creative industries courses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Learning Shop - “drop-in” computer-driven learning, staffed by a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charitable organisation and used by women in their own time, including</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evenings and weekends, for computer-based learning, e.g. languages. The</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facility is also used during weekdays by women on education courses,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>employment and training programmes, or direct learning courses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairdressing, call centre duties, British Industrial Cleaning Sciences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>course (BICS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The prison garders provide horticultural training for women, some of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>produce being used in the prison kitchen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count (2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of prison work available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A team of 4 prisoners working making up weekly beverages for Barnardes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greetings card are manufactured and are available for purchase by prisoners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and staff.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVQ3 courses are undertaken by prisoners working in the kitchen, with a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good success rate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work that keeps the prison running: Gardens - Average 21.67 hours/week -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 places available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Cleaning - Average 20.36 hours per week - 30 places available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count (2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDP (Short Duration Programme)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TES (Thinking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans Listener</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BCR (Building Skills For Recovery)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Offender behaviour programme completions</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank accounts enabled</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement accommodation on release</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count (2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average distance from home address</td>
<td>60 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoffending rates, including correlation between length of sentence and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rec offending rate (for women released in 2008)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two year recoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less than 12 months in 2008:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women prisoners: 252</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoffending rates: 78.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two year recoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months or more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women prisoners: 153</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoffending rates: 51.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NEW HALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count (2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Marian Mahoney</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Number of Home Detention Curfews of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days of Week</th>
<th>Time Unlocked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday to Friday</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday/Sunday</td>
<td>25 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out**

- **Total:** 9.2 hours
- **HMP New Hall:** 8.9 hours
- **Other Units:** 7.9 hours

**Time prisoners allowed outside in a day**

- **HMP New Hall:** 8.9 hours
- **Other Units:** 7.9 hours

**Type of prison work available**

- **New Hall:**
  - Four workshops: assembly, catering, hairdressing, administration.
  - Three sewing shops: one for private sector work, one for community service work, one for prison industries.
  - Textiles: three workshops (25 places available).
  - Picture framing: 15 places available.
  - Contract Services: 50 places available.
  - Gardens: four places available.

- **Other Units:**
  - Similar programmes with slight variations in availability and types of work.

**Work that keeps the prison running:**

- **New Hall:**
  - Core services: catering, hairdressing, administration, call centre working, cleaning.
  - Additional services: photography, catering, hairdressing.

- **Other Units:**
  - Similar services with slight variations.

**Employment on release rate (2011/12)**

- **New Hall:** 25%
- **Other Units:** 22%

**Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community**

- **New Hall:** During the year a small number of residents were accepted on ROTL to work at a Max Spielman photography business.
- **Other Units:** Similar programmes with slight variations.

**SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE**

- **New Hall:**
  - Drug treatment programmes available, including P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme).

- **Other Units:**
  - Similar programmes with slight variations.

**WOMEN IN PRISON: FACT FILES**

- **Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12):** 11.6%
- **Number of female/male prison officers:**
  - Female: 97
  - Male: 87
  - Total: 184
- **Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012):**
  - Principal officers: 2 funded, 4 in-post
  - Senior officers: 33 funded, 28 in-post
  - Prison officers: 148.5 funded, 164 in-post
  - Total: 8 659
- **Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit:**
  - Yes
  - Risedell Unit
  - Recently reduced from 28 to nine spaces for 17-year olds, remaining accommodation now for adults
- **Lifer’s unit:**
  - Yes
  - 1st stage
  - 40 women serving life sentences
- **Addictive treatment unit:**
  - HMP New Hall is piloting a Drug Recovery Wing for short-sentenced women with continuity of treatment between the prison and the community.
- **Resettlement unit:**
  - This prison has a drop in and prison staff who form part of a multi-agency resettlement team.
- **Therapeutic community:**
  - No
- **Dedicated first-night unit:**
  - Yes
- **Care and assessment unit:**
  - Yes
  - Holly House
- **Training centre:**
  - No
- **Specialist function for foreign nationals:**
  - No
  - There were 33 foreign nationals, including 1 detainee at the time of latest inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons.
- **Family visiting centre:**
  - There is no specific family visiting centre but there is a visiting centre outside of the prison containing a tea bar, lounge facilities and a children’s play area. Inside the main prison centre outside of the prison containing a tea bar, lounge facilities and a children’s play area.
- **Separation & Care unit:**
  - Yes
  - Sycamore House
- **Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms):**
  - Mainly cellular, dorms holding 21 women
  - Four residential units holding a mixture of adult and young women, sentenced and remand women. Lifer’s and IPPS kept separate.
- **Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011):** 144
- **Number of self harm incidents (2011):** 708
- **Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011):** 4
- **Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011):** 2
- **Number of assault incidents (2011):** 21

