STATE OF THE ESTATE

Women in Prison's report on the women's custodial estate

2nd Edition
A special thank you to all the women who shared their experience of education, training and employment while in prison for this report’s What the Women Say chapter.

Thank you also to Henry Obasi and his team at PPaint.

Finally thank you to all the staff and trustees at Women in Prison for their tireless commitment to the charity and the women we support.

About Women in Prison
Founded in 1983, Women in Prison’s mission is to prevent the marginalisation of women and limit the damage and disruption caused by contact with the criminal justice system. Our policy and campaigns work is informed through our experience of working with over 4,600 women affected by the criminal justice system every year. We are a unique women only organisation providing specialist expert support and advice in all 12 women’s prisons in England. We also run three women’s centres in the community in London, Manchester and Woking.

For more information see www.womeninprison.org.uk
Today in the prison system, there are a significant number of women, who have been incarcerated due to various reasons. They face unique challenges and have distinct needs that are often not catered for adequately within the traditional prison setting. This chapter focuses on the women in prison and their experiences, emphasizing the importance of understanding their circumstances and providing appropriate support.

### The Bangkok Rules: Women in the Criminal Justice System and International Human Rights Standards

The UN Rules for the Treatment of Women prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders

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This second edition of Women in Prison’s flagship report State of the Estate is a welcome point of reference at a time of unprecedented change in the criminal justice system. The strength of State of the Estate is that it presents a wealth of information in an accessible way, giving a detailed snapshot of the women’s prison estate.

Once again this report will provide a useful research tool and evidence base for academics, practitioners and campaigners alike and will play an important role in increasing the visibility of the world behind locked gates, something that is still unknown to so many.

All women’s prisons are now classed as Resettlement Prisons, an initiative that sits alongside Transforming Rehabilitation and aims to address the very low outcomes for women upon release in areas such as accommodation, life skills and employment. These reforms are in the early stages of implementation and an assessment of the full impact on women across the women’s estate cannot yet be made. The Prison Profiles chapter therefore will provide an important benchmark to assess what difference these reforms may or may not have made.

This Report also provides a progress update and overview of the Women’s Custodial Estate Review, which marked an important step in the recognition and promotion of the distinct needs of women in prison.

Two years ago the Government accepted all 17 of its recommendations for a new approach to meeting those needs and reducing the risk of reoffending. This Report assesses and holds the delivery of those recommendations to account. State of the Estate is a welcome vehicle for women affected by the criminal justice system to voice their views and contribute to the debate. The ‘What the Women Say’ chapter provides a compelling insight into the challenges and benefits for women of working in the community on day release and studying while in prison, testimony which has all too often been ignored.

Finally, a unique regular feature of State of the Estate is the assessment of the UK’s alignment with the international standards for women prisoners set out by the United Nations. The Bangkok Rules, as they are known, are very important guidelines that recognise the distinct needs of women prisoners, a recognition that must be consistently promoted for UK prisons and State of the Estate plays a crucial role in this endeavour.
THE BANGKOK RULES

Women in the criminal justice system and International Human Rights Standards: The UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (The Bangkok Rules)

By Sofia Gullberg, Women in Prison

Introduction
Women in Prison’s first edition of State of the Estate, launched in January 2013, evaluated the levels of UK compliance with the Bangkok Rules. Much of the analysis undertaken into prison policy and practice two years ago still applies. Since the last report, the issue of women in the criminal justice system has been subject to significant interest among policy makers with reviews published, objectives outlined and a restructuring of the female custodial estate underway. Many aspects of these policy developments are in line with the Bangkok Rules although there is some cause for concern when it comes to their practical implementation. A significant development on the path towards implementing the Bangkok Rules is the women-specific expectations document, based on the Bangkok Rules, drawn up by HM Prison Inspectorate.

The establishment of The Advisory Board on Female Offenders is another potential step towards implementing the Bangkok Rules although it is still in many respects too early to evaluate its impact. Crucially, the ongoing reforms that form part of the Government’s Transforming Rehabilitation agenda will undoubtedly have a significant impact on women in the criminal justice system. There are some concerns about how well this will adhere to the principles of the Bangkok Rules, especially in relation to the Rules regarding post-sentencing and resettlement.

What are the Bangkok Rules?
The Bangkok Rules, officially termed The UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, are a set of UN guidelines concerned with the rights of women affected by the criminal justice system. The Rules came into place in December 2010 when they were unanimously voted for by the UN General Assembly. Through this vote, all UN member states acknowledged the existence of gender-specific characteristics of women impacted by the criminal justice system. They also agreed to respect and meet the particular needs arising from these characteristics through their respective national criminal justice policy and practice.

Until the introduction of the Bangkok Rules, the rights of those affected by the criminal justice system were covered by the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules).1 These guidelines continue to apply to all prisoners and persons affected by the criminal justice system. However, for the first time, these general guidelines were now also supplemented by gender-specific guidelines for women. The Bangkok Rules are also the first international instrument which specifically addresses the issue of children of women prisoners.2

The Bangkok Rules apply equally to adult women prisoners and juvenile female prisoners. The 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.

Context and principles
Given the prevalent use of custody for women involved in the criminal justice system, the bulk of the Bangkok Rules document is concerned with the conditions of custodial settings. However, it is important to recognise that a fundamental underlying principle of the Bangkok Rules is the preference for non-custodial measures to deal with women’s offending. As such, the Rules consider alternatives to imprisonment and discuss community solutions for women who have come into contact with the criminal justice system. It should also be noted that the Rules apply to all stages of a woman’s involvement with the criminal justice system, including licence periods and post-custodial community resettlement.

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; women prisoners tend to account for around five to ten per cent of the total prison population globally. In Britain, women represented 4.4% of the overall prison population in mid-2014.3 As a result, women’s gender-specific characteristics and subsequent needs are rarely taken into account in a system that was created for men. This fact has become increasingly apparent over the last two decades,
as the number of women prisoners has started increasing dramatically, not just in line with an overall rise in prison populations generally but at a faster rate than the number of male prisoners. This global trend is also reflected in Britain where the female prison population more than doubled between 1998 and 2008 whereas the male population increased by half over the same time period. In 1995, the mid-year women’s prison population was 1,979 compared to 4,236 in 2010. The women’s prison population has decreased over the last few years and stood at 3,806 at the beginning of 2015. However, this is far from being a return to pre-1997 population levels. The Bangkok Rules were created to fill the gap in existing international standards and highlight the differentiated needs of the growing population of women in the criminal justice system. The Bangkok Rules provide minimum standards for women given custodial sentences. As such, they work to reclaim those responsible for prison policy and practice of women’s gender-specific needs. For researchers and campaigners they also act as a useful benchmark against which we can measure progress. Other things, including the establishment of small custodial units. The inclusion of experts drawn from the independent Inspections and Monitoring Board, headed by the Justice Minister for Female Offenders, meets four times a year and includes voluntary sector representatives with expertise on women affected by the criminal justice system. In March 2014, the Ministry of Justice published an update on its delivery of the strategic objectives. The inclusion of experts drawn from the voluntary sector is a constructive and, in the language of the Bangkok Rules, which advocate such co-operation and, overall, the aim of the Advisory Board is a positive step in the right direction when it comes to implementing the Rules. As we can see from the above discussion, the policy climate over the last few years has been broadly consistent with the overarching sentiments of the Bangkok Rules. However, in England and Wales, the gap between policy and practice remains in regards to the Rules. For the standards to actually be put into practice, the Rules need to be incorporated into domestic legislation, sentencing policies and prison rules and be implemented in criminal justice systems and prisons. Instead, we see a situation where reviews and reports on women in the criminal justice system result in recommendations for reform, without those recommendations being carried out in practice. Undeniably, the legal arguments we have put forward are that the Government should strive to implement the recommendations of the Corston report and numerous other studies rather than getting side-tracked by conducting yet further research into women and the criminal justice system. As a signatory of the Bangkok Rules, the United Kingdom must be diligent in ensuring the recommendations are implemented. This initiative by the HM Inspectorate of Prisons is the most significant development we have seen in the move towards implementing the Bangkok Rules in the UK and should be seen as a leading example internationally.

The structural problems to which Baroness Corston points remain almost untouched. The different needs and circumstances of men and women

The Bangkok Rules

Assessing the political climate: To what extent are the principles of the Bangkok Rules reflected in the UK criminal justice system?

As a signatory of the Bangkok Rules, the UK Government has acknowledged the gender-specific needs of women affected by the criminal justice system. It has also committed to address these needs in policy and practice. Many of the standards outlined in the Bangkok Rules were already in force in the UK at the time of approval. However, some work remains to be done in order for the UK to reach its own human rights targets set out in the Bangkok Rules. In fact, in some respects, there has actually been a shift away from the guidelines since signing up to them.

Reviews and inquiries

The Bangkok Rules are rarely referred to in criminal justice discussions in the UK. There are, however, gender-specific Government guidelines in place as well as policy documents that are specific to women prisoners.15

Numerous independent reviews in recent years have come to converging conclusions about women and the criminal justice system. Preceding the Bangkok Rules, in England and Wales, Baroness Jean Corston’s 2007 report A Review of Women with Particular Vulnerabilities in the Criminal Justice System advocates a radical restructuring of the criminal justice system that resonates with the fundamentals of the Bangkok Rules. However, despite now being recognised as a milepost within UK criminal justice policy, the Corston report is yet to be fully reflected in UK criminal justice policy and practice. Women in Prison’s 2013 publication Corston Report 5 Years On16 outlines the extent to which the UK Government has implemented the recommendations made in the Corston report. Some successes include an end to mandatory strip-searching as well as investment in community support and diversion services for women. However, as is argued in this analysis, the Corston report “is worth more than its individual recommendations and part of their importance lies in their outlining of a coherent road to reform, rather than a collection of piecemeal changes.” In this sense, we find that the ethos of the Corston report has still not been given the credence it deserves and, using the Bangkok Rules as a benchmark for measuring reform, we find that the Corston report is still as topical today as when it was published almost eight years ago.

In Northern Ireland, the 2011 Review of the Northern Ireland prison service17 by the Prison Review Team, led by Dame Anne Owers, includes an evaluation of women prisoners in Northern Ireland that discusses women’s high levels of vulnerability and low levels of risk. The review advocates community-based models as a sentencing alternative and refers to the human rights standards outlined in the Bangkok Rules. Some significant practical change is currently taking place for women in the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland, including the establishment of small custodial units. In Scotland, the 2012 final report by the Commission on Women Offenders18, led by Dame Elsh Angiolilli, has at its core a belief in diversion from custody towards holistic community approaches that take into account women’s gender-specific needs. The NOMS 2012 publication A District Approach: A Guide to Working with Women Offenders covers many principles outlined in the Bangkok Rules. The guide discusses the gender-specific needs and circumstances of women in the criminal justice system and provides guidelines for staff engaging with women on custodial as well as community sentences. It also discusses the situation of women in the criminal justice system pre-sentence and post-release.

Over the last couple of years, women in the criminal justice system have been the subject of significant interest in the UK parliament and within the Ministry of Justice. The Justice Select Committee undertook a year-long inquiry into women in the criminal justice system which culminated in the publication of its final report Women Offenders: after the Corston report in the summer of 2013. The Inquiry Select Committee argues that Prison is an ineffective way of dealing with most women who do not pose a risk to society and discusses women’s specific situations and consequent needs. The committee recommends an investment in community support for women and a radical shift from custodial sentencing to community alternatives that place emphasis on rehabilitation and support for women to tackle the root causes of their offending to lead a life away from crime.

The Women’s Custodial Estate Review carried out by NOMS, under the leadership of Cathy Robinson, was published in autumn 2013. It explores the most effective options for managing the female prison population. Among other things, it outlines the plans to turn all women’s prisons into resettlement prisons and establish through-the-gate provision by Community Rehabilitation Companies (see Focus Issue chapter). In the view of HM Inspectorate of Prisons, “The Review made some welcome recommendations, but the overall approach continues to fall short of the radical change in strategy that is needed to reduce imprisonment of low risk women.”

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As a result, the government has increased the funding for community-based alternatives21 and has announced plans to transfer some women’s custody from prison to community-based settings. However, the extent to which these plans will be implemented remains uncertain.

Independent Inspections and Monitoring Reports by HM Inspectorate of Prisons provide an independent evaluation of how well prisons live up to healthy prison standards. The inspections rest upon four key tests: safety, respect, purposeful activity and resettlement. The Inspectorate has different versions of their expectations for different categories of women, depending on their needs. The Inspectorate has identified four key expectations for women in prisons: the promotion of rehabilitation, the promotion of equality of opportunity, the promotion of respect and the promotion of choice.

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produced a women-specific expectations document22 based on the Bangkok Rules. The combination of the Corston report, the Bangkok Rules and the Inspectorate’s own experience of inspections together form the basis of the new expectations document for women. The Inspectorate states that:

“Our own regular inspections of women’s prisons have identified important areas where the specific needs of women in prison are too often not met, as well as good practice which needs to be embedded and replicated.”

This step forward is a positive one, but it is clear that more work needs to be done to ensure that the needs of women in the criminal justice system are fully addressed. The Bangkok Rules provide a framework for this, and it is important that we continue to work towards their implementation in the UK.
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.22

The Bangkok Rules

Custodial sentencing and prison population

We see from numerous reviews and reports that the UK Government and parliament share, in theory, the basic principle and Rule 1 of the Bangkok Rules:

“Demonstrate a commitment towards their rehabilitation, engage in purposeful activity, reduce their risk of reoffending, behave well and help other prisoners and staff members. The absence of bad behaviour alone will no longer be sufficient to progress through the scheme.”23

This is problematic for a number of reasons. Firstly, this blanket principle does not take into account individual circumstances, nor is it gender-specific. The insistence on pro-activeness and altruism presumes a level of stability that is simply not realistic for many women in prison. Given the high levels of mental health needs and trauma histories in the female prison population, many women are not at a stage where they are able to become peer supporters or otherwise show initiative to help others. Secondly, the IEPs impact on the amount of visits a prisoner can receive. This, of course, has an impact not just on the prisoner but also on prospective visitors. Given the large amount of mothers in prison, this aspect of the IEPs places an additional burden on women prisoners. This is in direct contradiction of Rule 22 of the Bangkok Rules that states that disciplinary sanctions shall not include prohibition of family contact, especially contact with children. Rules 26, 50 and 52 state that contact with children shall be encouraged and facilitated. The Prison Service Order 4800 on Women Prisoners24 also states that children should not be penalised for their mother’s behaviour, for example in relation to visits. Likewise, it states that incentives schemes shall never be linked to family visiting rights.25 Moreover, the restrictions of being on a basic regime have the potential to result in lower levels of mental well-being. There is evidence to suggest that this negative impact on mental well-being can lead to an increased risk of suicide and self-harm26. The Prison and Probation Ombudsman Nigel Newcomen has argued that:

“The use of the basic regime (...) needs to be carefully coordinated within a wider plan of care and support for prisoners who are at risk of self-harm. This is already required under current prison service safer custody policy, but does not always happen. There is also a need to examine (...) whether the challenging behaviour masks underlying distress (...) Vulnerabilities need to be managed effectively to avoid the risk of self-harm.”27

Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act

The legal aid provision of The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act (LASPO) came into force in April 2013. With the LASPO, legal aid was removed from the majority of cases involving divorce, welfare benefits, clinical negligence and child contact. The changes to legal aid disproportionally affect women prisoners and ex-prisoners who have been separated from their children. They also affect women fleeing domestic violence, thus having a disproportionate impact on women involved in the Criminal Justice System given the high rates of abuse history within this group. The changes to legal aid mean that women who have experienced domestic violence are now required to produce evidence of abuse before qualifying for legal aid. The list of evidence deemed as pertinent is rather comprehensive, following a widening in the criteria to include evidence from support services, social services, refugees and psychologists. However, they presuppose victims proving their case before even getting to the stage of testing their eligibility for legal aid.

These rules fail to consider the reality of under-reporting of domestic violence and seem to lack an understanding of the long-term nature of coercion and control inherent in domestic abuse.

The options open to women accessing justice are hence either to produce evidence of abuse (which can be hard to obtain), to pay for legal advice (a cost too high for many women) or to represent themselves in court (despite the complexity of the legal process).

Research conducted by Women’s Aid, Rights of Women and Welsh Women’s Aid shows that women seeking legal aid changes is devastating for women survivors of domestic violence who require access to justice. They report that half of all women surveyed did not have any of the prescribed forms of evidence needed to apply for legal aid in family law cases; 17% of respondents to the survey had to pay over £50 to obtain copies of the required evidence; 61% of respondents took no action in relation to their family law problem as a result of not being able to apply for legal aid and only 16% represented themselves at court.29

Women in Prison sees examples of this in our work in prison where we have come across women who have ended up in custody simply for breaching their Anti-Social Behaviour Orders through acts such as begging or drinking in a public space.

A positive inspection report is extremely valuable for prisons, their staff and their governors. Conversely, a negative report carries a lot of stigma and embarrassment. However, it should be noted that recommendations put forward by the Prison Inspectorate are not always adequately implemented by the prisons and there are no repercussions on prisons for not complying. Nevertheless, the new women-specific expectations criteria provide a tangible opportunity for prisons to familiarise themselves with and put into practice the Bangkok Rules.

Evaluating policy and planning: To what extent do recent policy developments adhere to the principles of the Bangkok Rules?

The 2011 joint thematic report Equal but different by HM Inspectorate of Probation and HM Inspectorate of Prisons looked at the use of alternatives to custody for women, concluding that:

“The distinctive needs of women prisoners need to be taken into account and provided for in order to accomplish gender equality.”21

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Under the new arrangements, the needs of women offenders are met. There is therefore a specific duty on as part of Transforming Rehabilitation late amendment to the Act ensuring that Government chose not to make women a principles of the Bangkok Rules, the period, and in opposition to the core reforms. Despite pressure from the be disproportionally affected by these short custodial sentences, women will flexibility as part of a community order. and testing, and a new Rehabilitation requirements in the community after two years. It also introduces new developments of note relating to the Bangkok Rules. The first edition of State of the Estate looked at each category of the Bangkok Rules and how they relate to the UK criminal justice system. Below is an outline of certain areas of interest where we have since seen changes or where we have since seen changes or developments of note relating to the Rules.

