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OPEN INSTITUTIONS

OPEN PRISONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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Chairman of the Prison Commission for
England and Wales, London



UNITED NATIONS

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In accordance with the tradition of past Congresses, it has been possible to secure the co-operation of certain national prison administrations for the printing of documentation for the First United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, which is from an historical point of view the Thirteenth International Penal and Penitentiary Congress. Thus the present report has been generously printed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons of the United States of America, in the prison printing plant at Leavenworth, Kansas.

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I. The open prison system

The principle of "custodial differentiation" is recognised in the United Kingdom as an essential factor in the individualisation of the treatment of offenders. The usual practice is to refer to the traditional walled and cellular prison (maximum security) as a "closed" prison and to one which presents no physical barriers to escape (minimum security) as an "open" prison. There are also two prisons, which provide quite open conditions within a secure perimeter, which fall within the category of "medium security".

The principle is also recognised that treatment in open conditions is more likely to lead to the rehabilitation of many prisoners, and therefore to the prevention of crime, than incarceration in a prison of the traditional type. The question whether a prisoner can be sent to an open prison depends solely on:

- (a) his ability to co-operate in treatment based on trust and self-responsibility and to resist the temptation to escape, and
- (b) the likelihood of his committing serious offenses if he does escape.

Length of sentence is not a determining factor, as the system may be applied to suitable prisoners irrespective of their length of sentence.

The value of the "medium security" prisons is that they may accommodate prisoners who can profit from the open prison regime but who, by temperament or the nature of their offence, must not be given easy opportunity to escape.

II. Classification of prisoners

In order to understand the system of selection of prisoners for treatment under open conditions, it is necessary to understand also the general system of classification applicable to

all prisoners, and the diversity of types of prison which it requires.

This system is set out in Appendix A.

III. Selection of prisoners for treatment in open prisons

Open prisons may be local, regional or central. Broadly speaking, local open prisons take prisoners with sentences up to 18 months; regional prisons over 18 months to 3 years; central prisons over 3 years.

All 'star' prisoners will go to an open prison unless there is some special reason for their exclusion. A limited number of 'ordinaries' who are likely to co-operate in and benefit by open treatment are also selected, often towards the end of the sentence.

Selection for local and regional open prisons is made as soon as possible by the Review Board of the local prison in which a prisoner is received, on the basis of instructions issued by the Prison Commissioners. These instructions are based on the principles stated at (a) and (b) in section 1. Prisoners who whether from emotional instability or otherwise may be bad escape risks, and those who have committed serious offences of violence or offences against women, will generally be excluded, though long-sentence 'stars' in those categories may be admitted after sufficiently long observation in a closed prison. Those who require prolonged hospitalization will also be excluded, with others who may be unfit on medical grounds.

All long-sentence 'stars' go first to a closed central prison for 'stars', where they are carefully observed for so long as necessary. Where the sentence is for life or a very long period, transfer to the open prison may be delayed until the prisoner is clearly stabilized. All these selections must be approved by the Prison Commissioners.

A small proportion of prisoners sentenced to corrective training are selected for open training at the Corrective Training Allocation Centre, after careful examination and observation.

There are also two small camps attached to closed regional training prisons to which prisoners may be sent toward the end of their sentences at the discretion of the governor.

Long sentence 'ordinaries', young prisoners, and prisoners

sentenced to preventive detention are not considered for open treatment.

As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, it is proposed to establish a special open prison for elderly and infirm prisoners of the 'ordinary' class.

IV. The open Borstal institutions

In addition to the open prisons, there are a number of open Borstals for young adults (16-21) sentenced to Borstal training.

All boys pass through one of the two Borstal reception centres, where they are carefully examined and observed for some weeks before allocation to their training Borstals.

This observation takes account of all social, medical, psychological, psychiatric, educational, vocational and other factors. The decisions to be taken are not only whether the boy is best suited to minimum or medium security, but which institution of these two groups is best suited to his needs.

Girls go first to a closed Borstal for girls, and those found suitable for the open Borstal are transferred as soon as possible.

V. The regime of open prisons and Borstal institutions

(a) Prisons

(i) Training

In all types of open prison the training of the prisoners is based on trust and self-discipline with the maximum of association and responsibility. This may also be said of the regime in a closed training prison, but in open conditions prisoners are more exposed to the pressures of ordinary life, and the opportunity to escape calls for greater self-control. But perhaps an even greater advantage of the regime is that the prisoners are more aware of belonging to the surrounding community, and every opportunity is taken both to bring the community into the prison and to take the prisoners out into the community, whether at work or, as often happens, to worship in the local churches.

At the local open prisons for short sentence prisoners it is of course impossible to provide such courses of training as are carried on at the regional or central open prisons, but

experience has shown that much more can be done in a short time under open conditions than would at first have appeared possible, especially where the situation of the prison provides facilities for agriculture, horticulture, land reclamation, etc. There is nothing apathetic or static about the attitude of staffs and prisoners in these local prisons and much useful work is done which is at once of use to the community and of psychological and physical benefit to the prisoners themselves.