**EDUCATION/TRAINING**

- **Average number of hours pay week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12):** 25 hours
- **Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications):** Literacy and numeracy, ESOL, Study skills for higher level learners, ICT, Kitchen preparation, Health and safety, Daily programme in the health care centre, NVQs in business administration, call centre working, catering and hairdressing.
- **Number of FT/PT training/education places available:** About 86 education places available at the time of the last inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons.
- **Type of prison work available:**
  - Work for private sector work and three sewing shops for Prison Service work.
  - New Hall has four workshops consisting of an assembly shop for private sector work and three sewing shops for Prison Service work.
  - Work that keeps the prison running: gardening, general cleaning, catering, hairdressing, administration, call centre working, cleaning.
- **Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community:**
  - During the year a small number of residents were accepted on ROTL to work at a Max Spielman photography business.
- **Employment on release rate (2011/12):** 6.5%
- **Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12):** 100%
### WOMEN IN PRISON: Fact Files

#### PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average distance from home address</th>
<th>45 miles&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women prisoners released: 594</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number who reoffended: 427</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number who reoffended once: 68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number who reoffended twice: 59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number who reoffended three times: 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number who reoffended four times or more: 254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women prisoners: 449</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reoffending rates: 76.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women prisoners: 145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reoffending rates: 56.6%&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI PETERBOROUGH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governor</th>
<th>Director: Nick Leader</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Controller: John Ryan&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private or public (name of contractor if private)</td>
<td>Private - Sodexo Justice Services&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open/Closed</td>
<td>Closed&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual cost per place (2011/12)</td>
<td>MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Peterborough is privately run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population - operational capacity/highest/lowest/in the year (2011)</td>
<td>Population on 31 December 2011: 346&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity: 384</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest: 384</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest: 339&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of receptions (October 2010-September 2011)</td>
<td>Untried – 551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convicted unsentenced – 292</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentenced – 1007&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Total: 1 850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)</td>
<td>23.9&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt; (figure refers to both male and female prisoners)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)</td>
<td>23.8&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt; (figure refers to both male and female prisoners)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of female/male prison officers</td>
<td>Female: 37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male: 63%&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifers' unit</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Stage lifers&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Capacity for 11 women serving life sentences for Public Protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Addictive treatment unit
- No

## Resettlement unit
- No

## Therapeutic community
- No

## Dedicated first-night unit
- Yes |
- 15-bed healthcare facility, incorporating a first-night centre<sup>11</sup>

## Training centre
- No

## Specialist function for foreign nationals
- No

## Family visiting centre
- Yes<sup>15</sup>

#### INCIDENTS

| Number of self harm incidents (2011) | 1 694<sup>16</sup> |
| Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011) | 0<sup>22</sup> |
| Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011) | 0<sup>22</sup> |
| Number of assault incidents (2011) | 350<sup>24</sup> |
| Number of Control & Restraints/physical restraints (2010/11) | 51 incidents of use of force in year, majority in segregation unit and involving same prisoners repeatedly, only three recorded as prevention of self-harm<sup>16</sup> |

#### MOTHERS AND BABIES

| Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12) | 52<sup>16</sup> |
| Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12) | 82%<sup>16</sup> |