**Allocation**
Rule 4 of the Bangkok Rules states that: “Women prisoners shall be placed in prisons close to their homes, taking into account their caretaking responsibilities as well as appropriate resettlement programmes and services available to them.”

A fundamental recommendation of the Corston Report was the establishment of small, geographically dispersed custodial units, which would result in women prisoners being located closer to their homes and would provide a range of specialist services. Sadly, this proposal was rejected by the Government. The restructuring of the female estate that involves turning all women’s prisons into resettlement prisons is intended to facilitate closeness to home for all women. However, this is a weak compromise that does not solve the issue of many women being held far from home.

In addition, the current categorisation into open and closed prisons was already problematic in that it meant many women being held in a security category higher than was proportionate to their level of risk, thus contravening UN guidelines about separation of categories set out in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. The conversion into resettlement prisons will exacerbate this problem, with women currently residing in open prisons being moved to the resettlement prisons that must reasonably be described as semi-open.

The establishment of the new Community Rehabilitation Companies will result in additional problems for women who will be residing in a prison located in a different contact area from their home area. As there are 21 contract areas under Transforming Rehabilitation but only 12 women’s prisons, there will inevitably be contact areas with no women’s prison. Consequently, women leaving prison to live in a different contract area might not be able to take full advantage of their local community programmes and services.

**Release on Temporary Licence and resettlement prisons**
Due to a number of failures relating to day releases in the male prison estate, the rules governing ROTL have recently been tightened. Despite the fact that absconding rates for women on release are extremely low, women have been forced to suffer the consequences of the new regulations – consequences that affect their chances of successful resettlement. This situation is extremely worrying given the future plans for the women’s estate that involve closing the two open prisons in favour of a re-modelling of closed prisons into resettlement prisons. Without effective day release arrangements, there can be no worthwhile resettlement to speak of. As the HM Chief Inspector argues in his annual report, “ROTL should be an important resettlement tool and the failure rate is low. Less than 1% of releases on temporary license fail and of these, 6.1% involve an arrestable offence. However, when these failures do occur the consequences can be terrible.”

The Chief Inspector points out that 2014-15 was a critical year for prisons preparing for their new role as resettlement prisons. Worryingly, however, the Inspectorate found little evidence of effective preparation in 2013-14 and saw the decline in outcomes already evident in 2014-15 as being of concern to the development of resettlement prisons.

**Pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding mothers**
The Mother and Baby Unit in HMP Holloway closed in 2013 due to under-occupancy, leading to a reduction of 13 spaces across the estate. Mother and Baby Units are underused across the board and there are often vacant places across the estate. However, this is not due to a lack of interest or need but to a lack of approval, between March 2011 and February 2012 only 116 out of 224 applications were approved.

Sentencing guidelines now refer to caring responsibilities as a mitigating factor in determining sentence. PSD 4800 discusses how losing a parent to prison is often an extremely damaging life event for a child. It is one of the international rights of the child to be able to keep in contact with a parent, provided that this is in the best interest of the child. The Human Rights Act and existing case law also require sentencers to consider the best interest of the child. However, the number of women in custody remains fairly unchanged, as does the number of children being separated from their mother due to incarceration.

As pointed out by HM Inspectorate of Prisons, women in prison need support to maintain family contact. However, none of the prisons inspected over the last year routinely identified the number who were mothers, or monitored if mothers maintained contact with their children. Family support workers have not been consistently available across the female estate despite the high number of mothers in prison. The Ministry of Justice announced in late 2014 that they are working in conjunction with the Prison Family Support Alliance, comprised of the charities PACT, POPs, NEPACS and Jigsaw, to provide family engagement workers in all public sector women’s prisons.

This is a very welcome step towards increasing well being and reducing reoffending and is in adherence with the Bangkok Rules. But why should women incarcerated in private sector prisons not benefit from the same support?

However, as discussed above, the changes to the IPS entailed disciplinary sanctions on family contact, including with children. This is in direct contradiction to the Bangkok Rules which state that children should never be penalised for their parent’s behaviour.

Gender-specific provision for women prisoners having experienced violence The Bangkok Rules recognise the role of structural violence against women in their patterns of offending. This was also stressed in the Corston report which resulted in the establishment of Pathways 8 and 9 in addition to the existing seven NOMS pathways to reduce reoffending. Pathway 8 supports women who have been abused, raped or who have experienced domestic violence. However, in reality, the provision of support for women who have experienced domestic violence remains patchy across the women’s prison estate. There are no centrally funded DV services in prison and a general
The Special Rapporteur stated that “it is crucial to develop gender-sensitive sentencing alternatives and to recognize women’s histories of victimization when making decisions about incarceration.” She made reference to the Corston report and its recommendations of a proliferation of non-custodial sentencing as well as the replacement of the current women’s custodial estate with the establishment of small custodial units.

Foreign Nationals
The foreign national Hub has now been established with the Department of Justice in England and Wales. This has resulted in some women having to make a choice between receiving visits in the prison or keeping in touch with family in their home countries. None of the prisons inspected last year offered Skype facilities, even for foreign nationals.

Institutional personnel and training
As an authority on the Bangkok Rules, PBI has developed an e-learning course aimed at criminal justice practitioners, provided free of charge. The course, titled “Bangkok Rules: An Introduction,” was launched in April 2016 and has since been successfully rolled out to representatives from several countries, including UN peacekeepers from Rwanda, Sweden, Norway and Finland through the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations as well as with representatives from Pakistan and India.

PSO 480 sets out that all staff working with women should receive gender-specific training. The document outlines a comprehensive picture of training needs, including on issues relating to mental health, dual diagnosis, self-harm, bullying, searching, domestic violence, prostitution, foreign nationals, BME women, pregnancy, childbirth, post-natal care and children. The Women’s Awareness Staff Programme (WASP) training for those working with female offenders is available to prison and probation staff. However, this two-day course is clearly insufficient to encompass the complex needs of women prisoners. The drastic cuts to prison staffing levels in recent years are putting staff under additional strain. Figures published by the Howard League for Penal Reform in late 2014 revealed that between August 2010 and June 2014 the number of prison officers in England and Wales fell by 11 per cent. The proportion of prison staff that women prisoners feel do not support them was cut by an average of 40 per cent. In HMP Ashford Grange the figure was 62 per cent. This situation is unlikely to be conducive to increased gender-specific training opportunities for prison staff.

Looking ahead: Some cause for concern
Transforming Rehabilitation and Community Rehabilitation Companies
The Government’s Transforming Rehabilitation reforms are timetabled to come into place throughout 2015. Among other things, they involve a radical change to licence conditions, that an unintended side effect of this initiative will be an increase on recalls for breach of licence. This is in direct contradiction to the core principle of the Bangkok Rules which argues for a move away from custody. Since the Bangkok Rules apply to all women working with and women in the criminal justice system, they apply equally to the prime contractors for the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms. Rules 40-47 deal with prisoner rehabilitation, social integration and community support. They stress the need for cooperation between prison authorities, probation and the voluntary sector in designing and implementing post-release reintegration programmes. They urge prisons to utilise options such as home leave, open prisons and other measures to ease the transition between prison and community and together. They also emphasise the need for openness and visits to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration. Crucially, Rule 47 states that:

“Support shall be available following release for prisoners needing psychological, medical, legal and practical help to ensure their reintegration into society.”

In Women in Prison’s experience as a support organisation, need for multifaceted help applies to almost every woman leaving prison. The criminal justice system is currently undergoing some considerable changes in this area. In theory, the aim to provide through-the-gate as well as ongoing community support to all women released from prison is very much in line with the Bangkok Rules. It is too early at this point, however, to say how well this will be carried out in practice by the new contractors, many of whom have no previous experience of working with women. One potential cause for concern is that the changes to licence requirements that will include 12 months mandatory supervision will not be primarily supportive but a more punishing nature.

NOMS’ Stocktake of Women’s Services for Offenders in the Community, outlines positive findings in regard to gender-specific community provision for women in the criminal justice system. It found that the £3.78 million provided by NOMS to Probation Trusts in 2013 had been well spent on gender-specific provision such as women’s centres, mentoring, through-the-gate support and residential services. However, despite successes in recent years, none of the funding for these women-specific services is ring-fenced. Instead, moving forward, the responsibility for these services will lie with the Community Rehabilitation Companies under the Transforming Rehabilitation strategy.

Societal challenges
Major structural challenges remain in a society that is seeing unprecedented cuts to welfare systems in combination with a housing crisis. Many women are released from prison into homelessness and unemployment, without custody of their children. The resettlement needs of prisoners with mental health issues are unmet, with 96% of these prisoners being released into the community without supported housing. St Mungo’s report Rebuilding Shattered Lives stresses the close relationship between women's involvement in the criminal justice system and other vulnerabilities with almost half of St Mungo’s female clients having an offending history, and over a third having been to prison. The availability of temporary housing on release from prison has become much scarcer over the last few years with many women not only being released homeless but also being refused emergency housing by their local council. In Women in Prison’s experience as an organisation providing resettlement support to women leaving prison is that many women go through the prison gate with no housing in place, despite efforts made by resettlement services inside the prison. Not only do these women leave the prison street homeless but many are later subsequently turned away from their local councils on the grounds of not being deemed as fulfilling priority needs criteria. This applies not just to long-term social housing but even to emergency temporary accommodation. A recent specific example from our housing support work includes accompanying a vulnerable woman to the housing department of her local council on the day of her release from prison. The woman was subsequently turned away despite being eight and a half months pregnant. We have numerous other clients who, in desperation over having no housing on release, have expressed feeling they have no choice but to re-offend in order
to go back to prison, simply to have a roof over their heads.

The Bangkok Rules apply to all women, not just during their incarceration but also pre- and post-release. Therefore, although the responsibility of the prison may end the moment a woman is released, the responsibility of the wider criminal justice system and society at large does not. Prisons are not the only institutions responsible for women in the criminal justice system; the criminal justice system is not an issue for the Ministry of Justice alone; criminal justice is only an aspect of social justice – or absence thereof.

Conclusion

Coinciding with the adoption of the Bangkok Rules, the issue of women in the criminal justice system has been widely debated in the UK criminal justice system over the last few years. Many parliamentarians and other stakeholders share with third sector campaigners and criminal justice reformers the view that women who do not pose a threat to society should not be held in prison. This preference for non-custodial sentencing for non-violent women who do not pose a threat to society is imbedded in the very notion of the Bangkok Rules. When evaluating the criminal justice system for women in the UK, it is important not to lose sight of this crucial point.

The Bangkok Rules, consequently, do not solely refer to conditions in prisons but also to post-release periods as well as alternatives to custody. It is therefore important that the Bangkok Rules be used as a tool to hold to account not just policy makers and sentencers but also prison officials and staff as well as the National Probation Service and the future Community Rehabilitation Companies.

A dominant sentiment in several parliamentary reviews and inquiries over recent years is a respect for the basic principle of the Bangkok Rules: that the distinctive needs of women prisoners should be taken into consideration and provided for in order to achieve gender equality. This sentiment, which also underpinned the Corston report, has yet to fully materialise in prison policy and practice where, sadly, women’s gender-specific offending patterns, circumstances and vulnerabilities are dealt with inadequately.

We are experiencing significant uncertainty as we move into 2015 and the radical changes relating to the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda. It is still too early to determine how well the UK will adhere to the Bangkok Rules in terms of the changes to resettlement and rehabilitation. In other aspects of criminal justice policy and practice, however, there is still a gap between policy and practice in the implementation of the Bangkok Rules. It is now time for Government and parliament to deliver on their rhetoric around women in the criminal justice system and fully embrace, in practice, the international human rights standards set by the Bangkok Rules.
The Criminal Justice System: Cuts and Reform

The Estate’s reforms have been designed to work in conjunction with the fair reaching restructuring of the Probation Service implemented under the Transforming Rehabilitation (TR) programme. In 2013, the Secretary of State for Justice, Chris Grayling, announced the need for a new direction to rehabilitation because “reoffending rates in this country have been too high for too long”, stating: “the status quo cannot continue; we cannot go on doing the same things, seeing the same faces come back through the system time and again, just hoping to get a different outcome. This has got to change.”

The change arrived with the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 (ORA) which legislated that anyone sentenced to 2 years or less from 2nd February 2015 would be subject to a year’s supervision period upon release. It is intended that, alongside this supervision, all those in prison will begin receiving support three months before release and a full through-the-gate service will be rolled out to ensure continuity of that support from prison to the community.

The impact of TR is particularly evident on the women’s prison population, as the majority of women are serving short sentences, with 60% serving six months or less. Reoffending rates are high, with 45% reconvicted within the first year of release. The recognition that women can break the cycle of recidivism if provided with access to effective support and guidance delivered by appropriate providers is, again, welcome by WIP, but the nature and quality of available provision raise concerns that are discussed throughout this essay.

In monitoring the Estate, WIP’s task is to ascertain whether any reform has achieved the best possible outcome for women affected by the criminal justice system. For the Government’s rehabilitation revolution, however, there can be no doubt that a major motivational factor is savings to the public purse. Under the Coalition Government’s austerity programmes, NOMS was tasked with making savings of £900m, equivalent to a cut of 24%, over the duration of this Parliament. As set out in NOMS’ Business Plan, this has been realised in part through changes to the operations of the Estate along with a benchmarking process that aims to reduce the cost of a person in prison by £2,200 by 2016.

The TR Programme is also designed to achieve savings through the restructuring and partial privatisation of the Probation Service. The Service is now split into two bodies, the National Probation Service (NPS) that will work with high-risk prisoners, and Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) that will provide the 12-month post-custody supervision to those serving a short sentence and assessed as ‘low or medium risk’. England and Wales, as one region, have been divided into 21 Contract Package Areas.
In 2012-13, only 8.5\% of women leaving prison had employment lined up and around one-third of women lose their homes, and often their possessions, whilst in prison (see prison profile chapter for latest statistics). It is proposed that, upon arrival into prison, each woman’s resettlement needs be assessed and a plan put into place as to how those needs will be met. Although the multitude of barriers for women to find work and suitable, safe housing is acknowledged, it is hoped that, at the very least, intervention well before the release date will increase the chances of a positive outcome. Despite the fact that the OOA came into effect from 1st February and now impacts upon women on a short sentence, the integration of the CRCs into resettlement prisons is still in a process of development. This is a situation that WIP will carefully monitor over the coming months.

**Another consequence of being held far from home is that women receive fewer visits than men in prison.** It is estimated that 17,240 children were separated from their mothers due to imprisonment in 2010.\(^9\) Only 9\% of children whose mothers are in prison are cared for by their fathers, and instead, grandparents and other (most often female) relatives step in.

(Crime Prevention Agency. Each CPA was put out to tender for private companies to form the CRCs. Central to the privatization ethos is that CRCs will earn their funding through the gate service. Positive resettlement outcomes and the Government reasons that these reforms will bring innovation, competition and efficiency into rehabilitation.\(^1\) Clearly, WIP hopes this is the case. The counter-argument, however, is that the gate service will lead to inefficiency and confusion and that privatization may result in a lack of accountability and in women falling through the net.

**Women’s Custodial Estate Review: The Recommendations**

The Women’s Custodial Estate Review worked towards achieving three key priorities. The first was for any reform to always consider a woman in prison’s proximity to her family and to enable the maintenance or development of family ties, in particular to dependent children. The second priority was that recommendations should work to reduce the risk of reoffending by enabling access to interventions that meet a woman’s needs. Thirdly, the recommendations had to result in a meaningful resettlement programme.\(^2\)

**Resettlement Prisons**

All women’s prisons are to be designated as Resettlement Prisons, a re-categorisation timetabled for full implementation by May 2015. The purpose of a Resettlement Prison is to enable the successful operation of the TR programme. This means ensuring the CRCs are visible and active within the prison estate. Positive resettlement outcomes for women in prison are currently poor. The development of Open Units marks a qualitative change in the approach to women’s resettlement and WIP will promote its success to encourage a roll-out across the country.

Focus Issue continued
women held at that time in HMP Peterborough and, instead, the Immigration Enforcement Officers are not yet permanently based at HMP Peterborough and, instead, the prison liaises with officers from a local immigration team and the Home Office’s Criminal Casework Directorate.

Although creating a single Immigration Enforcement location for foreign national women could enable a better method of communication even during a medical consultation. Consideration for provision that meets the needs of foreign national women should be improved across the entire women’s estate, reaching all foreign nationals not just those in a 38-bed unit in one prison.

Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Women prisoners are far more likely to have experienced domestic and sexual abuse than the general female population, with around 80% of the women WIP works with having experienced domestic and/or sexual abuse. Research within the Review also found that 27% of incarcerated women had been paid for sex in the previous 12 months, based on data from the Oxford Study of Women’s Health in Prison, 2006. Despite this, women and their experience of domestic and sexual violence is frequently overlooked within frameworks and guidance published for the criminal justice system. Domestic and sexual violence also includes so-called honour crimes, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, stalking, sexual harassment, trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, and prostitution.25 The 2011 Framework from NOMS and Women’s Aid sets out the clear case for the need for a prison-based provision to enable a woman to acknowledge her experience of abuse in relation to her offences - a way to develop alternative coping strategies such as escape planning, self-protection and the use of local support networks.26 Recommendation 14 in the Review proposed that provision of services for women affected by domestic violence or sex work should meet the NOMS Framework and be of a consistent quality. This is long-overdue. It is vital that high quality, safely delivered interventions provided by independent specialist organisations are available in all women’s prisons and links are made with organisations that may be able to support women on release.