#### EDUCATION/TRAINING

<p>| Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12) | MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Peterborough is privately run |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORK</th>
<th>Type of prison work available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>125 off-wing jobs such as sorting clothes to sell in charity shops, recycling cardboard, plastics and paper, portable electrical appliance testing, orderly jobs, creative arts and gardening work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>76 jobs on the wings as cleaners and server workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Links with local charity shops as well as various community projects e.g. school plays and museum displays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A washing machine repair shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cookery and domestic science workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewing workshop, with items made for Barnardos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carpentry workshop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Employment on release rate (2011/12) | 3.7% |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE</th>
<th>Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IDTS 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SDP 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATS (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-cars), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement) |
|---|---|
| | CARATS 3 |
| | Samaritans listeners |
| | Toe-by-toe 4 |

| Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12) | 56 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank accounts enabled</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Settlement accommodation on release rate (2011/12) | 92% |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD</th>
<th>Average distance from home address</th>
<th>64 miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate</td>
<td>MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Peterborough is privately run</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Democratic therapeutic community

- Yes
- 40 capacity
- 21 women taking part at the time of the latest inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons

The only Democratic therapeutic community throughout the women's estate, a national resource open to all prisoners who meet the criteria, based on assessed need.

The Therapeutic Community model offers a safe environment with a clear structure of boundaries and expectations. Through psychosocial therapy the aim is to encourage residents towards a better understanding of their previous behaviour and to enable them to improve their inter-personal functioning. Encouraging and reinforcing the notion of personal responsibility and sharing, members and staff meet together on a regular basis to discuss the management and activities of the community, to assess applications for admission and to support leavers. Send’s Therapeutic Community accepts women assessed as medium, high or very high risk of serious harm to others and/or a medium or high risk of re-conviction; as well as deficits in two or more of the following: self-management, coping, and problem solving; relationship skills inter-personal relating; anti-social beliefs, values and attitudes; and/or emotional management and functioning.

### Dedicated first-night unit

- Yes

### Training centre

- Yes
- HMP Send is a training establishment

### Specialist function for foreign nationals

- No
- There were 25 foreign nationals, making up 9 % of the population.

### Family visiting centre

- Yes
- There is a family visiting centre outside the establishment which offers hot and cold refreshments; an indoor/outdoor play area; baby changing facilities and information on services available to visitors from statutory and non-statutory agencies.

### Separation & Care unit

- No
- There is no designated segregation unit.

### Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)

- Singles and doubles
- All women (with the exception of those in the Addiction Treatment Unit, which has 10 dual occupancy cells) are housed in individual cells with en-suite showers and toilets.

### Time prisoners allowed outside in a day

- 30 minutes

### “Time unlocked”

- Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)
- 11.9 hours

### Number of visits a year (2011)

- Official: 898
- Social: 3,988
- Total: 4,886

### Number of visits a year (2011)

- 100

### Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)

- 24

### EDUCATION/TRAINING

#### Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)

- 31.2

### Number of prisoners in education

- There are 145 part-time education places
- 50% of the population attend education - 139 women attend part-time and 2 full-time
- Twenty-eight prisoners following Open University and distance learning courses in subjects such as management, law and religious studies.

### Number of prisoners in vocational or skills training

- Fifty-nine prisoners are engaged in employment-related training, mainly part-time.

#### Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)

- Extensive Education curriculum that includes: Adult literacy and numeracy and Employability skills
- Opportunities for prisoners to undertake Distance Learning courses up to degree level
- Vocational qualifications in Business Administration, Hardwearing, Customer Services, Horticulture, Catering Information Advice and Guidance and Gym instructor
- Courses provided in Art, Information technology, Cookery, English for speakers of other languages (ESOL)

### Education and training on release rate (2011/12)

- 34%

### WORK

#### Type of prison work available

- Work opportunities in areas such as the kitchen, gardens, waste recycling, greeting card manufacturing, retail boutique, hairdressing, needlework, wing cleaning, orderlies and painting

- The call centre, managed by an external provider, provides work for prisoners and offers support on issues such as housing and benefits via a direct secure phone line, to women at HMP Downview

- The Horticultural Department employs about forty women to maintain the establishment grounds and manage the prison’s recycling. Garden produce is supplied to the kitchen, the staff mess, and the canteen.