To date, the objective of consistent quality has not been achieved. There is currently a varying range of support services dependent on which prisons a woman is accommodated in. Too many women’s prisons offer no formal counselling, have no accredited courses, and even show very little awareness of where help can be found. At the other end of the spectrum, however, are prisons such as HMP Holloway that has a number of well-established outside organisations offering support including WIP’s Thyme Project, the Nia Project, as well as a National Violence Helpline. Similarly, HMP Styal offers a range of interventions through group and one-on-one work and links up with women-specialist centres in the community to ensure continued support.

However, due to the proliferation of gender-based violence experienced by women prisoners, there are frequently long-waiting lists for access to these services - a situation that does not meet the Review’s recommendation. Specialist and effective provision for women to address gender-based violence must urgently be increased in all prisons where women are incarcerated, thus putting an end to the current ‘postcode lottery’.

That the Government has placed this requirement on the agencies within its comprehensive A Call to End Violence against Women and Girls Action Plan (2014–2020) chapter on violence against women is a welcome step. It is hoped that this will be confirmed in an up-and-running provision, backed up by investment, able to ensure a genuine implementation of the Review’s recommendation.

Personality Disorder and Complex Needs A much welcomed development from the Review is the introduction of joint commissioning between NOMS and the Department of Health and the beginnings of a ‘whole system approach’ in recognition of the multiple needs that many women in prison experience. Women in prison are five times more likely than the general population to live with mental health problems and 78% are exhibiting some degree of psychological distress. Women who are convicted of a sex or violent crime, or other mental health issues. In 2011, the Government began implementing the PD Pathway which aims to ensure continuity of treatment throughout a woman’s contact with the criminal justice system and after release. PD services involve an intensive programme of psycho-social and learning activities, conducted through individual and group work. A woman can begin a programme at any stage of her progress in the criminal justice system. The Women’s Custodial Estate Review recommended an expansion on the PD pathway programme with four new PD treatment services equating to 80 more places. The new centres will complement the existing high-farm Prisoner service at HMP Low Newton, the therapeutic community at HMP Send, and the CARE Pathway at HMP Foston Hall.

One of the new programmes is PIPE (Psychologically Informed Physical Environment) which is now operational in HMP Send. PIPE is a 40-bed unit managed by a clinical forensic psychologist and six key worker discipline staff. Women move into the unit voluntarily and must have prior experience of attending programmes and treatment. As well as regular structured group work, all women are allocated a key worker whom they meet on a one-to-one basis for at least one hour per fortnight. The Review praised the PD pathway as an example of the effectiveness of joint commissioning support services an approach WIP would like to see replicated throughout the criminal justice system. It will be important to monitor whether the Transformative Rehabilitation programme enables the continued development of the PD pathway and confirms a strong pathway of understanding and cooperation among all areas of the newly formed Probation Service about treatment services.

Criminal Justice Reform: Release On Temporary Licence (ROTl) A mark of success for the Estate’s reforms will be women’s ability to forge links with their chosen community and meet resettlement needs such as finding work prior to their release date. The only genuine way for women to be able to achieve this is by being granted access to ROTL. The Review recognised this and stated that “maximising the use of temporary release subject to appropriate risk assessment across the women’s estate rather than mainly in the open prisons is an important way of achieving these priorities.” ROTL can be used as Resettlement Day Release which is equivalent to allowing prisoners to re-establish links with family and friends and the community, or attending training and educational courses, or going to work or establishing housing. It can also allow for a woman who is the sole carer of a child under 16 to be granted a Childcare Resettlement Licence to maintain contact and parental duties with her children in reaction to a limited number of high-profile absconds and negative press against ROTL in the summer of 2013, the Government carried out a policy review. This led to a tightening up of the ROTL’s process and a subsequent reduction in the number of women being granted temporary release. The period of July to September 2014 marked a 19% decrease in ROTLs compared to the previous year. WIP believes the subsequent reduction of those on
ROTL throughout the whole prison estate could be disproportionately unfair and unfairly penalising women. The abscond case studies which have been harmful to the ROTL process did not come from the women’s estate and women generally pose a much lower risk than men. The new restrictions also state that, for ROTL to be granted, there must be very clear evidence of its benefit to the rehabilitation process. WIP’s research has found that an interpretation of this requirement is that women can no longer use ROTL to look for work; they will only be granted ROTL if they have a job or voluntary work already secured. Finding work or a placement from inside prison is extremely challenging when you have limited access to the internet and limited, costly phone calls. If this is to be the continued policy, there needs to be an increase in resources set up within prison to assist in finding a work place before applying for ROTL.

It is vital that ROTL be central to the workings of the Resettlement prisons and therefore across the entire women’s estate. Prisons must be equipped with the resources and plan for what should be an increase in the number of women granted access to ROTL.

Criminal Justice Reform: Transforming Rehabilitation

At the end of 2014, the successful bidders for the CRC contracts were announced and the resettlement, through-the-gate and supervision services are now being put in place with much of the provision sub-contracted out to private, public and VCS organisations.35 For TR to result in a genuine long-term reduction in women’s reoffending, it is vital that women-specialist voluntary sector organisations are embedded into the CRC delivery models.

Research shows that women respond better to gender-specific solutions that offer a holistic approach that improves self-esteem and wellbeing and fosters the ability to take control of one’s life.

After a substantial lobbying campaign an amendment to the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 was secured stating that the Secretary of State for Justice has a duty to identify the particular needs of women when making arrangements and contractual agreements for the provision of probation within the TR programme.36 This was an important win, but it will be essential to monitor the practical implementation of this requirement across all the Contract Package Areas. Besides, the extension of the post-supervision period and through-the-gate policy will lead to a huge increase in the number of women supported. This is welcome news, but to ensure that the quality of provision is effective in meeting women’s needs will require a sustained investment in VCS organisations and support services. The 12-month post-supervision period for those on a short sentence could provide an opportunity for long-term support if it ensures that women have access to gender-specific expertise and more effective rehabilitative services. However, the concern must be recognised that it may lead to further criminalisation and additional custodial sentencing or recall due to breaching the terms of the licence. Time spent in custody may end up being gravely disproportional to the original charge. To mitigate against this outcome, it is vital that statutory supervision be complemented with the intervention of VCS organisations. The most effective way to deal with the likelihood of breach is through support and encouragement from the women’s community sector; as individuals are often more willing to engage with organisations outside of formal statutory law-and-order institution and independent from the system that punishes them. It is also important to involve service users in the design of rehabilitation support and outline sentence plans together with women in order to achieve realistic outcomes.

Conclusion

This essay has given an overview and update on some of the recommendations made by the Women’s Custodial Estate Review (2013). WIP welcomed the Review’s recognition of the multitude of difficulties and barriers that women in prison experience and its attempt to make improvements across a wide range of areas. Unfortunately, many of these recommendations are yet to be fully implemented at a consistent level across the entire Women’s Estate.

To date, one of the Review’s finest successes is the Open Units initiative which WIP hopes will mark the beginnings of a roll-out alongside the downsizing of the Estate. However, other recommendations, such as the support needed around domestic violence, are still in urgent need of investment to increase provision and consistency.

The completion of the Estate’s reforms has been further complicated and delayed because much of it relies on their successful implementation and integration with the Transforming Rehabilitation programme. The TR programme alone is highly ambitious and still at development stage. WIP will continue to monitor how both these reform programmes result in improving outcomes for women and contribute to downsizing the women’s prison population.

While evaluating the impact of these reforms, it must always be remembered that custodial sentencing is the most serious sanction available to the courts and, whilst improvements to the Estate and genuine support provided upon release from prison are welcome, it must not be seen as the gateway to accessing support services.

Community sentencing should become the primary option to the courts for women that pose no risk to the public. Alternatives to custody, along with genuine investment and growth in the women’s community sector, not only offer a more effective way of reducing reoffending, they can also work to support women to prevent their coming into contact with the criminal justice system in the first place. Such an approach will, in the long-term, provide a far more effective model for Government to make savings to the public purse and ultimately prove less costly to women’s lives and to their families.
The role that education, training and employment can play in rehabilitation for women affected by the criminal justice system is well documented and counts as one of the nine pathways to reducing reoffending. The Government has championed its importance and focused on improving the quality of provision for this pathway as part of its strategy to reduce reoffending.

One recent development is a new curriculum for imprisoned women that positions the teaching of life skills alongside core literacy and numeracy. This emerged from Recommendation 15 in the Women’s Custodial Estate Review that outlines the need for skills like budgeting, cooking, parenting and navigating authorities such as the benefits’ office to be taught alongside an academic curriculum. At present, women are significantly worse off than men when it comes to having a job to go to on release. Alongside relevant skills and qualifications, this situation will only improve if more links are built between women in prison and employers in the community. Having a criminal conviction can be a huge barrier for women trying to enter the work place and although some fantastic UK employers hold enlightened hiring policies that see the assets women affected by the criminal justice system can offer to their business, they are few and far between. It is crucial to raise awareness of the benefits’ office to be taught alongside an academic curriculum.

WHAT THE WOMEN SAY: On Education, Training And Employment

What the Women Say on Training and Employment

This seemed like a pretty simple request – would you like to talk about your experiences working out on ROTL?

An easy enough request, yes – of course, no problem, then I came to actually write down what I now do every day and how I feel – not as easy as it sounds. This is my working out ROTL experience.

I am now lucky enough to be at a point in my sentence where I work out in the community 5 days a week. I work in a paid job as an Admin Support Assistant for a Women’s Centre in Manchester and it’s a job I love.

Whilst in prison, I worked firstly for Diversity and then in Reception. It was through doing these two jobs that I realised that when it came to working out on ROTL, I would like to work in an area in the voluntary sector that provided support to women who have been affected by the criminal justice system. I approached Achieve about 3 months before my ROTL date and expressed an interest in this area, asking if there was a chance I could do this. Achieve and the re-settlement team at Styal were really good and when it came to my working out dates they had secured me one day a week at a local Women’s Centre. The first day I went all I can remember is being so nervous, would they look down on me, how would I be treated by the service users. My manager said it was entirely up to me whether I said I was from prison, so that put me at ease straight away. I had a choice again, something that had been missing for a long time.

My main job at first was to assist with the weekly drop in, pretty soon I was being asked why I was there, where had I come from – I decided straight away that honesty was the best policy and I told them I was working on day release from prison. This declaration was really nerve racking for me, but the women were amazing, really supportive and from then on the time flew every Monday. Soon I was asked if I wanted to do two days, then three and I moved into a more support admin role (my background is office work).

I absolutely love this job, I get more job satisfaction from this area of work than I have for the last 25 years in just plain old admin/finance. Helping women who are vulnerable and who have been affected by the CJS is such a rewarding job but also one that I know I feel the closest to, I know how the system works, I know how a woman in custody/prison feels, I know what a scary place prison can be – I am that woman. My colleagues are the most pro-active, compassionate women I’ve ever had the pleasure to work with, they fiercely believe in the job they do and will fight tooth and nail for the rights of the women they support and work with. There is absolutely nothing about this job that I don’t find satisfying and fulfilling. It is such a positive office to work in.

Before I could blink my 12 week payback period was over and it could have been a time to leave – but much to my delight they wanted me to stay and offered me full time paid work. The emotion I felt upon hearing this was something I hadn’t felt in a long time. I felt valued, worthy and above all else useful. I had an existence again.

On a personal level, my self esteem, which had reached rock bottom, has been restored. I am not employed as a statistic or as a box ticking exercise – funding is not that flexible! I am employed (as my boss frequently says) on my own merit and my ability to do my job. That in itself is priceless; add to that the fact that I am able to support my family once again is amazing. It can be quite strange working on the outside full time during the day and...
What The Women Say continued

Why did you choose this subject?
I'm a keen gardener (amateur) who has worked in gardens since arriving in Styal. I started a horticulture course there but it's not available here. I want to maximise the learning I'm doing on the job and also keep myself busy and my mind occupied. I can't go back to old career so this learning may lead to something in the future.

What are you enjoying about studying this course?
Linking what I’m learning in theory to the practical care of plants in the greenhouse and garden. Understanding more about plants and the best way to grow them. Learning about plant families and learning to draw flowers. I found the process of applying very long winded and it took over 4 months for the process from start to getting coursework which was disheartening and frustrating.

What do you find the most difficult thing about studying distance learning courses in the prison environment? I can’t undertake all the tasks set out in the workbooks. Even simple things like taking a few leaves and flowers back to my room to study was difficult to arrange. So, for me it’s the theoretical look at horticulture and fortunately it’s underpinned by existing knowledge so I can get by.

What do you hope to gain from doing this course?
To be a better gardener when I next have a garden. To be able to progress to more as well.

What are you enjoying about studying this course?
I’ve 4 or 5 units left and will decide then whether to do a further horticulture course or a course that would help me if I set up my own business as both are options for the future. I wish I was in Styal so that I would be considered to attend the local horticultural college. Will definitely continue to do distance learning as it helps combat depression for me.

Do you feel studying this course will help with your progression to and beyond release?
Yes as upon release I would like to one day open my own business.

What is your experience of education prior to prison?
Went to college got A Levels then worked, did various NVQs such as Business Admin L2 & L3, Customer Service L3 and Hospitality L2 & L3.

What is the course title you are studying?
Advanced Counselling skills

Why did you choose this subject?
As I have been through a tough time the last two years ending in coming to prison but I want to turn it round and use my experience to help others.

What are you enjoying about studying this course?
The framework of it all is straightforward and the answer booklets are clear and easy to read which helps when actually answering questions.

What do you find the most difficult thing about studying distance learning courses in the prison environment? Sometimes the questions are worded in difficult words and without a teacher there to ask it’s hard but I usually ask someone. If I was studying out of prison I could use the internet more as well.

What do you hope to gain from doing this course?
A level 3 qualification and

More knowledge of the law involved in your own business.

What do you plan to do next?
More business courses with Stonebridge.

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What do you hope to gain from doing this course?
A level 3 qualification and

More knowledge of the law involved in your own business.

What do you plan to do next?
More business courses with Stonebridge.
knowledge and skills of how to talk to people and help them through their tough time.

What do you plan to do next?
I want to do more specific counselling courses like alcohol, drugs and solvent abuse counselling. Maybe go to uni or study an access course / foundation degree relevant to counselling.

Do you feel studying this course will help with your progression to and beyond release?
Yes but I have noted that the Stonebridge courses are not always recognised qualifications and do not state the credits you get for them ie credits to help you get into uni.

What is your experience of education prior to prison?
I left school with 6 GCSE passes, I attended evening classes at college for Typing, English, and Shorthand, passed with credits, gained 23 years hands on education / training in factory skills safety, manual handling, sanitisation processes, etc. Learned a lot about how a business is run.

What is the course title you are studying?
Business Studies (Diploma)

Why did you choose this subject?
To complement the business course I am doing in prison (learning to start up your own business)

What are you enjoying about studying this course?
Everything, I never realised how much of the work ethic I had absorbed during my working life, it has helped me to get through the course successfully. I enjoy the challenge, making my brain work again.

What do you find the most difficult thing about studying distance learning courses in the prison environment?
Nothing really! The only drawback is not always having access to a computer to produce professional presentation of my work for the tutor.

What do you hope to gain from doing this course?
To improve my self-esteem and gain knowledge to help in my future coursework, and to of course run alongside my current course in the business venture.

What do you plan to do next?
I don’t really know, something that will challenge me and help to improve my skills.

Do you feel studying this course will help with your progression to and beyond release?
Yes I do, you cannot have enough knowledge, also keeping busy makes time pass quicker. Any knowledge gained has to be a plus for anyone to use in prison or outside.
Where to find WIP’s offices
- Manchester
- London
- Woking – Surrey

The Women’s Prison Estate
- HMP Low Newton – Durham
- HMP Ashkan Grange – near York
- HMP New Hall – near Wakefield
- HMP Foston Hall – near Derby
- HMP Styal – near Manchester
- HMP Drake Hall – Eccleshall, Staffordshire
- HMP Peterborough
- HMP Eastwood Park – near Bristol
- HMP Holloway – London
- HMP Send – Woking
- HMP Bronfied – Ashford, Surrey
- HMP East Sutton Park – Maidstone
- HMP Hydebank Wood – Northern Ireland (not shown)
- HMP Cornton Vale – Scotland

State Of The Estate Prison Profiles Comparative Analysis

By Jodie Price, 2015

The rest of the report presents a statistical profile on each prison within the women’s estate covering the period 2013-2015. It is hoped that the information presented in this way will provide a useful tool for campaigners, researchers and policy makers. In doing so, we intend to draw an objective picture as to how the establishments differ from one another rather than presenting a league table. This being the second edition of the State of the Estate report, the chapter begins with a comparative analysis between the two editions’ data sets. As it is not yet possible to identify definite trends from the data collected, the comparative analysis has been carried out with a view to highlight certain themes in the context of the Bangkok Rules and the most recent policy changes within the women’s prison estate. Going forward, we hope to draw on the research from previous editions of the State of the Estate to highlight trends to assess reforms made to the estate and to influence future policymaking.

Prison Population Profile

Sentences for non-violent crimes continue to be the highest category of female convictions, constituting 85.6% of female receptions in 20131 and 81.1% between October 2013 and September 2014.2 Women serving short-term sentences also continue to make up a large part of the female prison population, with 58.6% of convictions in 2013-14 and 62.2% in the previous year3 sentenced to 6 months or less.

The non-violent nature of the crimes and the high number of women imprisoned for short periods support the Justice Select Committee’s conclusion that the majority of women sentenced to custody pose little risk to public safety and that imprisonment is frequently an ineffective response.4 Similarly, the Bangkok Rules recognise that the imprisonment of women who do not pose a risk to society may render their social reintegration more difficult.

The proportion of foreign national women in prison has decreased slightly from 15% of the population in 2011 to 13.2% in 2014, and has been reducing since it peaked at 24% in 2007.