- Work that keeps the prison running:
  - Gardens - Average 23.55 hours p/week - 15 places available
  - Card Workshop - Average 22 hours p/week - 15 places available

#### Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community

- There are opportunities for those on the Resettlement unit to undertake voluntary work and work placements within the community.

#### Number of women working in community

- 32 women released on temporary licence, mainly in charity work.
### Employment on release rate (2011/12)

39%[^3]

### SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

**Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Programme Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)**

- IDTS[^56]
  - The RAPT programme at Send offers residential community based programmes for drug users. These are national resources open to all prisoners based on assessed need[^6]. RAPT is The Rehabilitation for Addicted Prisoners Trust (RAPT) 12 Step programme[^37].

- Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATS (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TDP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Challenges, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme - FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)

**Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)**

- Untried: 475
- Convicted unsentenced: 434
- Sentenced: 1,002
- Total: 1,911

**Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)**

- 13.5 hours[^24] (Information provided by MOJ)

**Time prisoners allowed outside in a day**

- 30 minutes[^20]

**Number of Home Detention Curfews**

- 193[^26]

**Bank accounts enabled**

- Yes

**Prison officers: 142 funded, 141 in-post**

#### PRISON PROFILE: HM/YOI STYAL

**Governor**

John Healitson[^1]

**Private or public (name of contractor if private)**

Public[^2]

**Open/Closed**

Closed

**Annual cost per place (2011/12)**

£37,513[^3]

**Population - operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)**

- Capacity: 459
- Highest: 459
- Lowest: 412

**Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)**

- Untried: 475
- Convicted unsentenced: 434
- Sentenced: 1,002[^7]
- Total: 1,911

**Closed**

- Open/Closed

**Privately or public (name of contractor if private)**

- Public[^2]

**Governor**

- John Healitson[^1]

**Bank accounts enabled**

- Yes

**Dedicated first-night unit**

- Yes[^38]

**Training centre**

- No

**Specialist function for foreign nationals**

- No

**Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)**

- Operational managers: 9 funded, 7 in-post
- Principal officers: 6 funded, 6 in-post
- Senior officers: 17 funded, 17 in-post
- Prison officers: 162 funded, 141 in-post[^6]

**Number of female/male prison officers**

- Female: 85
- Male: 56

**Addictive treatment unit**

- Yes

**Waite wing**

- 40% of new arrivals required clinical management for drug and/or alcohol dependency[^13].

**HMP Styal is piloting a Drug Recovery Wing for short-sentenced women with continuity of treatment between the prison and the community[^14].**

### STYAL

**Profile of prisoners held**

- Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12): 97%^[^36]
- Employment on release rate (2011/12): 39%^[^31]
- Reoffending rates for women released in 2008:
  - Number of women prisoners released: 152
  - Number who reoffended once: 18
  - Number who reoffended twice: 10
  - Number who reoffended three times: 9
  - Number who reoffended four times or more: 24
  - Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008:
    - Women prisoners: 42
    - Reoffending rates: 35.5%^[^43]
  - Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008:
    - Women prisoners: 42
    - Reoffending rates: 35.5%^[^43]

**Average distance from home address**

- 76 miles[^34]

**Profile of prisoners held**

- Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12): 97%^[^36]
- Employment on release rate (2011/12): 39%^[^31]
- Reoffending rates for women released in 2008:
  - Number of women prisoners released: 152
  - Number who reoffended once: 18
  - Number who reoffended twice: 10
  - Number who reoffended three times: 9
  - Number who reoffended four times or more: 24
  - Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008:
    - Women prisoners: 42
    - Reoffending rates: 35.5%^[^43]
  - Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008:
    - Women prisoners: 42
    - Reoffending rates: 35.5%^[^43]