Safety and Dignity in Custody

At the time of the last report, 8,811 incidents of self-harm were recorded across the female prison population. Rules 16 and 36 of the Bangkok Rules require strategies and training that prevent self-harm and suicide amongst women prisoners, and, although incidences of self-harm have fallen to 6,117, female prisoners still account for a disproportionate number of self-harm incidents (28%) despite constituting only 5% of the prison population.5

Distressingly, there has been a gradual rise in the number of self-inflicted deaths across the women’s estate, with 1 in 2012, 2 in 2013 and 3 in 2014.6

Research from the leading authority on death in custody in the UK, the charity INQUEST, shows that poor medical care, limited access to therapeutic services, and significant isolation from families are just some of the issues for women in prison that need to be urgently addressed. According to INQUEST as of October 2015 there have been a further five deaths in the women’s estate, with a self-inflicted and 1 awaiting classification.

The number of assaults has also increased by 6.1% to 543 from 510 in 2012-13, although the Inspectorate’s Annual Report 2013-14 does note that physical violence inside women’s prisons remains at a low level, with incidents of violence usually limited to a few individuals.7

The 2011-12 State of the Estate report highlighted the lack of information available on the use of strip-searching amongst female prisoners, a practice recognised by the Bangkok rules as having a potentially harmful impact on women, both psychologically and physically.8 Although comprehensive data on the prevalence of strip (or full) searches across the estate remains unavailable, the latest Inspectorate’s report of HMP Ponton Hall found that 14 full searches were conducted in four months but that there was no record of the number of women subjected to strip-search when segregated. Moving forward, it is hoped that this information will not only be made more accessible but that the number of instances in which strip-searching is deemed necessary will lessen following the move away from routine use.

Resettlement

The Government’s Transforming Rehabilitation programme will introduce a number of changes to the female prison estate, including the classification of all female prisons as resettlement prisons, so that women serving short sentences and those nearing release are held within a closer proximity of their homes (see Focus Issue Chapter for more detail). Similarly, the Bangkok rules have highlighted the need for women prisoners to be near their home or place of social rehabilitation. Yet, the average distance between a woman’s home and the prison she has been assigned to has increased from 60 miles in 2011/12 to 64 miles. Three of the prisons have an average distance of 88+ miles, with Ashkan Grange the highest at 97 miles, up from 78 in 2011/12.

The number of women granted Release on Temporary License (ROTL) has decreased from 416 between July and September 2013 down to 335 during the same period in 2014, representing a reduction of 19% over the year. This reduction is at odds with the introduction of Resettlement prisons and WIP hopes that the next edition of State of the Estate will show an increase in the number of women granted access to ROTL, as it provides the opportunity to forge links with the community and maintain family ties prior to release.

The number of women returned to closed conditions however has also decreased by 39.1% to 39 instances in 2013.9

Further to this instances of Home Detection Curfew (HDC) - that women mean can serve the remaining part of their sentence in the community with access to local support networks - have gone down by 17.4% from 161 in 2012 to 138 in 2013.10

Only 19% of female prisoners were employed prior to imprisonment11 and the average rate of employment on release remains low at 17.5%; in our round-up figures, up from 16% in the State of the Estate 2011-2012. It is important to note here the variation across the prisons, with the high average rate of employment on release from open prisons (or East Sutton Park at 48.4%)12 suggesting the much lower average rate from the local prisons (e.g. HMP Holwick at 7.6%).13 Overall, this figure continues to remain much lower amongst the local female prison estate, with a 5.1% rate of employment on discharge in 2013/14 compared with 23.8% across male local prisons.14

There is a concern that new ROTL rules that mean women must have secured work before being granted a licence may see a further decline in these figures.15

There has also been a slight increase in the average rate of education and training on release from 17.3% in 2011/12 to 19.2% in 2012/13. WIP hopes this marks the beginning of a trend.

Women and Families

Although the national capacity for mothers with babies in prison has decreased following the closure of the Mother and Baby Unit at HMP Holwick last year, there has been a significant increase in the number of babies in prison, from 46 in 2012 to 61 in 2014.

A large proportion of female prisoners have dependent children (60%),16 yet the instances of Childcare Resettlement Licences being granted have declined significantly from 2013 to 2014:17 from 55 women being granted a licence between July and September 2012 down to 25 during the same period in 2014,18 representing a 55.5% decrease over the year.

In recognition of the damaging effect that prison can have on a woman’s relationship with her family and children, rules 26, 50 and 52 of the Bangkok Rules state that family contact should be encouraged and facilitated, yet, alongside the reduction in Childcare Resettlement Licences, there were only 77 official family days across the female estate during 2013/14. With this in mind, the latest Inspectorate’s report highlighted the need to identify the children and family issues relevant to each woman on arrival, as well as the need to provide more flexible and imaginative support for mothers.
THE WOMEN’S PRISON ESTATE: ROUND-UP

PRISON PROFILES: THE WOMEN’S PRISON ESTATE IN ENGLAND

Female/male governors
Female: 4
Male: 8

Public/private prisons
11 Public prisons: HMP Askham Grange, HMP Drake Hall, HMP East Sutton Park, HMP Eastwood park, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway, HMP Low Newton, HMP New Hall, HMP Send, HMP Styal
2 Private prisons: HMP Bronzefield and HMP Peterborough, both run by Sodexo

Open/closed prisons
Two open prisons: HMP Askham Grange and HMP East Sutton Park
Ten closed prisons: HMP Bronzefield, HMP Drake Hall, HMP Eastwood park, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway, HMP Low Newton, HMP New Hall, HMP Peterborough, HMP Send, HMP Styal

Average annual cost per place (2013) £39,181¹

Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest in the year (2013/14)
On 19 December 2014 there were 3,811 women in prison in England and Wales.²
On 10 May 2013 there were 3,893 women in prison in England and Wales, 364 fewer than the previous year.³
Female prisoners accounted for 4.6% of the prison population in June 2013. This is the lowest monthly female prisoner rate since January 1998.⁴
Highest: 3,690
Lowest: 3,422 (not including HMP Peterborough)

Number of receptions (2013)
Untried: 3,653 ⁵
Convicted un-sentenced: 2,148 ⁶
Sentenced: 6,914 ⁷
Total: 12,715

Average rate of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2012/13) 4.9% ⁸

Average rate of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2012/13) 4.5% ⁹

Number of female/male prison officers
Female: 520
Male: 350
Total: 870 ¹⁰

Prisons with Young Offender’s Institutes/Young Women’s Units
Young women under 18 are held in Young Women’s Units, which are separate units within women’s prisons. There is now one dedicated unit – the Mary Carpenter Unit at Eastwood Park following the closure of the Rivendale Unit at New Hall in 2013.

WOMEN IN PRISON: FACT FILES

PRISONS WITH ADDICTIVE TREATMENT UNITS
HMP Bronzefield, HMP Eastwood park, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway, HMP Low Newton, HMP Peterborough, HMP Send, HMP Styal

PRISONS WITH DESIGNATED RESURRECTION UNITS
HMP Askham Grange, HMP Bronzefield, HMP Drake Hall, HMP East Sutton Park, HMP Holloway, HMP Peterborough, HMP Send, HMP Styal

PRISONS WITH THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES
HMP Askham Grange, HMP Bronzefield, HMP Drake Hall, HMP Peterborough, HMP Send, HMP Styal

PRISONS WITH DEDICATED FIRST-NIGHT UNITS
HMP Bronzefield, HMP Eastwood park, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway, HMP Low Newton, HMP New Hall, HMP Peterborough, HMP Send, HMP Styal

PRISONS WITH SEPARATION & CARE UNITS / SEGREGATION UNITS
HMP Bronzefield, HMP Drake Hall, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway, HMP Low Newton, HMP New Hall, HMP Peterborough and HMP Styal

PRISONS WITH DANGEROUS AND SEVERE PERSONALITY DISORDER UNITS
HMP Foston Hall - CAHOED unit, HMP Low Newton - Psychologically Informed Planned Environment (PIPE), HMP Peterborough and HMP Styal

Prisons with designated secure accommodation for holding restricted status women
HMP Bronzefield and HMP Low Newton

Average time prisoners allowed outside in a day 30 minutes per day¹¹

**Time unlocked** Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day
Ministry of Justice unable to provide this information.

Number of Home Detention Curfews (2013) 1,368¹²

INCIDENTS
Total number of self harm incidents (2013/14)
There were 6,117 self-harm incidents across the women’s estate between June 2013 and June 2014.¹³
Female prisoners who self-harm were responsible for 5.9 self-harm incidents on average in the 12 months to the end of June 2014.¹⁴

Number of self-inflicted deaths (2014)
There were 3 self-inflicted deaths across the women’s estate in 2014.¹⁵

Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2013/14)
There were 14 deaths in custody across the women’s estate between September 2013 and September 2014.¹⁶

Number of assault incidents (2013/14)
There were 543 assault incidents across the women’s estate between June 2013 and June 2014.¹⁷

Number of adjudications (2013) 4,916 in 2013.¹⁸

Number of prisoners returned to closed conditions (2014)
HMP Askham Grange returned 25 prisoners between 1 January 2014 and 10 December 2014; HMP East Sutton Park returned 14 prisoners between 1 January 2014 and 18 December 2014.¹⁹

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES
Prisons with Mother and Baby Units
There are currently 6 Mother and Baby Units within women’s prisons in England. These are located at HMP Styal, HMP New Hall, HMP Eastwood Park, HMP Askham Grange, HMP Peterborough and HMP Bronzefield. The national capacity is 64 places for mothers (30 spaces in total to allow for twins), and each Unit has the capacity to accommodate one set of twins.²⁰

Number of babies born to women in prison
Although there is no centrally held record of the number of women in prison that give birth, it is estimated to be around 100 each year.²¹

Number of babies born under 18 months on Mother and Baby Units (2014) 61²²
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Number of applications for admission to MBU (2014)**                | 200  
| **Number of applications approved by a board (2014)**                | 77  
| **Number of applications refused by a board (2014)**                 | 31  
| **Number of family days (2013)**                                      | 77  
| **Number of visits a year (2013)**                                    | 80,552  
| **Number of Releases on Temporary Licence**                           | April to June 2013: 412  
| **Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2013/14)** | 178  
| **Average rate of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary licence across the estate (2013)** | 99.75%  
| **Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011-2012)** | 9.3 hours per prisoner per week in education  
| **Average rate of education and training on release across the estate (2012/14)** | 19.2% in 2012/13  
| **Number of prisoners in vocational or skills training**              | 3,000  
| **Average rate of employment on release across the estate (2013/14)**  | 18.9% in 2013/14  
| **Weekly wage – highest/lowest/average**                             | Under the IEP weekly cash allowances are;  
| **Drug treatment programmes available**                               | IDTs (Integrated Drug Treatment Programme)  
| **Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.** | Strengthening Families, Strengthening Communities parenting programme  
| **SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE**                              |  
| **Profile of prisoners held**                                         | At the end of December 2014 there were 505 foreign national women in prison, equivalent to 13.2% of the women’s prison population  
| **Average distance from home address**                                | 64 miles  
| **Sentence length (2013)**                                            | 4,134 women were sentenced to 6 months or less  
| **Sentence type (2013)**                                              | There were 983 receptions into female establishments for violent crimes in 2013, out of a total of 6,811 receptions  
| **Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate** | The reoffending rate in April 2012 to March 2013 was 60.7% for women serving sentences of less than 12 months and 21.8% for women serving sentences of more than 12 months.  

### Education/Training

- Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011-2012): 9.3 hours per prisoner per week in education.

### Work

- Average rate of employment on release across the estate (2013/14): 18.9% in 2013/14.
- Weekly wage – highest/lowest/average: Under the IEP weekly cash allowances are; Basic: £4.00; Entry: £10.00; Standard: £15.00; Enhanced: £25.00.

### Support Services/Resettlement Advice

- Drug treatment programmes available: IDTs (Integrated Drug Treatment Programme), SDP replaced by Next Steps to Recovery programme at HMP New Hall.
- Other programmes/initiatives available: Strengthening Families, Strengthening Communities parenting programme.
ASKHAM GRANGE

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI ASKHAM GRANGE

Governor
Diane Pellew1

Open/Closed
Open

Annual cost per place
£29,460 in 2012/13 2
£29,782 in 2013/14 3

Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year
Operational capacity – 128 2013;
Highest: 110 in February 2013;
Lowest: 93 in June 2014;
Average for the year: 102;
2014;
Highest: 106 in November 2014;
Lowest: 89 in December 2014;
Average for the year: 93 3

Number of receptions
145 women were received in 2012/13 but Askham Grange is an open prison women are not received directly from court as receptions for statistical reporting purposes.

Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation
0% in 2012-13 10

Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation
0% in 2012-13 11

Number of female/male prison officers
10 male and 10 female as at 30 September 2014 12

Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts
Operational staffing requirement of 30 and 60 in-post as at 30 June 2014 13

Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit
No 14

Addictive treatment unit
The prison is piloting a drug recovery wing (DRW) for women with short sentences. Askham Grange was originally listed as a separate, discrete DRW pilot in the Department of Health’s invitation to tender but has formed a ‘cluster’ with New Hall.15

Resettlement unit
Yes: prisoners on Stage Two resettlement have priority for single rooms; and the resettlement regime has previously been described as impressive.16

Dedicated first-night unit/provision
New arrivals are interviewed by an induction officer on the day of their arrival and introduced to peer supporters who introduce them to prison routines and act as a guide for the first 24 hours.17

Family visiting centre
The public sector women’s prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre 18 but Acorn House provides accommodation for women to have overnight stays with their children prior to release 19

Separation and care unit and/or segregation unit
No 20

Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)
A mix of single rooms and dormitories housing up to a maximum of six residents. Acorn House provides single occupancy rooms for women and their families to spend time together overnight. The two annexe rooms for women eligible to work outside the prison on specific reasons to be alone in a room and the mother and baby unit also provide single rooms. In total there were 45 single and 27 shared rooms. Women could use private accommodation in the main house, referred to as ‘the bedsit’, when they needed ‘time out’.21

Time prisoners allowed outside in a day
30 minutes minimum.22

Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)
Women allowed to move freely around the prison for most of the day and never locked in their rooms.23

Number of Home Detention Curfews
72 between July 2013 and June 2014 24

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INCIDENTS

Number of self-harm incidents
1 incident in 2012 25
3 incidents in 2013 26

Number of self-inflicted deaths
0 in 2012 27
0 in 2013 28

Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths
0 in 2012 29
0 in 2013 30
0 in 2014 31

Number of assault incidents
0 in 2012 32
0 in 2013 33

Number of adjudications
72 in 2013/13 34
41 in March-August 2014 35

Number of women returned to closed conditions
2 returned in 2012-2013 because of ACCTs 36
8 in 2013-2014 37

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

Mother and baby unit
Yes, able to provide accommodation for up to 10 mothers and babies, babies allowed to stay until they are 18 months old, can be extended in exceptional circumstances. There is also an additional nursery which takes in babies and toddlers of residents 38

Number of family days
0 family days in 2013 39

Number of visits per year
2653 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 40

Number of Releases on Temporary Licence
59 women released on 618 licences in March-August 2014 41, 143 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014 42
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence
99.9% in 2012-13 43
100% in 2013-14 44

Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved
Between 3 and 15 from October 2013 to September 2014 45

EDUCATION/TRAINING

Average number of hours per week spent engaged in education and employment
12.23 hours in education per prisoner per week, 12.58 hours in employment per prisoner per week 46

Number of prisoners in education
54 women in education classes on a part-time basis, 23 following distance learning or Open University programmes, 2 prisoners attending local further education college to complete level 3 qualifications as at August 2014, 200 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 20 were maths and English qualifications 47

Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications
Manchester College offers accredited education and vocational courses including (ICT), English, Mathematics, business administration, hardressing, customer service, nail technology, cleaning services, barista training, horticulture, hair and beauty.48 Askham Resource Centre (ARC) provides residents with the opportunity to gain business related skills in a real life setting. 49

Education and training on release rate
44.4% in 2012/13 50
39.1% in 2013/14 51

WORK

Type of prison work available
CoFFex shop, gardening, Conferencing Academy, beading and card-making.52 Pathways unit places residents who qualify in Stage 2 paid commercial work 53

Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community
Yes, as at August 2014 20 women were in unpaid community placements and 12 were in paid work. 54

Employment on release rate
36.8% in 2012/13 55
43% in 2013/14 56

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040 WOMEN IN PRISON FACT FILES

041 WOMEN IN PRISON FACT FILES
**SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE**

**Drug treatment programmes available**
- IDTS
- Participation in drug and alcohol support groups in the local community such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, self-management and recovery training meetings, a women’s group and a structured drug rehabilitation day programme.

**Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.**
- CARATS available June 2011 report
- Bernard's run a Family Support Service accessible to all residents, offering One to One session focused around family issues including the impact of separation and a weekly drop in service
- 10-week Strengthening Families, Strengthening Communities parenting programme that 15 women took part in 2013/14.
- Ability to participate in some offending behaviour programmes in the community.

**Bank accounts enabled**
- Only women in paid employment in the community can open bank accounts.

**Settled accommodation on release rate**
- 99.2% in 2012/13
- 100% in 2013/14

**PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD**

**Governor**
- Charlotte Pattison-Rideout

**Private or public**
- Private – run by Sodexo Justice Services

**Open/closed**
- Closed

**Annual cost per place**
- £58,530 in 2012/13
- £60,802 in 2013/14

**Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year**
- Operational capacity - 527
- Highest: 533 in October
- Lowest: 437 in July
- Average for the year: 470 in 2013
- Highest: 513 in November
- Lowest: 482 in July
- Average for the year: 499

**Number of receptions**
- 2,369

**Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation**
- 0% in 2012-13

**Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation**
- 0% in 2012-13

**Number of female/male prison officers**
- MoJ unable to provide information as HMP Bronzefield is privately run. However HM Inspectorate of Prisons stated at the time of their last inspection that “the proportion of male to female officers was still too high for a women’s prison.”

**Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit**
- No – young prisoners held on same blocks as adult women

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**BRONZEFIELD**

**PRISON PROFILE: HMP BRONZEFIELD**

**Governor**
- Charlotte Pattison-Rideout

**Private or public**
- Private – run by Sodexo Justice Services

**Open/closed**
- Closed

**Annual cost per place**
- £58,530 in 2012/13
- £60,802 in 2013/14

**Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year**
- Operational capacity - 527
- Highest: 533 in October
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**Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit**
- No – young prisoners held on same blocks as adult women

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**Addictive treatment unit**
- Substance misuse stabilisation unit

**Resettlement unit**
- There is a resettlement department and offender management unit

**Dedicated first-night unit/provision**
- There is a first-night unit where women are held in single cell accommodation

**Family visiting centre**
- Yes, there is a dedicated family room attached to the main visits area that one family can use at a time to facilitate a visit. Part operates the visitor centre which includes support from a Family Support Officer, baby changing facilities and a children’s play area.

**Separation and care and/or segregation unit**
- Yes

**Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)**
- Three residential units holding 135 women and another unit holding 77 women

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

**Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)**
- Maximum of 9.5 hours a day, and 8 hours a day on Friday, Saturday and Sunday

**Number of Home Detention Curfews**
- 127 between July 2013 and June 2014

**INCIDENTS**

**Number of self-harm incidents**
- Average 2.5 self-harm incidents a month
- 770 in 2012
- 752 in 2013

**Number of self-inflicted deaths**
- 0 self-inflicted deaths since the prison opened

**Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths**
- (There have been two deaths associated with drug use since the prison opened)
- 1 in 2012
- 1 in 2013
- 1 in 2014

**Number of assaults incidents**
- Average 2-3 prisoner-on-prisoner assaults a month, 5 assaults on staff a month. Eight women responsible for 66% of all assaults
- 132 in 2012
- 115 in 2013

**Number of adjudications**
- 362 adjudications in six months

**Number of women returned to closed conditions**
- 0 in 2013-2014

**MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES**

**Mother and baby unit**
- Yes, 12 room self-contained unit
- Provision of care equal to that provided in the community - health visitor, midwives, children have regular checks at local GP, rhyme time sessions and local trips

**Number of family days**
- 9 family days between 1 January - 31 December 2013

**Number of visits per year**
- 10,941 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013

**Number of Releases on Temporary Licence**
- 277 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014

**Number of Children on Release licence**
- 0 from October 2013 to September 2014

**EDUCATION/TRAINING**

**Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes**
- 110 part time places a day
- 9.75 hours of education per prisoner per week, 10.74 hours of employment per prisoner per week

**Number of prisoners in education**
- MoJ unable to provide this information as a privately run prison.
### WORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of prison work available</th>
<th>Hairdressing, jewellery making, industrial sewing</th>
<th>Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community</th>
<th>Yes, partnerships with external organisations help women develop skills which are put to use on contracts with well-established retailers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment on release rate</td>
<td>5.9% in 2012/13</td>
<td>92.9% in 2012/13</td>
<td>96.4% in 2013/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug treatment programmes available</td>
<td>Substance misuse stabilisation unit but structured drug programme needed, designated alcohol nurse, weekly Narcotics Anonymous meetings and IDTS administrator in post</td>
<td>Yes 139</td>
<td>Yes 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank accounts enabled</td>
<td>All women’s prisons in England allow offenders to open basic current accounts with a high street bank and women can receive help to open bank accounts with the Halifax 120</td>
<td>Dedicated first-night unit/provision</td>
<td>Ross House houses women on their first night. 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settled accommodation on release rate</td>
<td>92.4% in 2013/13</td>
<td>96.4% in 2013/14</td>
<td>96.4% in 2013/14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifers</th>
<th>27 women serving life sentences at April 2013. House block 4 holds enhanced first stage lifers and long-term prisoners.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Nationals</td>
<td>134 (33%) foreign national women 110 Foreign nationals have regular access to an immigration officer and independent immigration advice. They receive a free phone call abroad and can exchange unused visiting orders for phone credit. The guide given to women on entry to the prison is translated into ten languages 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average distance from home address</td>
<td>50 miles 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reoffending rate</td>
<td>In 2012/13 53.6% for women with sentence of less than 12 months. 21.3% for women with sentence of 12 months or more 119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EDUCATION/TRAINING

| Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications | Literacy and numeracy, creative writing, parenting, health and social care, Open University and distance learning courses. Art, ESOL, IT and Basic Skills, Vocational training in catering, cleaning, customer service, painting & decorating and business administration 118 |

### PRISON PROFILE; HMP CORNTON VALE

**SCOTLAND**

In addition there are currently up to 110 women housed in HMP Edinburgh, up to 53 women housed in HMP Greenock’s Darroch Hall and up to 50 will be housed in the newly opened HMP Grampian. In addition, there are small community integration units for women at HMP Inverness and HMP Grampian 117

### HMP/YOI CORNTON VALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governor</th>
<th>Allister Purdie 110</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open/closed</td>
<td>Closed. There are 24 spaces within the independent living units adjacent to the prison grounds for appropriate women nearing the end of their sentence (equivalent to the open estate) 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of female/male prison officers</td>
<td>At 8 January 2015 there were 78 male prison officers and 129 female prison officers. 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement unit</td>
<td>Wallace house accommodates women requiring the least supervision and the National Top End accommodates women assessing more open condition. 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated first-night unit/provision</td>
<td>Yes. Rose House houses women on their first night. 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family visiting centre</td>
<td>Yes 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation and care and/or segregation unit</td>
<td>Yes 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)</td>
<td>There are 6 house blocks within the perimeter and an independent living unit with capacity for 24. 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time prisoners allowed outside in a day</td>
<td>Women are allowed a minimum of 1 hour outdoors during the day, any less or additional time is regime dependant. 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)</td>
<td>Women are allowed a minimum of 1 hour out of their cells in a day, any less or additional time is regime dependant. 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Home Detention Curfews</td>
<td>118 between 1 January and 31 December 2013. 118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INCIDENTS

| Number of assault incidents | There were 31 recorded assaults in the time period 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2013. 119 |

### MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

| Mother and baby unit | Seven mother and baby places 114 |
| Number of visits per year | Convicted prisoners are entitled to 4 visits per month. Untried prisoners are entitled to daily visits. 120 |

### EDUCATION/TRAINING

| Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications | Literacy and numeracy, cookery classes, film studies, 121 |
**DRAKE HALL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of prison work available</th>
<th>Bike Workshop, Craft Enterprise and toiletry shop, Garden Work Party (including Waste Management &amp; Recycling), Hairdressing &amp; Beauty Therapy, Industrial Cleaning, Laundry, Catering and Pottery &amp; Housekeeping. 168</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community</td>
<td>The Bike workshop has community links through its association with the Recycable workshop in Stirling. It provides the bikes for refurbishment and accepts the refurbished bikes for community disposal. 169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug treatment programmes available</th>
<th>Substance Related Offending Behaviour (SROB) programme 149 Phoenix Futures run the Enhanced Addiction Casework Service 150</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.</td>
<td>Survive and Thrive, a trauma related programme, Female Behaviour, Open Secret offers bereavement support. 151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifers</th>
<th>There are women serving life sentences at Cornton Vale.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**DOVER HALL**

**PRISON PROFILE:HMP/YOI DRAKE HALL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governor</th>
<th>Paul Newton 152</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private or public</td>
<td>Public 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open/closed</td>
<td>Closed 154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Annual cost per place | £29,607 in 2012/13 155 £30,938 in 2013/14 156 |


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of receptions</th>
<th>Drake Hall only holds sentenced prisoners and does not receive directly from court. This means that for the purposes of statistical reporting there is no receptions recorded into this prison. 164</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation</td>
<td>0% in 2012-13 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation</td>
<td>0% in 2012-13 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of female/male prison officers</td>
<td>20 male and 40 female as at 30 September 2014 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in-posts</td>
<td>Operational staffing requirement of 100 and 150 in-post as at 36 June 2014. 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit</td>
<td>No, women under 21 accommodated with the general population 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addictive treatment unit</td>
<td>Yes- drug and alcohol recovery services (DARS) provided by Lifeline and substance misuse treatment provided by Delphi Medical. 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement unit</td>
<td>Yes- Drake Hall is a closed female resettlement prison 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated first-night unit/preview</td>
<td>There is a five day induction programme 171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Family visiting centre**

| The public sector women’s prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre 172 but there is a children’s play area in the visiting centre. 173 |

**Separation and care and/or segregation unit**

| Yes 174 |

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

| 15 single-storey residential units each with approximately 20 rooms. Most rooms are single occupancy, however all rooms are double occupancy in Richmond House, as there are none of 24 rooms in Plymouth House. St David’s House accommodates a mix of older women and women with disabilities. 175 |

**Time prisoners allowed outside in a day**

| 30 minutes minimum. 176 |

**Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)**

| Unlocked all day 177 |

**Number of Home Detention Curfews**

| 85 between July 2013 and June 2014. 178 |

**INCIDENTS**

| Number of self-harm incidents | 304 in 2012 154 87 incidents between Sept 2012 and March 2013, one woman responsible for 30% of these 155 |
| Number of self-inflicted deaths | 0 in 2012 0 in 2013 179 |
| Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths | 0 in 2012 0 in 2013 180 0 in 2014 181 |
| Number of assault incidents | 38 in 2012 19 in 2013 182 |
| Number of adjudications | 445 between Sept 2012 and March 2013, of which 12 referred to the independent adjudicator 181 609 between November 2012 and October 2013 183 |
| Number of women returned to closed conditions | 1 in 2014 184 Refurbishment work planned to establish the open unit. 185 |

**MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES**

| Mother and baby unit | No 80 women have children under the age of 18 186 |
| Number of family days | 9 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013 187 |
| Number of visits per year | 5701 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 188 |
| Number of Releases on Temporary Licence | 347 from April to October 2013 189 4,140 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014 190 |
| Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence | 100% in 2012-13 191 100% in 2013-14 192 |
| Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved | Between 4 and 20 from October 2013 to September 2014 193 |

**EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

| Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes | 9.57 hours of education per prisoner per week, 18.03 hours of employment per prisoner per week 194 |
| Number of prisoners in education | 126 education places and 54 vocational training places. In January 2013 nearly 2000 education hours lost due to prisoners arriving late or having to leave early to attend another activity 195 490 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 120 were maths and English qualifications. 196 |

**RESIDENTIAL SERVICES**

| Number of released prisoners on Community Orders | 609 between November 2012 and October 2013 182 |
| Number of prisoners released under supervision | 160 between November 2012 and October 2013 183 |
| Number of prisoners on licence | 293 in December 2013 184 |
| Refurbishment work planned to establish the open unit. 181 |
| Number of Home Detention Curfews | 85 between July 2013 and June 2014. 178 |
| Number of self-harm incidents | 304 in 2012 154 87 incidents between Sept 2012 and March 2013, one woman responsible for 30% of these 155 |
| Number of self-inflicted deaths | 0 in 2012 0 in 2013 179 |
| Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths | 0 in 2012 0 in 2013 0 in 2014 180 0 in 2014 181 |
| Number of assault incidents | 38 in 2012 19 in 2013 182 |
| Number of adjudications | 445 between Sept 2012 and March 2013, of which 12 referred to the independent adjudicator 181 609 between November 2012 and October 2013 183 |
| Number of women returned to closed conditions | 1 in 2014 184 Refurbishment work planned to establish the open unit. 185 |

**WOMEN IN PRISON: FACT FILES**

| 87 incidents between Sept 2012 and March 2013, one woman responsible for 30% of these 155 |
| 0 in 2012 0 in 2013 0 in 2014 180 0 in 2014 181 |
| 100% in 2012-13 190 100% in 2013-14 191 |
| Between 4 and 20 from October 2013 to September 2014 193 |
| 9.57 hours of education per prisoner per week, 18.03 hours of employment per prisoner per week 194 |
| 126 education places and 54 vocational training places. In January 2013 nearly 2000 education hours lost due to prisoners arriving late or having to leave early to attend another activity 195 490 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 120 were maths and English qualifications. 196 |
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications
Drake Hall is a closed training establishment. English, maths, literacy, ICT, art, business enterprise, ESOL, health promotion, customer service, manufacturing, Open University courses.

Education and training on release rate
12% in 2012/13
11.3% in 2013/14

WORK

Type of prison work available
Laundry, gymnasium, hairdressing, beauty, kitchens, waste management, gardening.

Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community
Outwork team help women find work outside the prison and voluntary placements in the community most of which were linked to accredited qualifications, and then progressed to paid work in the community. Ready for the Road course delivered by the National Careers Service provider includes CV building and interview skills.

Employment on release rate
23.3% in 2012/13
22.7% in 2013/14

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

Drug treatment programmes available
Clinical and psychosocial drug service, structured one-to-one and group work interventions available, including information and recovery-centred approaches to both drugs and alcohol. Stop smoking service.

Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.
The Therapeutic Community closed in March 2010. Thinking skills programme, support services to respond to abuse, domestic violence or involvement in prostitution. Time for Families parenting course, Focus on Resettlement from 2013. Chrysalis personal development course run by Platform 31. Staffordshire Women’s Aid offer support and counselling to women who have been victims of abuse, rape or domestic violence.

Bank accounts enabled
Women on the outwork scheme able to open bank accounts.

Settled accommodation on release rate
94.6% in 2012/13
96.2% in 2013/14

PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

Lifers
14 women serving life sentences at April 2014. There is a strategy to incorporate lifers into the general population to encourage them to take advantage of the resettlement opportunities on offer, rather than to treat them as a special group.

Foreign Nationals
There is a dedicated team working with foreign nationals. 55 foreign nationals from 28 countries, which made up 16.4% of the population. There was no translated information and women were only allowed a free phone call if they had not had a visit.

Average distance from home address
93 miles

Reoffending rate
60.2% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months.
16.4% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more.

EAST SUTTON PARK

PRISON PROFILE: HMP EAST SUTTON PARK

Governor
Robin Eldrich

Private or public
Public

Open/closed
Open

Annual cost per place
£38,851 in 2012/13
£35,652 in 2013/14

Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year
Operational capacity: 100
Highest: 95 in January and October
Lowest: 87 in December
Average for the year: 92

Number of receptions
146 women were received between Nov 2012 and Oct 2013 but as East Sutton Park is an open prison women are not received directly from court as receptions for statistical reporting purposes.

Number of female/male prison officers
0 male and 10 female as at 30 September 2014

Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in posts
Operational staffing requirement of 20 and 40 in post as at 30 June 2014.

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

Addictive treatment unit
No

Resettlement unit
Yes

Dedicated first-night unit/provision
First-night induction procedures are in place (from last report)

Family visiting centre
The public sector women’s prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre.

Operational staffing requirement of 20 and 40 in post as at 30 June 2014.

Number of female/male prison officers
0 male and 10 female as at 30 September 2014.

Drug treatment programmes available
Clinical and psychosocial drug service, structured one-to-one and group work interventions available, including information and recovery-centred approaches to both drugs and alcohol. Stop smoking service.

Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.
The Therapeutic Community closed in March 2010. The Thinking skills programme, support services to respond to abuse, domestic violence or involvement in prostitution. Time for Families parenting course, Focus on Resettlement from 2013. Chrysalis personal development course run by Platform 31.

Staffordshire Women’s Aid offer support and counselling to women who have been victims of abuse, rape or domestic violence.

Bank accounts enabled
Women on the outwork scheme able to open bank accounts.

Settled accommodation on release rate
94.6% in 2012/13
96.2% in 2013/14

INCIDENTS

Number of self-harm incidents
1 in 2012
2 in 2013

Number of self-inflicted deaths
0 in 2012
0 in 2013

Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths
0 in 2012
0 in 2013
0 in 2014

Number of assault incidents
0 in 2012
0 in 2013
0 in 2014

Number of adjudications
1 in 2013-2014

Number of women returned to closed conditions
0 in 2013-2014
### MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of visits per year</td>
<td>1155 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of family days</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of family days</td>
<td>4 between 1 January and 31 December 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of family days</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved</td>
<td>42 between October 2013 and September 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EDUCATION/TRAINING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average number of hours per week spent in education</td>
<td>7.28 hours of education per prisoner per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of prisoners in education</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education/training available</td>
<td>Literacy, numeracy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment on release rate</td>
<td>28.6% in 2013/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of hours per week spent in employment</td>
<td>19.34 hours of employment per prisoner per week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of prison work available</td>
<td>East Sutton Park is a working prison with a farm, extensive gardens and a profitable farm shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community</td>
<td>Yes; 40 women are currently in voluntary or paid work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment on release rate</td>
<td>42.9% in 2013/13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug treatment programmes available</td>
<td>IDTs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other programmes/initiatives available</td>
<td>Thinking skills and anger management via Kent probation services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank accounts enabled</td>
<td>All women’s prisons in England allow prisoners to open basic current accounts with a high street bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settled accommodation on release rate</td>
<td>100% in 2012/13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>14 women serving life sentences at October 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Nationals</td>
<td>7 foreign nationals held at October 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average distance from home address</td>
<td>80 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reoffending rate</td>
<td>2013/13 insufficient numbers to report on women serving sentence of less than 12 months, 4.3% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### EASTWOOD PARK

#### PRISON PROFILE: HMP EASTWOOD PARK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Simon Beecroft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private or public</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open/closed</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual cost per place</td>
<td>£31,814 in 2013/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year</td>
<td>Operational capacity 363; 371 in November; Lowest: 288 in June; Average for the year: 305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-inflicted deaths</td>
<td>0 in 2013 or 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-harm incidents</td>
<td>345 in November; 319 in June; Average for the year: 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of receptions</td>
<td>1,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation</td>
<td>19.1% in 2012-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation</td>
<td>15.1% in 2012-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of female/male prison officers</td>
<td>50 male and 60 female as at 30 September 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in posts</td>
<td>Operational staffing requirement of 150 and 200 in-post as at 30 June 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit</td>
<td>The Mary Carpenter Unit which held women aged 17 was closed in July 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addictive treatment unit</td>
<td>Yes, there is a drug recovery unit and a detoxification and maintenance unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement unit</td>
<td>No, but the prison is due to expand and take on a new role as a resettlement prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated first-night unit/provision</td>
<td>Unit 5 is the first night and induction unit with capacity to hold 58 women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family visiting centre</td>
<td>The public sector women’s prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre but there is provision for family and mother and child visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation and care and/or segregation unit</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)</td>
<td>Accommodation is mainly in double rooms but there are a number of dormitories and priority for double rooms is given to women who go out to paid work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time prisoners allowed outside in a day</td>
<td>30 minutes minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed outside in a day)</td>
<td>8.9 on weekdays, and 9.25 on weekends, 24 hours for mother and baby unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Home Detention Curfews</td>
<td>130 between July 2013 and June 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INCIDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-harm incidents</td>
<td>1003 in 2013; 31% of self-harm incidents accounted for by women aged 18-21, 9.4% of population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-inflicted deaths</td>
<td>0 in 2012 or 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths</td>
<td>0 in 2012; 0 in 2013; 3 in 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of assault incidents</td>
<td>27 in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of adjudications</td>
<td>420 between April 2013 and September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women returned to closed conditions</td>
<td>0 in 2013-2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

Mother and baby unit
Yes, capacity of 12 mothers and 13 babies, babies staying up to 18 months of age 93.