**Average distance from home address**

- 76 miles[^34]
### INCIDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of self harm incidents (2011)</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of assault incidents (2011)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of C&amp;Rs/physical restraints (February–July 2011)</td>
<td>107 incidents of use of force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of formal complaints by prisoners (2011)</td>
<td>Average of 163 complaints per month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MOTHERS AND BABIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Detail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother and Baby Unit (capacity)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacity of 9 women and 10 babies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The unit is managed and run by Action for Children staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of family days in a year (2011)</td>
<td>There were four family days and two lifer family days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of visits a year (2011)</td>
<td>3 555 official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 053 total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EDUCATION/TRAINING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)</td>
<td>Ten higher level learners studied a range of academic and vocational courses up to degree level in 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formal accreditation offered in Beauty therapy, Broadcasting, Hairdressing, Horticulture, Peer support and ICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Courses include Skills for Life in literacy, numeracy and English for speakers of other languages (ESOL), Art and crafts, Broad programmes of life skills and skills for healthy living</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of prison work available</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work without accreditation in the Kitchens, Laundry, Stores, Housekeeping and Recycling</td>
<td>Work that keeps the prison running: Gardens - Average 37.81 hours p/week - 30 places available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laundry - Average 31.48 hours p/week - 7 places available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)</th>
<th>IDTS</th>
<th>SDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From April 2012, HMP Styal will form part of the second tranche of Drug Recovery Wing pilots, focusing on abstinence, being drug-free and connecting women prisoners with community drug recovery services on release.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average distance from home address</th>
<th>43 miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATS (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TIP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener schemes, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARATS</th>
<th>TIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Sycamore Tree victim awareness and restorative justice programme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)</th>
<th>48</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank accounts enabled</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking partnership with NatWest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)</th>
<th>97%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Reoffending rates, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reoffending rates for women released in 2008:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of women prisoners released: 697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number who reoffended: 466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number who reoffended once: 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number who reoffended twice: 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number who reoffended three times: 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number who reoffended four times or more: 310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women prisoners: 534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reoffending rates: 76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women prisoners: 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reoffending rates: 36.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Afterword

Laurel Townhead, Policy & Campaigns Manager, Women in Prison

Purpose of the Report
The intention of this report is to complement the data available on women’s imprisonment in the UK and to present it in an accessible way that should prove useful to campaigners, researchers and policy makers alike. It is also to bring that data to life through the writing of women who convey their daily, lived experience as ‘residents’ in each of the prisons. Compiling the data on a prison-by-prison basis is not intended to establish a league table of women’s prisons but to provide a sense of how establishments differ from one another. These differences mean that good practice is not always shared and that serious issues often remain unpublicised. The data on population size and receptions illustrates obvious differences between establishments, both in terms of the number of women held at any one time, and the ‘churn’ in movements, with its ensuing difficulties and the obstacles it poses to the creation of a settled and safe environment.

Bringing International Standards Home and Making them Real
An additional aim of this and future reports is to draw attention to the Bangkok Rules on the treatment of women prisoners and to assess the UK’s compliance with these relatively new, international standards. Women in Prison were involved in the early stages of drafting the Bangkok Rules, through participation in an expert meeting held in 2009. We are, therefore, committed to ensuring that the Rules are fully understood and implemented in the UK.

As the analysis of the local implementation of the Rules indicates, whilst the UK shows a relatively good level of compliance, some areas still require considerable work to ensure that these standards are met and that women’s dignity is upheld.

Trends and Analysis
This being the first annual State of the Women’s Prison Estate, it is not yet possible to comment on year-on-year developments and trends. This year’s report will merely stand as a benchmark to measure future developments against. I am interested to see what changes the next few years bring and whether policies introduced as this report was written actually lead to their intended consequences. For example, it is clear from the current data that women on remand continue to make up a significant proportion of the women’s prison population. The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 contains a presumption against remand in cases where a conviction would be unlikely to result in a custodial sentence. When implemented, this should have a significant impact on the women’s remand population, impact that will be easily evidenced through these yearly reports.

Similarly, benchmarking at this point in time, i.e. on the cusp of real change in the way Scotland and Northern Ireland imprison women, should provide useful comparative data when the proposed changes actually come into force. Other countries, most notably Canada, have presented examples of the unintended consequences of radical reform in women’s prisons, most strikingly an increase in the incarceration of women in line with or even greater than the increase in prison places. I sincerely hope that this will not be the case in Scotland and Northern Ireland as these countries introduce changes to their women’s custodial estate. I also hope that their small custodial populations will allow for a radical, positive change and for further reductions in women’s imprisonment, so that lessons for England and Wales can be drawn from their experience.

I am concerned that budgetary cuts will negatively affect prisoner safety and the rehabilitative work undertaken in prison. Statistics in this and future reports should help track likely impact, for example a potential decrease in staff/prisoner ratios and in the provision of rehabilitative activities and interventions.

Missing Data
Surprisingly, certain statistics that should have been easily accessible were unavailable from the Ministry of Justice. For example, strip-searching (full searching) is, by policy, intelligence-led in women’s prisons. However, the MoJ was unable to provide data on how many strip-searches were undertaken and what proportion resulted in confiscation of contraband. Without monitoring whether the level of strip-searching has decreased and if strip-searching is proving useful, how can it be claimed that it is now intelligence-led?

Feedback and Comments
As the State of the Women’s Prison Estate is not only the first of its kind but a totally unique piece of research, we would appreciate detailed feedback. We would, for example, welcome the provision of data that could usefully be included in future reports or sources of data that you believe we may have missed. If you have any comments, informational or qualitative, please contact wip@womeninprison.org.uk. Thank you.