Number of family days
3 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013 93.

Number of visits per year
4609 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 93.
Children’s visits on weekday mornings – visiting orders not required 93.

Number of Releases on Temporary Licence
381 in 2012-2013 93.

Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence
100% in 2012-13 93.
100% in 2013-14 93.

Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved
6 in May to November 2013 93.
0 between October 2013 and September 2014 93.

EDUCATION/TRAINING

Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes
5.09 hours of education per prisoner per week, 10.03 hours of employment per prisoner per week 93.

Number of prisoners in education
935 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 110 were maths and English qualifications. 84.

Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications
Numeracy, Literacy, ESOL 93.

Education and training on release rate
10.7% in 2012/13 93.
8.4% in 2013/14 93.

WORK

Type of prison work available
Mentoring, kitchen, cleaning 93.
Eastwood Soaps started in 2013 in partnership with Weston College, where 8 people at any one time are employed to develop business enterprise skills through the production of luxury soap products at HMP Eastwood Park 93.

Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community
Yes 93.

Employment on release rate
8.9% in 2012/12 93.
8.4% in 2013/14 93.

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

Drug treatment programmes available
Substance Misuse Psychosocial team
Drug Recovery Community opened in April 2013 93.

Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.
Women of Worth course supporting victims of bullying and intimidation.
Complex needs unit 93.

Bank accounts enabled
Yes 93.
A small number of women have been helped to open bank accounts via the debt service provided by Citizens Advice 93.

Settled accommodation on release rate
84.4% in 2013/13 93.
85.4% in 2013/14 93.

PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

Lifers
2 women serving life sentences at November 2013 93.

Foreign Nationals
There were 25 foreign nationals held at November 2013. All newly-arrived foreign nationals are seen by an equality officer and get a two few-minute monthly phone calls 93.
Professional translation services are routinely used during first-night induction and local solicitors provide immigration advice services 93.

Average distance from home address
62 miles 93.

Reoffending rate
2012/13 66.4% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months.
27.4% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more 93.

FOSTON HALL

PRISON PROFILE: HMP FOSTON HALL

Governor
Ken Kan 93.

Private or public
Public.

Open/closed
Closed 93.

Annual cost per place
£37,804 in 2012/13 93.
£36,811 in 2013/14 93.

Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year
Operational capacity 310 93.
2013: 305.
Highest: 355 in November.
Lowest: 257 in August.
Average for the year: 335 93.
Highest: 395 in February.
Lowest: 275 in December.
Average for the year: 329 93.

Number of receptions
459 in 2013 93.
79 between July 2013 and June 2014 93.

Number of self-harm incidents
87 in 2012 93.
405 in 2013 93.

Number of self-inflicted deaths
1 in 2012 93.
0 in 2013 93.

Number of death, including self-inflicted deaths
1 in 2012 93.
0 in 2013 93.

Number of assaults
6 in 2012 93.

Number of adjudications
An average of 64 adjudications were heard each month 93.

Number of women returned to closed conditions
0 in 2013-2014 93.

Number of released prisoners served for their sentence
302 in 2012-2013 93.

Number of staff per 100 places
30 in 2013-2014 93.

Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes
5.09 hours of education per prisoner per week, 10.03 hours of employment per prisoner per week 93.

Number of prisoners in education
935 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 110 were maths and English qualifications 93.

Number of visits per year
3 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013 93.

Number of family days
3 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013 93.

Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence
100% in 2012-13 93.
100% in 2013-14 93.

Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved
6 in May to November 2013 93.
0 between October 2013 and September 2014 93.

Number of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation
27.4% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more 93.
66.4% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months 93.

Number of visits per year
3 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013 93.

Number of family days
3 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013 93.

Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence
100% in 2012-13 93.
100% in 2013-14 93.

Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved
6 in May to November 2013 93.
0 between October 2013 and September 2014 93.

EDUCATION/TRAINING

Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes
5.09 hours of education per prisoner per week, 10.03 hours of employment per prisoner per week 93.

Number of prisoners in education
935 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 110 were maths and English qualifications 93.

Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications
Numeracy, Literacy, ESOL 93.

Education and training on release rate
10.7% in 2012/13 93.
8.4% in 2013/14 93.

WORK

Type of prison work available
Mentoring, kitchen, cleaning 93.
Eastwood Soaps started in 2013 in partnership with Weston College, where 8 people at any one time are employed to develop business enterprise skills through the production of luxury soap products at HMP Eastwood Park 93.

Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community
Yes 93.

Employment on release rate
8.9% in 2012/12 93.
8.4% in 2013/14 93.

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

Drug treatment programmes available
Substance Misuse Psychosocial team
Drug Recovery Community opened in April 2013 93.

Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.
Women of Worth course supporting victims of bullying and intimidation.
Complex needs unit 93.

Bank accounts enabled
Yes, a small number of women have been helped to open bank accounts via the debt service provided by Citizens Advice 93.

Settled accommodation on release rate
84.4% in 2013/13 93.
85.4% in 2013/14 93.

PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

Lifers
2 women serving life sentences at November 2013 93.

Foreign Nationals
There were 25 foreign nationals held at November 2013. All newly-arrived foreign nationals are seen by an equality officer and get a two few-minute monthly phone calls 93.
Professional translation services are routinely used during first-night induction and local solicitors provide immigration advice services 93.

Average distance from home address
62 miles 93.

Reoffending rate
2012/13 66.4% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months.
27.4% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more 93.

FOSTON HALL

PRISON PROFILE: HMP FOSTON HALL

Governor
Ken Kan 93.

Private or public
Public.

Open/closed
Closed 93.

Annual cost per place
£37,804 in 2012/13 93.
£36,811 in 2013/14 93.

Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year
Operational capacity 310 93.
2013: 305.
Highest: 355 in November.
Lowest: 257 in August.
Average for the year: 335 93.
Highest: 395 in February.
Lowest: 275 in December.
Average for the year: 329 93.

Number of receptions
459 in 2013 93.
79 between July 2013 and June 2014 93.

Number of self-harm incidents
87 in 2012 93.
405 in 2013 93.

Number of self-inflicted deaths
1 in 2012 93.
0 in 2013 93.

Number of death, including self-inflicted deaths
1 in 2012 93.
0 in 2013 93.

Number of assaults
6 in 2012 93.

Number of adjudications
An average of 64 adjudications were heard each month 93.

Number of women returned to closed conditions
0 in 2013-2014 93.
**MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother and baby unit</th>
<th>No [411]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of family days</td>
<td>4 Family days between 1 January and 31 December 2014 [412]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of visits per year</td>
<td>5,298 visits between 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2013 [413]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Releases on Temporary Licence</td>
<td>Between May and October 2014 a total of 153 licences were granted for two women; 151 for working in the visitors’ centre, 1 for opening a bank account and 1 for enrolling at college. [414]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence</td>
<td>97.4% in 2012-13 [415] 100% in 2013-14 [416]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved</td>
<td>0 between October 2013 and September 2014 [417]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EDUCATION/TRAINING**

| Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes | 14.3 hours of education per prisoner per week, 11.56 hours of employment per prisoner per week. [418] |
| Number of prisoners in education | 580 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 140 were maths and English qualifications. [419] Approximately 160 prisoners enrolled on education and/or vocational training courses, the majority of which were part-time. [420] |
| Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications | Literacy, numeracy, ESOL, IT, Health and Safety at Work, Food hygiene [421] Education courses available in mathematics, ICT, English, ESOL and art, textiles and creative crafts and there were approximately 20 learners on Open University and distance learning courses. Vocational courses in industrial cleaning, hairdressing, beauty therapy, retail, customer service, horticulture and waste management. Non-accredited introductory courses in catering and animal husbandry skills. [422] |
| Education and training on release rate | 31.3% in 2012/13 [423] 26.9% in 2013/14 [424] |

**WORK**

| Type of prison work available | Kitchen, textile work with Marks and Spencer, gardening, recycling, cleaning, serve, litter picking, Receptions, recycling, gym, healthcare, chaplaincy and library work. [425] Font coffee shop and animal sanctuary. [426] |
| Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community | No. but the selection of courses provided is informed by data on employment opportunities in the prisoner’s catchment area. [427] |
| Employment on release rate | 10.4% in 2012/13 [428] 9.6% in 2013/14 [429] |

**SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE**

| Drug treatment programmes available | IDTS, Substance Misuse Service including Clinical and Psychological Interventions alcohol/intervention programmes. [430] Substance misuse peer mentoring and support scheme [431] |
| Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc. | CARATs team [432] REACH programme to enhance esteem [433] Thinking Skills Programme. [434] CARE [435] Samaritans Listeners Scheme no longer available [436] CAMER - Personality Disorder Unit opened in 2014 [437] Services for women who had suffered domestic violence being developed with plans to deliver the Freedom programme in 2016. Women involved in prostitution from the West Midlands could attend weekly surgeries managed by the women’s charity Analom, but there were no equivalent services for women from other parts of the country. [438] |
| Bank accounts enabled | Help with bank accounts through Women in Prison project [439] |
| Settled accommodation on release rate | 86.8% in 2012/13 [440] 88.5% in 2013/14 [441] |

**PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD**

| Lifers | 53 women serving life sentences at October 2014. There is a lifer manager, seven lifer officers and six lifer prisoner buddies [442] |
| Foreign Nationals | There were 19 foreign national prisoners at October 2014, most of whom were liable to deportation [443] |
| Average distance from home address | 47 miles [444] |
| Reoffending rate | 2012/13 57.8% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months 20.3% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more [445] |

**HOLLOWAY**

**PRISON PROFILE: HMP HOLLOWAY**

| Governor | Julia Killick [446] |
| Private or public | Public [447] |
| Open/closed | Closed [448] |
| Annual cost per place | £41,066 in 2012/13 [449] £38,676 in 2013/14 [450] |
| Number of receptions | 1,891 [453] |
| Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation | 0% in 2012-13 [454] |
| Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation | 0% in 2012-13 [455] |
| Number of female/male prison officers | 40 male and 80 female as at 30 September 2014 [456] |
| Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in-posts | Operation staffing requirement of 220 and 290 in-post as at 30 June 2013; 399 |
| Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit | No [457] |
| Addictive treatment unit | Yes; D1, also known as Her Ward, is the substance misuse unit [458] |
| Resettlement unit | Yes [459] |
| Dedicated first-night unit/provision | Yes; unit A3 is the first night centre [460] |
| Family visiting centre | The public sector women’s prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre [461] but there are children’s days and family days [462] |
| Separation and care and/or segregation unit | Yes [463] |
| Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms) | Single and double rooms and multi-occupancy dormitories now limited to four prisoners [464] |
| Time prisoners allowed outside in a day | 30 minutes of outside exercise on week days and one hour at weekends. [465] |
### Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Up to a third of women locked up during the working day, only having five hours out of cell a day.
- Prisoners involved in activities full time received about nine hours out of their cells on the three days a week that evening association was available. On other days, about six hours’ time out of cell was available, except on Wednesdays when there was no increase in daytime association to compensate for evening lockup.

### Number of Home Detention Curfews

- 91 between July 2013 and June 2014.

### Education and training on release rate

- 8.3% in 2013/14
- 8.4% in 2013/14

### Number of visits per year

- 14,662 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013.
- Unconvicted prisoners can have up to six visits a week.

### Number of receptions

- 307 receptions between 1 January and 31 December 2014.

### Employment on release rate

- 7.3% in 2012/13
- 7.6% in 2013/14

### Support Services/Resettlement Advice

- Drug treatment programmes available: Building Futures with Substance Misusers
- Narcotics Anonymous
- Methadose system for dispensing methadone
- Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.: TSP, Sycamore Tree victim awareness course, Safe Choices: Nia Project
- Support including signposting to independent legal advice and befriending service linking women with external volunteers who speak their language.

### Average distance from home address

- 33 miles

### Reoffending rate

- 2013/14: 50.5% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months; 34% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more

### Work

#### Type of prison work available

- Residential units, gardens and kitchens, with orderlies in the gymnasium, education and laundry

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

- No

#### Employment on release rate

- 7.3% in 2012/13
- 7.6% in 2013/14

### Profile of Prisoners Held

- As of the end of the report, there were 126 foreign national prisoners, 11 of whom were being held solely under immigration powers at June 2013.

#### Average number of hours in receipt of support (HBW) Young Offenders Centre (YOC)

- Up to 71 women in one of the units located in Hydebank Wood (HBW) Young Offenders Centre (YOC)

### Hydebank Wood Ash House

#### Prison Profile: HMS/YOI Hydebank Wood Ash House

- Governor: Austin Tracey
- Private or public: Public
- Open/closed: Closed
- Annual cost per place: There is no separate calculation held for cost per prisoner by establishment-the cost per prisoner place in Northern Ireland in 2012/13 was £66,494 and £62,898 in 2013/14.
- Population - operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year: Operational capacity – 71
- Number of receptions: 307 receptions between 1 January and 31 December 2013.
- Number of female/male prison officers: 6 males and 24 females are employed in Ash House.
- Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit: Ash House is Northern Ireland's only female prison and holds up to 71 women in one of the units located in Hydebank Wood (HBW) Young Offenders Centre (YOC).
**WOMEN IN PRISON: FACT FILES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCIDENTS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of women in segregation</td>
<td>There is no segregation unit for women inmates. [4]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of days locked down</td>
<td>The prison was locked down for a full day in 2013 and the number of days varied from 8 days to 45 days. [5]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-harm incidents</td>
<td>There were 145 self-harm incidents recorded for women prisoners in 2013. [6]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-inflicted deaths</td>
<td>1 in 2011, 0 in 2013. [7]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths</td>
<td>No deaths in 2013. [8]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of adjudications</td>
<td>There were 166 adjudications held for women prisoners in 2013. [9]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Control &amp; Restraints/physical restraints</td>
<td>There were 22 C&amp;R incidents recorded for women prisoners in 2013. [10]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of formal complaints by prisoners</td>
<td>There were 502 complaints recorded for women prisoners in 2013. [11]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of recalls</td>
<td>There were 2 recalls recorded for women prisoners in 2013. [12]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of searches</td>
<td>There were 28 Full Searches carried out on women prisoners in 2013. [13]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother and baby unit</td>
<td>Yes, the mother and baby facility comprises of two large adapted cells. [14]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of babies born</td>
<td>0 [15]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number born to mother on MBU</td>
<td>0 [16]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of family days</td>
<td>3 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013 [17]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Number of visits per year                                               | 1584 visits between 1 January and 31 January 2013 [18]           |                                                                 |
| Number of Releases on Temporary Licence                                  | 42 between 1 January and 31 December 2013 [19]                   |                                                                 |
| Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved             | Off the 42 ROLs granted in 2013, 26 were for Home Leave and Resettlement combined 14 were for Resettlement Leave [20] |                                                                 |

**EDUCATION/TRAINING**

| Number of prisoners in education                                        | 45 as at 21 January 2015 [21]                                    |                                                                 |
| Number of prisoners in vocational or skills training                    | There are 27 training places in Hair and Beauty, Cookery, Painting/Décor and Gardens. Eight of these are full time. [22] |                                                                 |
| Education/training available e.g. numercy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications | Vocational courses available in Hair & Beauty, IT, Literacy, Numeracy, English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL). Get into Reading, Music, Horticulture, Cookery and Crafts. Accredited courses also available in Painting, Decorating, etc. [23] |                                                                 |
| Average length of time spent in education                               | 5.84 weeks [24]                                                 |                                                                 |
| Number of FT/PT training/education places                               | All Education and Training is offered as Full-Time or Part-Time depending on needs and each session has 8 spaces available [25] |                                                                 |
| Education and training on release rate                                  | 21 Academic qualifications were achieved between 1 January and 31 December 2013 [26] |                                                                 |
| One-to-one guidance on admission                                         | Yes [27]                                                       |                                                                 |

**WORK**

| Number of hours worked in a week                                        | Sentenced women- 19.6, Unsentenced women- 16.7 [28]               |                                                                 |
| Type of prison work available                                           | Kitchen, Gardens, Reception Orderly, Craft, Dog Care, Chalkboard, Painting, Janitors, Library Assistant, OBU Orderly, Education Orderly [29] |                                                                 |
| Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community   | Yes, though a Working Out scheme, although few prisoners had accessed this in 2013 [30] |                                                                 |
| Support Services/Resettlement Advice                                    | The Inspire Project seeks to resolve causes of offending through programmes including literacy skills, managing stress, alcohol and anger management programmes, and personal financial advice. The course addressing domestic violence no longer available [31] |                                                                 |
| Drug treatment programmes available                                     | Drugs and Alcohol treatment programmes are the responsibility of the South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust. The Trust has a Clinical Addictions Team which all female prisoners have access to [32] |                                                                 |
| Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc. | Alcohol Related Violence, Anger Management, Enhanced Thinking Skills, and Developing self-confidence and personal awareness programmes, money management programmes, Housing Advice Workshops. The Inspire Project seeks to resolve causes of offending through programmes including literacy skills, managing stress, alcohol and anger management programmes, and personal financial advice. The course addressing domestic violence no longer available [33] |                                                                 |
| Bank accounts enabled                                                   | Hydebank Wood has an arrangement with one bank for prisoners in the Working Out Unit to open a bank account prior to release but hope to be able to offer the facility to open an account (prior to release) to all prisoners in the future. [34] |                                                                 |
| Settled accommodation on release rate                                   | Of 429 women released between April 2012 and February 2013, 3 were released without an address [35] |                                                                 |
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

Lifers
Long term prisoners who are on an enhanced regime are housed separately but lifers are not distinguished from other prisoners. 9%

Foreign Nationals
No

Average distance from home address
42.6 miles

Reoffending rate
9% of women in Northern Ireland reoffended within one year of release in 2010/11

LOW NEWTON

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI LOW NEWTON

Governor
Alan Richer

Private or public
Public

Open/closed
Closed

Annual cost per place
£42,771 in 2012/13
£45,020 in 2013/14

Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year
Operational capacity 229
2013;
Highest: 304 in October
Lowest: 242 in May
Average for the year: 272
2014;
Highest: 323 in June
Lowest: 290 in May
Average for the year: 308

Number of receptions
746

Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation
11.8% in 2012-13

Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation
11.8% in 2012-13

Number of female/male prison officers
40 male and 70 female as at 30 September 2014

Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in-posts
Operational staffing requirement of 180 and 250 in-post at 30 June 2013

Young Offenders Institute/Young women's unit
No

Addictive treatment unit
There is a substance misuse unit incorporated into the E wing.