Conclusions
What this report shows is that there are still too many women unnecessarily imprisoned, too many women hurting themselves in prison and too many women reoffending on release. Some good work is being conducted but much more needs to be done to create a prison system that is fully and genuinely gendered and able to uphold the safety and dignity of those few women that have to be incarcerated. This, however, cannot be viewed as the responsibility of individual prisons alone; it is the responsibility of the entire criminal justice system and, in particular, of central government through its Ministry of Justice.
3 Leeder, ed. (2006) Inside Out: Women, Hazelden to be and Embrace Who You are, Minnesota, Hazelden Press
6 Williams (1996) Counseling in the Criminal Justice System, Buckingham, Open University Press
7 Dallis and Vertens (2005), Researching psychotherapy and counselling, Open University
8 Leeder, ed. (2006) Inside Out: Women, Hazelden to be and Embrace Who You are, Minnesota, Hazelden Press
9 Brown (2010) The Gifts of Impertion: Let Go of Who You Think You’re Supposed to be and Embrace Who You are, Minnesota, Hazelden
16 Gannon (2010) Female arsonists: Key features, psychopathologies, and treatment needs, Psychiatry: Interpersonal and Biological Psychiatry, 73/2, 173-189
17 Gannon (2010) Female arsonists: Key features, psychopathologies, and treatment needs, Psychiatry: Interpersonal and Biological Psychiatry, 73/2, 173-189
18 Rose-Sepowitz et al (2011) Comparing boy and girl arsonists: Crisis, family, and crime scene characteristics, Legal and Criminological Psychology, 16/2, 277-288
19 Rose-Sepowitz et al (2011) Comparing boy and girl arsonists: Crisis, family, and crime scene characteristics, Legal and Criminological Psychology, 16/2, 277-288
23 Brown (2010) The Gifts of Imperfection: Let Go of Who You Think You’re Supposed to be and Embrace Who You are, Minnesota, Hazelden
31 http://www.mind.org.uk/mental_health, a8/028, understanding, personality disorders? group=CPBbN36QcPf(KaAvdC)AHA
32 Fossey and Black (2010) Under the Radar Women with borderline personality disorder in prison, Sambaury Centre for Mental Health, 2011-12 Management Information Addendum Figure excludes HMP Peterborough
37 http://www.justice.gov.uk/global/contacts/ nomp/prison-finder/brozefield
38 Independent Monitoring Board (2011) HM Prisons: HMP/YOI Holloway 2010, p.4
41 Ministry of Justice Freedom of Information request 75163
42 Ministry of Justice Freedom of Information request 75163
51 Work related stress in prison: a short thematic review, pp.17-18
60 Ministry of Justice (2010) Statistics on prison
on an unannounced short follow-up inspection of HMP Downview 20-22 September 2011, p.5
20 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
23 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
24 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
25 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
29 Ministry of Justice (2012) Safety in Custody Assaults Table 3.13: Assaults by prisoner
30 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
32 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
34 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
36 http://www.justice.gov.uk/global/contacts/nomiprison-finddownview/
38 http://www.insideime.org/Info-regime2.asp?name=file&folder=HMP/DOWNW
39 Ministry of Justice (2012) Performance ratings, Prison annual performance ratings 2011/12, Data
41 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75422
47 Ministry of Justice (2012) Prison rating system 2011-12, Data, Offender Behaviour Programme Completions
48 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75451
50 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75452
51 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75419
52 Ministry of Justice (2012) Prison Performance Digest 2011/12, Prison Service Key Statistics, Overall
54 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75386
55 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75386
56 http://www.womeninprison.endnotes.gov.uk/womeninprison/finddownview/
57 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
58 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
59 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
60 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
61 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
62 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
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72 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
73 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
74 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
75 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371
78 Ministry of Justice (2012) Safety in Custody Assaults Table 3.13: Assaults by prisoner
79 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75452
80 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75452
81 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75451
82 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75451
83 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75451
84 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75451
85 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75451
86 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75451
1. HMP Hydebank Wood houses all female prisoners in Northern Ireland. It currently accommodates female prisoners between the ages of 18 and 21, remanded and sentenced, with no differentiation between adults and juveniles. It also houses all female immigration detainees. All women prisoners were transferred from Maghaberry Prison (Moyrun House) to Hydebank Wood in June 2004, and Ash House was designated Northern Ireland’s prison for women. HMP Hydebank Wood also houses all young male prisoners aged between 17 and 21 years on conviction, serving a period of 4 years or less in custody. The information in this fact sheet relates to Ash House women’s wing only.

3. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:140
6. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:141
7. Marian Price was arrested on 13 May 2011 and remained in police custody until 10 June 2011, when a Medical Review Panel decided that her fitness to stand trial was impaired. She was then moved to an outside hospital.
8. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Annual Report for 2008/09, p.8
11. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:140
12. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:141
13. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:140
14. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:140
15. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:140
17. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:141
18. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:140
19. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:140
20. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:140
24. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:135
25. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:135
26. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:141
27. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:141
28. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:141
29. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:141
31. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:141
32. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:141
33. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:140
34. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:140
35. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:141
36. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:141
37. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:141
38. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:141
42. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:142
43. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:142
44. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:142
45. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:142
46. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:142
47. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:142
48. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:142
49. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:139
51. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:139
52. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:139
53. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:139
54. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:139
55. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:139
56. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:139
57. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:139
58. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:140
59. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:145
60. Department of Justice Northern Ireland (2012) Education and Training Inspectorate: Learning and Skills Provision by the Northern Ireland Prison Service February 2012, p.9
62. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:139
63. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:145
64. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:145
65. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:145
66. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:145
67. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:145
68. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:145
69. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:145
70. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:145
71. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:144
72. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:144
73. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:144
74. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:144
77. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:144
78. Department of Justice Northern Ireland, Freedom of Information request 12:144
30 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75415.
31 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75372.
38 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371.
39 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371.
40 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371.
41 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75371.
46 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75415.
48 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75412.
49 Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 75412.
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