Resettlement unit
The Lynx unit is an open conditions unit.

Dedicated first-night unit / provision
E wing is the induction and first night unit.

Family visiting centre
The public sector women’s prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre.

Separation and care and/or segregation unit
There is a segregation unit.

Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)
Cells, mostly single occupancy with some double occupancy for those prisoners unsuitable for single cell accommodation.

Time prisoners allowed outside in a day
30 minutes minimum.
24% of women took exercise in the open air three or more times a week.

Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)
10 hours from Monday to Thursday, eight hours 30 minutes on Friday and seven and a half hours at weekends.

Number of Home Detention Curfews
80 between July 2013 and June 2014

INCIDENTS

Number of self-harm incidents
607 in 2012
451 in 2013

Number of self-inflicted deaths
0 in 2012
1 in 2013

Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths
0 in 2012
1 in 2013

Number of assault incidents
54 in 2012
9 assaults on prisoners or staff between May-October 2014

Number of adjudications
An average of 7 formal adjudications per week

Number of women returned to closed conditions
0 in 2013-2014

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

Mother and baby unit
No

Number of family days
4 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2014

Number of visits per year
5029 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013

Number of Releases on Temporary Licence
9 applications granted in May to October 2014

Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence
100% in 2013-13
100% in 2013-14

Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved
0 between October 2013 and September 2014

EDUCATION/TRAINING

Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes
8.83 hours of education per prisoner per week.
Typically 84% of prisoners were involved in full-time activity at any one time.

Number of prisoners in education
720 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 150 were maths and English qualifications.
109 learners were attending morning or afternoon education classes at the time of Inspectorate’s report.

Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications
Accredited education and vocational courses including ICT, functional skills in English and mathematics from entry level to level 2; hairdressing and beauty, administration at levels 1 and 2; beauty therapy, hospitality services at level 2; art, cookery, contact centre operations and gardening at level 1 and a personal development programme.
Twenty women were following distance learning programmes, including four with the Open University.

Education and training on release rate
18.5% in 2012/13
20.6% in 2013/14

WORK

Type of prison work available
Around 150 full-time equivalent work places offering accredited training, including kitchens, laundry, gardens, cleaning, orderly work consisting of duties in the library, education, servers, gym and first night reception.
48% of prisoners were working towards an accredited award at levels 1 or 2.

Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community
Prisoners on ROTL could participate in art projects in the community where they could exhibit their work and a new initiative offered women courses focusing on topics such as domestic violence.

Employment on release rate
11.7% in 2013/13
11.1% in 2014/14
NEW HALL

PRISON PROFILE: HMP NEW HALL

Governor
Diane Pellew

Private or public
Public

Open/closed
Closed

Annual cost per place
£44,698 in 2012/13
£44,151 in 2013/14

Population - operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year
Operational capacity 425
Highest: 390 in December
Lowest: 331 in February
Average for the year: 365

Number of receptions
1,254

Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation
9% in 2012-13

Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation
8.7% in 2012-13

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

Drug treatment programmes available
Drug and Alcohol Recovery Team (DART) offer interventions such as structured one-to-one sessions, short group work modules and self-management and recovery training. A sessional alcohol programme and a 12 session recovery skills programme delivered by a local community provider. Alcoholics Anonymous groups.

Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.
TSP A-Z, a motivational programme introduced in April 2014 available on a group and one-to-one basis for those who were no longer eligible for the TSP Life Minus Violence
The psychologically informed planned environment (PIPE) provides women with personality disorders intensive support.
The Promise Service provides intensive therapy for women with multiple personality disorders and is also available to women from other prisons.
There is also a new initiative offered to women on ROTL who can attend courses focusing on topics such as domestic violence.

Bank accounts enabled
Women are allowed to open a basic current account with a high street bank although this is very limited.

Settled accommodation on release rate
8.7% in 2012/13
8.8% in 2013/14

PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

Lifers
F wing predominantly held long-term and indeterminate sentence women and there were 24 women serving life sentences at October 2014.

Foreign Nationals
There were 12 foreign national women at October 2014 and immigration officers run bimonthly drop in surgeries.

Average distance from home address
75 miles

Reoffending rate
In 2012/13
69.9% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months
28.7% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more

RECEIPTS

Number of female/male prison officers
60 male and 80 female as at 30 September 2014

Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in posts
Operational staffing requirement of 220 and 300 in-post at June 2013

Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit
No, the Rivendell Unit which held under 18s was closed in 2013 and the building will now be utilised as a Complex Needs Unit.

Addictive treatment unit
Drug Recovery and Drug Free living model at New Hall called PREW.

Resettlement unit
No, although the recent HMIP report suggests that a resettlement unit be built following the announcement of the proposed closure of HMP Askham Grange.

Dedicated first-night unit/provision
Yes, Apple Tree House is a dedicated first night centre.

Family visiting centre
The public sector women’s prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre.

Separation and care and/or segregation unit
Yes Ysagares House is for residents who require Care and Separation.

Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)
The majority of the accommodation is single rooms, although there are still some double cells.

Time prisoners allowed outside in a day
30 minutes minimum.

Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)
Majority of prisoners unlocked for just over nine hours per day.

Number of Home Detention Curfew
167 between July 2013 and June 2014.

INCIDENTS

Number of self-harm incidents
393 in 2012
578 in 2013

Number of self-inflicted deaths
0 in 2012
0 in 2013

Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths
0 in 2012
1 in 2013
1 in 2014
2 women died shorty after being released from custody in 2012-13.

Number of assault incidents
7 in 2012
10 in 2013

Number of adjudications
90 per month

Number of women returned to closed conditions
0 in 2013-2014.

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

Mother and baby unit
Yes, holds up to nine mothers and ten babies.

Number of family days
7 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013.

Number of visits per year
100% in 2012-13.

Number of visits approved
18 applications in four month period in 2011-12, of which 11 approved.

Number of Releases on Temporary Licence
100% in 2012-13
100% in 2013-14.

Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license
0 between October 2013 and September 2014.

Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved
0 between October 2013 and September 2014.

EDUCATION/TRAINING

Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes
9.16 hours of education per prisoner per week, 13.1 hours of employment per prisoner per week.

Number of prisoners in education
920 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 180 were maths and English qualifications.
### PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI PETERBOROUGH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Governor | Director: Nick Leader  
Controller: Pat Morris |
| Private or public | Private – run by Sodexo |
| Open/closed | Closed |
| Annual cost per place | MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Peterborough is privately run |
| Population - operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year | Operational capacity 624 male, 384 female  
192 held at December 2014 (male and female) |
| Number of receptions | 1,469 |
| Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation | 14.6% in 2012-13  
(figures refer to both male and female prisoners) |
| Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation | 23.6% in 2012-13  
(figures refer to both male and female prisoners) |
| Number of female/male prison officers | Less than a third of staff in contact with prisoners were female |
| Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit | No |
| Drug treatment programmes available | IDTS  
SDP replaced by Next Steps to Recovery programme  |
| Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc. | Thinking Skills, My Anger and Fire Setters courses, Power to Change, Listener Scheme  |
| Bank accounts enabled | Women are allowed to open a basic current account with a high street bank  |
| Settlement accommodation on release rate | 84.1% in 2012/13  
89.2% in 2013/14  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | 26 women granted ROTL on a total of 361 occasions in January 2014  
514 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014  |
| Number of family visits per year | 7,583 visits between January 2013 to December 2013  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | 26 women granted ROTL on a total of 361 occasions in January 2014  
514 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | 99.9% in 2012-13  
99.9% in 2013-14  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | 99.9% in 2012-13  
99.9% in 2013-14  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | Yes  
Yes - Women with drug or alcohol dependence issues located in the stabilisation unit  |
| Dedicated first-night unit/provision | Yes  
Yes  |
| Family visiting centre | Yes, there is a dedicated family room attached to the main visits area that one family can use at a time to facilitate a visit.  |
| Separation and care and/or segregation unit | There is a segregation unit but no specialist facilities for women with a combination of complex needs and challenging behaviour  |
| Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms) | Cells, mostly single occupancy  |
| Time prisoners allowed outside in a day | 30 minutes minimum  |
| Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day) | Most women could spend a good amount of time out of their cells each day – over 10 hours during the week.  |
| Number of Home Detention Curfews | 136 between July 2013 and June 2014  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | 15% of women serving sentences of 12 months or more  
64% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months (figure refers to both male and female prisoners)  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | Yes  
Yes - Women with drug or alcohol dependence issues located in the stabilisation unit  |
| Dedicated first-night unit/provision | Yes  
Yes  |
| Family visiting centre | Yes, there is a dedicated family room attached to the main visits area that one family can use at a time to facilitate a visit.  |
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514 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014  |
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99.9% in 2013-14  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | Yes  
Yes - Women with drug or alcohol dependence issues located in the stabilisation unit  |
| Dedicated first-night unit/provision | Yes  
Yes  |
| Family visiting centre | Yes, there is a dedicated family room attached to the main visits area that one family can use at a time to facilitate a visit.  |
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64% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months (figure refers to both male and female prisoners)  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | Yes  
Yes - Women with drug or alcohol dependence issues located in the stabilisation unit  |
| Dedicated first-night unit/provision | Yes  
Yes  |
| Family visiting centre | Yes, there is a dedicated family room attached to the main visits area that one family can use at a time to facilitate a visit.  |
| Separation and care and/or segregation unit | There is a segregation unit but no specialist facilities for women with a combination of complex needs and challenging behaviour  |
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| Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day) | Most women could spend a good amount of time out of their cells each day – over 10 hours during the week.  |
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514 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | 99.9% in 2012-13  
99.9% in 2013-14  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | Yes  
Yes - Women with drug or alcohol dependence issues located in the stabilisation unit  |
| Dedicated first-night unit/provision | Yes  
Yes  |
| Family visiting centre | Yes, there is a dedicated family room attached to the main visits area that one family can use at a time to facilitate a visit.  |
| Separation and care and/or segregation unit | There is a segregation unit but no specialist facilities for women with a combination of complex needs and challenging behaviour  |
| Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms) | Cells, mostly single occupancy  |
| Time prisoners allowed outside in a day | 30 minutes minimum  |
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64% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months (figure refers to both male and female prisoners)  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | Yes  
Yes - Women with drug or alcohol dependence issues located in the stabilisation unit  |
| Dedicated first-night unit/provision | Yes  
Yes  |
| Family visiting centre | Yes, there is a dedicated family room attached to the main visits area that one family can use at a time to facilitate a visit.  |
| Separation and care and/or segregation unit | There is a segregation unit but no specialist facilities for women with a combination of complex needs and challenging behaviour  |
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| Time prisoners allowed outside in a day | 30 minutes minimum  |
| Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day) | Most women could spend a good amount of time out of their cells each day – over 10 hours during the week.  |
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514 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | 99.9% in 2012-13  
99.9% in 2013-14  |
| Number of female/male prison officers | Yes  
Yes - Women with drug or alcohol dependence issues located in the stabilisation unit  |
| Dedicated first-night unit/provision | Yes  
Yes  |
| Family visiting centre | Yes, there is a dedicated family room attached to the main visits area that one family can use at a time to facilitate a visit.  |
| Separation and care and/or segregation unit | There is a segregation unit but no specialist facilities for women with a combination of complex needs and challenging behaviour  |
| Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms) | Cells, mostly single occupancy  |
| Time prisoners allowed outside in a day | 30 minutes minimum  |
| Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day) | Most women could spend a good amount of time out of their cells each day – over 10 hours during the week.  |
| Number of Home Detention Curfews | 136 between July 2013 and June 2014  |
### WOMEN IN PRISON: FACT FILES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION/TRAINING</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes</td>
<td>MOD unable to provide information as HMP Peterborough is privately run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of prisoners in education</td>
<td>MOD unable to provide this information as a privately run prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications</td>
<td>Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme operates for female prisoners under 25 and complying with the regime to make positive efforts to change their behaviour. ESOL, literacy and numeracy, Alcohol Awareness course leading to an NCFE qualification. Construction, hair and beauty, ICT, drug awareness, vocational courses, finance and debt management, pre-release courses, nutrition courses. Shannon Trust reading plan and a distance learning co-ordinator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and training on release rate</td>
<td>8.4% in 2012/13 681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of prison work available</td>
<td>Café, gardens, cleaning, painting, servery work. ‘Jailbirds’ a Business Enterprise scheme supplying cards and gifts to over 60 different outlets. Prisoners working in Vita Nova make cakes and provide lunches for prisoners, staff and visitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community</td>
<td>Yes; studying/working OTUs are being developed and placements are available with Peterborough Foodbank and Peterborough Cathedral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment on release rate</td>
<td>11% in 2012/13 683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug treatment programmes available</td>
<td>IDTs. Workers from drug and alcohol support organisations Adfam provide support to prisoners and their families. BSR, COVAID (Control of Violent and Impulsive Drinkers). Alcohol managing relapse bi-monthly course, Psychosocial mini groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.</td>
<td>Samaritans listenet scheme, The Shannon Trust’s Toe by Toe scheme to help prisoners learn to read, Money Advice Service for money surgery. ‘Top-Get Set’ course to help prisoners for release. TDP, Stop the Hurt domestic violence programme. BSR, Sycamore Tree victim awareness programme, CARATI, 6 week courses on Anxity and Depression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank accounts enabled</td>
<td>Women are allowed to open a basic current account with a high street bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settled accommodation on release rate</td>
<td>90.4% in 2012/13 684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifers</td>
<td>There is a separate unit for prisoners serving over five years and lifers and 24 women serving life sentences at June 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Nationals</td>
<td>HMP Peterborough is designated as a foreign national prisoner hub for women who are held in a separate unit. There were 47 foreign national women held at June 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average distance from home address</td>
<td>73 miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reoffending rate</td>
<td>2012/13: 60.1% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months. 23.1% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Send

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRISON PROFILE: HMP Send</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Dave Charity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private or public</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open/closed</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual cost per place</td>
<td>£39,967 in 2012/13 690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£39,245 in 2013/14 690</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population - operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year</td>
<td>Operational capacity 282 691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012; 692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest: 278 in October 693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest: 255 in August 693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average for the year: 267 693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of receptions</td>
<td>Send only held sentenced prisoners and does not receive directly from court. This means that for the purpose of statistical reporting there are no receptions recorded into this prison. 694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation</td>
<td>0% in 2012-13 695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation</td>
<td>0% in 2012-13 695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of female/male prison officers</td>
<td>40 male and 40 female as at 30 September 2014 696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in posts</td>
<td>Operational staffing requirement of 120 and 170 in-post at June 2013 697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit</td>
<td>No 698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addictive treatment unit</td>
<td>There is an Addiction Treatment Unit which has 10 dual-occupancy cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement unit</td>
<td>Yes 699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated first-night unit/provision</td>
<td>B wing is the designated first night unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family visiting centre</td>
<td>The public sector women’s prisons do not have a dedicated family visit centre. But Send Family Link runs extended family visits and provide playworkers, activities and staff to provide support and encouragement to the women and their families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation and care and/or segregation unit</td>
<td>There is no segregation unit and to women requiring separation are supervised on the wings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)</td>
<td>Mostly single cells, double rooms in addictive treatment unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time prisoners allowed outside in a day</td>
<td>30 minutes minimum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)</td>
<td>Around 11.25 hours Mondays to Thursdays and 8.25 hours on Fridays and weekends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Home Detention Curfewers</td>
<td>37 between July 2013 and June 2014 698</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PRISONER PROFILE: HMP Peterborough

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCIDENTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-harm incidents</td>
<td>325 in 2012 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161 in 2013 700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-inflicted deaths</td>
<td>0 in 2012 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 in 2013 700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths</td>
<td>0 in 2012 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 in 2013 700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 in 2014 700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Number of assault incidents
- 13 in 2013
- 15 in 2013

## Number of adjudications
On average 13 per month

## Number of women returned to closed conditions
0 in 2013-2014

### MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

#### Mother and baby unit
- No

#### Number of family days
- 10 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013
- Typically had only one opportunity for a family visit in the year.

#### Number of visits per year
- 5471 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013

#### Number of Releases on Temporary Licence
- 40 prisoners a day working in 20 establishments in the community under ROTL in 2012-13
- 96 releases in the six months prior to February 2014
- 8,018 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014

#### Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence
- 100% in 2012-13
- 100% in 2013-14

#### Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved
- 12 in the six months prior to February 2014
- 48 between October 2013 and September 2014

### EDUCATION/TRAINING

#### Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes
- 27.25 hours a week total

#### Number of prisoners in education
- Across HMP Send and HMP Styal 280 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 70 were maths and English qualifications.
- 50% registered as learners

#### Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications
- HMP Send is a female training prison and the education curriculum includes adult literacy and numeracy, employability skills, and vocational qualifications in Business Administration, Hairdressing, Customer Services, Horticulture, Professional Catering, Information Advice and Guidance, Gym Instructor and Beauty.
- Functional skills English and mathematics courses.
- Thirty women are involved in Open University or distance learning courses.
- Vocational training enabled women to gain gym instructor qualifications at levels 1 and 2, and personal training at level 3.

#### Education and training on release rate
- 30.1% in 2012/13
- 25% in 2013/14

### WORK

#### Type of prison work available
- Business administration and customer service, beauty therapy and hairdressing, textiles, card making, horticulture, domestic and professional cookery, gym, laundry and cleaning work.

#### Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community
- Yes, opportunities for those on the Resettlement unit to undertake voluntary work and Work placements within the community.

#### Employment on release rate
- 37.3% in 2012/13
- 37.7% in 2013/14

### SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE

#### Drug treatment programmes available
- Rehabilitation for Addicted Prisoners Trust 12 step programme (RAPT)

#### Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc
- CARATS
- Making Connections programme providing pre- and post-release support through mentors from the community.
- The Sycamore Tree victim awareness programme, Living with Loss and Making Sense of Forgiveness.
- Therapeutic Community, Psychologically Informed Planned Environment (PIPE)

#### Bank accounts enabled
- Women are allowed to open a basic current account with a high street bank.

#### Settled accommodation on release rate
- 94.6% in 2012/13
- 94.2% in 2013/14

### PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

#### Lifers
- 51 women were serving life sentences at March 2014

#### Foreign Nationals
- 45 foreign nationals held at March 2014, 16.3% of population

#### Average distance from home address
- 69 miles

#### Reoffending rate
- 2012/13: Insufficient numbers to give a percentage for women serving sentence of less than 12 months
- 20.6% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more

### STYAL

#### PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI STYAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>John Hewitson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open/closed</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual cost per place</td>
<td>£36,344 in 2012/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year</td>
<td>Operational capacity: 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of receptions</td>
<td>1,852</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 29% in 2013/14

#### Number of sentenced prisoners in doubled accommodation
- 4.2% in 2012-13

#### Number of sentenced prisoners in overcrowded accommodation
- 4.2% in 2013-13

#### Number of female/male prison officers
- 50 male and 70 female as at 30 September 2014

#### Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in posts
- Operational staffing requirement of 180 and 250 in post at June 2013

#### Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit
- No

#### Addictive treatment unit
- Yes, there is a drug recovery house.

### STYAL

#### Education

- Foreign Nationals: 45 foreign nationals held at March 2014, 16.3% of population.

#### Employment on release rate

- 37.3% in 2012/13.

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

- Yes, opportunities for those on the Resettlement unit to undertake voluntary work and Work placements within the community.

#### Employment on release rate

- 37.7% in 2013/14.

#### Settled accommodation on release rate

- 94.2% in 2013/14.

#### Reoffending rate

- 2012/13: Insufficient numbers to give a percentage for women serving sentence of less than 12 months.
- 20.6% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more.

#### Drug treatment programmes available

- Rehabilitation for Addicted Prisoners Trust 12 step programme (RAPT).

#### Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc

- CARATS.
- Making Connections programme providing pre- and post-release support through mentors from the community.
- The Sycamore Tree victim awareness programme, Living with Loss and Making Sense of Forgiveness.
- Therapeutic Community, Psychologically Informed Planned Environment (PIPE).

#### Bank accounts enabled

- Women are allowed to open a basic current account with a high street bank.

#### Settled accommodation on release rate

- 94.6% in 2012/13,
- 94.2% in 2013/14.

#### PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD

- Lifers: 51 women were serving life sentences at March 2014.

- Foreign Nationals: 45 foreign nationals held at March 2014, 16.3% of population.

- Average distance from home address: 69 miles.

- Reoffending rate: 2012/13: Insufficient numbers to give a percentage for women serving sentence of less than 12 months.
- 20.6% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more.

#### STYAL

- Prison Profile: HMP/YOI STYAL.

- Governor: John Hewitson.

- Open/closed: Closed.

- Annual cost per place: £36,344 in 2012/13.


- Number of receptions: 1,852.

- Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation: 4.2% in 2012-13.

- Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation: 4.2% in 2013-13.

- Number of female/male prison officers: 50 male and 70 female as at 30 September 2014.

- Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in posts: Operational staffing requirement of 180 and 250 in post at June 2013.

- Young Offender’s Institute/Young women’s unit: No.

- Addictive treatment unit: Yes, there is a drug recovery house.

- Fox House opened as the drug recovery house in October 2012 as part of the national Drug Recovery Wing project.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reconciliation unit</th>
<th>Yes, there is a community house for women with ROTL enabling them to work in the community. 790</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated first-night unit/provision</td>
<td>Yes, upon arrival women are held in the first night centre for up to 48 hours 791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family visiting centre</td>
<td>The public sector women’s prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre 792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation and care and/or segregation unit</td>
<td>The Keller Unit has been replaced by a ten bed Care and Separation Unit used to house women whose behaviour is such that it makes them unsuitable for housing in other areas of the prison. Prisoners can also be held here for their own safety. 793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)</td>
<td>The prison consists of 14 stand-alone houses that can accommodate up to 20 women 794 and has a combination of dormitories and cells. 795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time prisoners allowed outside in a day</td>
<td>The number of women working outside on a daily basis increased from an average of three per day to 14 per day. 796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)</td>
<td>Most women on the wing appeared to get around 6.75 hours out of their cells on weekdays and those working off the wing, about a third of the population, could get up to 10 hours. The prison recorded an average of 12 hours a day on weekdays 797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Home Detention Curfews</td>
<td>175 between July 2013 and June 2014 798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCIDENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-harm incidents</td>
<td>494 in 2012 799 631 in 2013 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of self-inflicted deaths</td>
<td>0 in 2012 0 in 2013 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths</td>
<td>0 in 2012 0 in 2013 0 in 2014 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of assault incidents</td>
<td>34 in 2012 38 in 2013 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of adjudications</td>
<td>A total of 273 women were detained in the Care &amp; Separation Unit in 2013/14, including 96 under SOOD Rule 45, and 90 under Rule 53 awaiting Adjudications. 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women returned to closed conditions</td>
<td>0 in 2013-2014 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother and baby unit</td>
<td>Yes, the Mother and Baby Unit accommodates up to 9 women and 10 babies up to the age of 18 months. 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of family days</td>
<td>7 family days in 1 January and 31 December 2014 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of visits per year</td>
<td>1103 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Releases on Temporary Licence</td>
<td>360 in 2011 799 The number of women working outside on a daily basis has increased from an average of three per day to 14 per day. 799 2,751 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2016 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence</td>
<td>100% in 2012-13 99 99.9% in 2013-14 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved</td>
<td>0 between October 2013 and September 2014 799</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</td>
<td>9.94 hours of education per prisoner per week, 10.19 hours of employment per prisoner per week 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of prisoners in education</td>
<td>Across HMP Send and HMP Styal 280 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 70 were maths and English qualifications. 799 96.9% of women in education or employment 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education/Training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications</td>
<td>Vocational courses include ICT, Horticulture, Hardiness, Fashion and Beauty Therapy, Business Administration, Customer Services, Media (Radio), Painting and Decorating and Industrial Cleaning, Business Enterprise, Barista Skills, ESDL, literacy and numeracy. Courses are provided up to level 3 (Hair and Beauty) and ROTL prisoners go to work or to higher education outside the prison. There is also the facility for Open University courses. 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and training on release rate</td>
<td>11.4% in 2012/13 799 25.7% in 2013/14 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of prison work available</td>
<td>Employment is available in Gardens, Recycling, Kitchens, Housekeeping, Estate Cleaning, Reception, Drop-In Centre, Health Care Centre, Visits, Mental Health Resource Centre, Care, Assessment, Learning and Motivation (CALM) Centre, Support Mentors, Gymnasium and the Library. 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment on release rate</td>
<td>8.2% in 2012/13 799 11.9% in 2013/14 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug treatment programmes available</td>
<td>Fox House opened in October 2012 as part of the pilot for the national Drug Recovery Wing project. At the end of the reporting period, 9 women had completed the programmes and been released from prison, 12 were on the programme and 17 women were awaiting assessment. The programme was initially developed to run over 6-12 weeks. 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.</td>
<td>Care, Assessment, Learning and Motivation (CALM) centre, Toe to Toe mentoring, Debt Advisory Service, 24 Hour Listener Suite, Psycho-dynamic Interpersonal Therapy is offered to women who self-harm. 799 The Dove Centre, for women needing a high level of psychological therapies and intensity of care, opened in May 2013. It provides a therapeutic environment, with clinical support for those women during their crisis, especially where there are complex, frequent, intense and enduring needs and behaviours which cannot be managed in the main prison. 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank accounts enabled</td>
<td>Women helped to open bank account as part of money management course 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settled accommodation on release rate</td>
<td>94.3% in 2012/13 801 97.3% in 2013/14 801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifers</td>
<td>37 women serving life sentences (2 women aged between 18 and 20) at November 2014. 802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Nationals</td>
<td>No, but monthly forums for foreign nationals are held 803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average distance from home address</td>
<td>44 miles 804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reoffending rate</td>
<td>22.4% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months 805 57.8% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more 806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
State of the Estate is Women in Prison’s flagship report and is published every two years to present, in an accessible way, the often unwieldy mass of statistical data available on the women’s custodial estate. The aim is to provide a useful tool for researchers, campaigners and policy makers by giving an overview and analysis of the ever-changing criminal justice landscape relevant to women. We do this through quantitative and qualitative methods including, most importantly, by publishing the writings of women currently experiencing the criminal justice system. Over time, as the reports continue to be published in a consistent framework, it is hoped they will provide a comparative tool by which to assess how and how much reforms are impacting upon women affected by the criminal justice system.

An additional aim of State of the Estate is to draw attention to the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (“the Bangkok Rules”). Women in Prison was involved in the early stages of drafting the Bangkok Rules and is therefore committed to ensuring that the Rules are fully understood and implemented in the UK. Thus, the remit of State of the Estate is to assess the UK’s standing in the UK. Thus, the remit of State of the Estate is to assess the UK’s standing in the criminal justice system. Over time, as the reports continue to be published in a consistent framework, it is hoped they will provide a comparative tool by which to assess how and how much reforms are impacting upon women affected by the criminal justice system.

The TR programme marks an unprecedented level of change to the Probation Service. Unsurprisingly, the roll out of the rehabilitative provision attached to this programme is still in the early stages of implementation. This edition of State of the Estate, along with the first edition, will therefore provide an important benchmark to help review TR’s success in its aim to improve resettlement outcomes for imprisoned women and, ultimately, reduce reoffending rates for those given short sentences.

This report shows that, since the first edition of State of the Estate, there has also been an increase in dialogue and policy-making to promote prisons as places of rehabilitation. The acknowledgement that the women’s estate must identify and meet a broad range of complex needs and disadvantages is welcome. However, it is of the utmost importance that this dialogue does not overshadow the core principle that there are still far too many women receiving custodial sentences. No amount of rehabilitation and support within prison can fully offset the damage done to women by a custodial sentence. The very structure of the prison estate means women are incarcerated far from home, making it very difficult for friends, family and children to visit and for those in prison to be truly able to build and maintain support networks in the community prior to release.

The recommended restructuring and downsizing of the estate, along with the development of New Open Units, is commendable and could mark an actual move towards a serious downsizing of the estate. So far, however, decrease in prison population has been marginal. As figures show, sentences for non-violent crime continue to make up the largest category of female convictions. The majority of women imprisoned do not pose a risk to the public, so, why should they be kept in a secured, closed off environment? Community sentences, where women have access to gender-specialist support whilst being able to keep their home and care for their children, are massively cheaper to the public purse and are proven to reduce reoffending. If the Government really wants to achieve a ‘rehabilitation revolution’, this is the direction in which they must travel.

Feedback and Comments
We very much welcome any comments, feedback and your own analysis of the research and data presented in this report. Also, if you think any statistical evidence has been missed or have ideas for additional sources of data for future reports, do get in touch. Please contact

Claire Cain, Policy & Campaigns Manager, Women in Prison
claire.cain@womeninprison.org.uk
The Bangkok Rules

13. Commission on Women Offenders: Final report April 2012
15. HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for England and Wales Annual Report 2013-14, p.29
22. United Nation’s convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) (2011) United Kingdom’s Seventh Periodic Report, p.10 Women in Prison has explored how small custodial units could operate in practice in a 2012 event and report. Please see www.womeninprison.org.uk NOMS PSI 350 2013: Incentives and earned privileges
23. NOMS PSI 350 2013: Incentives and earned privileges
28. Welsh Women’s Aid, Rights of Women and Women’s Aid (2013) Evidencing domestic violence: a barrier to family law legal aid, August 2013
32. ibid
33. ibid
34. Ministry of Justice: Freedom of Information request 175388
37. HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for England and Wales Annual Report 2013-14, p.60
38. http://gallery.mailchimp.com/6d8df301-sdbdd49d1f67e472d7b/final_press_statement_UK_15_Apr_4c4e.pdf
39. ibid
40. HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for England and Wales Annual Report 2013-14, p.54
41. ibid
42. HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for England and Wales Annual Report 2013-14, p.50
43. HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for England and Wales Annual Report 2013-14, p.60
50. NOMS (2013) Stocktake of Women’s Services for Offenders in the Community, October 2013
52. St Mungo’s (2014) Rebuilding Shattered Lives the final report: Getting the right help at the right time to women who are homeless or at risk, p.4
9. This has reduced significantly from 689 in 2011-12
1. Ministry of Justice (2013) Costs per place and cost per prisoner by individual prison establishment 2012-13 (tables)
8. Ministry of Justice Prison Performance Digest 2012-2013, Overcrowding NB: this figure does not include HMP Peterborough as no breakdown of the male/female population was available
9. Ministry of Justice Prison Performance Digest 2012-2013, Doubling NB: this figure does not include HMP Peterborough as no breakdown of the male/female population was available
10. Ministry of Justice: Freedom of Information Act request 95671 (unable to provide information on HMP Bronzefield and HMP Peterborough as they are privately run prisons)
13. Ministry of Justice: Offender Management annual tables 2013, table 2.1
14. Safety in Custody Statistics England and Wales: Deaths in Custody to September 2014, Assaults and Self-harm to June 2014 NB: this figure includes incidents at NOMS run Immigration Removal Centres
15. Safety in Custody Statistics England and Wales: Deaths in Custody to September 2014, Assaults and Sell-harm to June 2014 NB: this figure includes incidents at NOMS run Immigration Removal Centres
22. NSPCC report in collaboration with Barnardo’s “All babies count: Spotlight on the criminal justice system” (2014) p.7
23. Ministry of Justice: Freedom of Information Act request 95513
25. Ministry of Justice: Freedom of Information Act request 95513
26. Ministry of Justice: Freedom of Information Act request 95513 NB: some applications are discontinued before they reach a board and not all applications received during a particular year will result in a decision in the same year. For these reasons the number of approvals and refusals do not equal the number of applications
27. Ministry of Justice: Freedom of Information Act request 94994 NB: the data provided was for either 2013 or 2014 and so this figure is a combination of the two.
31. Ministry of Justice: Freedom of Information Act request 95991
33. Ministry of Justice: Freedom of Information request 24072014
34. Jeremy Wright (2014) Written answer to parliamentary question: 13 May 2014 HC Deb, 13 May 2014, [column 449W] (this does not include the data for HMP Peterborough which was not available)
37. Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 24072014
39. Closed refers to HMP Bronzefield, HMP Drake Hall, HMP Eastwood park, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway, HMP Low Newton, HMP New Hall, HMP Peterborough, HMP Send, HMP Styal, HMP Woburn Forest
40. Local refers to HMP Bronzefield, HMP Eastwood Park, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway, HMP New Hall
41. Open refers to HMP Askham Grange and HMP East Sutton Park
42. National Offender Management Service: Incentives and Earned Privileges, PS 30/2013, p.17
44. Ministry of Justice: Freedom of Information Request 95167
46. Ministry of Justice: Freedom of Information Act request 94995
47. Ministry of Justice: Offender Management Statistics quarterly, Prison population 31 December 2013 to 31 December 2014, table 1.8
49. Ministry of Justice: Offender Management annual tables 2013, table AJ-1c
50. Ministry of Justice: Offender Management annual tables 2013, table AJ-2b
51. Ministry of Justice: Statistics on women and the criminal justice system 2013 p.63
52. Ministry of Justice (2015) Proven re-offending tables: April 2012 to March 2013, table 20a & 20b NB: there were insufficient numbers to calculate the figure for women serving sentence of less than 12 months at HMP Askham Grange and HMP Send
785. Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 95991
786. Jeremy Wright (2014) Written answer to parliamentary question 13 May 2014
HC Deb, 13 May 2014, c484W
787. Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information request 24072014
797. Independent Monitoring Board (2013) The Annual report for the Independent Board HMIPYOI Styal 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2014, p.8, 9, 10
805. Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information Request 94095

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