(ii) Work

In the central and regional prisons the work is predominantly industrial, with vocational training in skilled trades. A proportion of the prisoners are engaged in agriculture and horticulture, some going out unsupervised to work for local farmers. In the local prisons it is predominantly agricultural, or concerned with reclamation, forestry, etc.

(iii) Education

At all the open prisons there are full programmes of evening educational classes organised on behalf of the Prison Commissioners by the local education authorities.

(iv) Recreation

The prisoners are encouraged to organise their own recreational activities, and there is a flourishing array of dramatic societies, orchestras, music clubs, and similar activities. Football and cricket are played "at home" against neighbouring teams, and visits are received from local chess and table-tennis clubs.

(v) Camps

In the small satellite camps the regime is centred on work, which is mainly agriculture, afforestation, the clearing of land for cultivation, and similar hard and healthy outdoor work. The men are tired at the end of the day so that there is little scope for organised education or recreation, except at the week-end.

(vi) Women's prisons

The smaller number of women prisoners does not call for such elaborate arrangements as for men, but the same principles apply. There are two open prisons for women, each a small homely community in a country house with large gardens giving scope for horticultural work. They serve jointly the purpose of central and regional prisons, and also take a

certain number of short-sentenced 'stars' from local prisons. The training is based on house management, cookery, laundry, horticulture, and dress-making.

(b) Borstals

(i) Training

The general principles described for open prisons apply also in Borstals, but they must be applied in different ways. These young adults often have criminal records and have already failed under other types of training, such as probation or approved schools. They are less stable than adults, and many of them in spite of careful allocation present serious risks in open conditions.

The two elements of training that differentiate Borstals from prisons are first, the house system, which separates the boys into small groups under the special charge of a house-master and house-staff; and second, the grade system, under which supervision is progressively relaxed. Thus in his early days a boy's privileges are restricted and he may not go beyond the institution bounds, but as he progresses in grade he may, for example, go out with his family when they visit, go out to the cinema, and have a pass for an afternoon during the week-end.

Generally, as training progresses, boys and girls are allowed much more freedom outside the institutions, and a much greater variety of social contacts with the local community both inside and outside, than is desirable with adults.

The approach for girls is naturally different. The one open Borstal is a small homely community of about 50 in a country house. The staff is very small, and the management is largely through 'self-government'. Discipline is not maintained by punishment: girls who cannot stand up to the requirements of this sort of control are returned to the closed institution.

(ii) Work

Except in one or two institutions where the work is mainly agriculture or other hard outdoor work, the boys are primarily engaged in trade training in a variety of skilled trades. Selected boys may go out to work for local employers in the trades in which they have been trained, or for local farmers, singly and unsupervised.

In the Scottish Borstals the system of going out to work is highly developed. In one institution it is the general practice for the boys to work in industry in the neighbouring town: in another certain boys do so towards the end of their training. (see section 8).

(iii) Education

Normally, two hours a night for four evenings a week are set aside for education. Teachers appointed by the local education authority come in, or boys go out to local technical or night schools. Special attention is paid to the illiterate and backward, who have daily classes in working hours. Boys on vocational training courses may especially study subjects related to their trades. Physical education has an important place in the curriculum.

(iv) Recreation

Normal team games and athletics have priority, and most Borstals enter a team to play in the local league, which means home and away matches. A boy must reach the necessary grade before he can play in the institution team. The staff joins in these sports, and makes useful contacts thereby.

Recreational activities other than sport also take the boys a great deal outside the Borstals in normal and natural social contacts, and bring young people to them from outside. Camps, hiking, fishing and other pursuits are followed, and Young Farmers' Clubs and Army Cadet companies mix with their fellows outside.

(v) General

(a) Absconding must be risked if the open system is to be carried out, and is unfortunately much more frequent than with adults. Any boy who runs away twice from an open Borstal is sent away, generally to a closed institution, very occasionally to another open one.

(b) We do not normally transfer boys from closed Borstals to open ones when they have demonstrated an increasing reliability. We hesitate to break that valuable asset in training, continuity of understanding and influence by the staff.

(c) An open Borstal should have its own detention block. It is very undesirable that a boy who misbehaves should have to be transferred elsewhere because there is no suitable place for his temporary sojourn and correction. Really bad

behaviour, of course, may demand transfer to the special 'correctional' institution.

6. Establishment of open prisons

Under the Town and Country Planning Acts the consent of the Minister of Housing and Local Government is required to the establishment of a new open prison, if there is any local objection. Before deciding whether or not consent should be given, the Minister must consider any representations which may be made by the local authorities concerned. It is the usual practice of the Ministry to hold a local enquiry, at which all the objections put forward locally are heard. Representatives of the Prison Commissioners attend to explain the purpose and methods of the proposed establishment and to assuage the fears of the inhabitants. It has been the invariable experience that after a short time the prison is accepted in a spirit of good neighbourliness by the local inhabitants.

VII. Results of treatment under open conditions

Any measure of the success of the open prison system must depend upon the criterion by which success is to be estimated. Three such criteria suggest themselves: the internal or administrative; the effect on public opinion and the results in the field of rehabilitation and the prevention of crime.

On the first criterion, it can be said that experience has justified the system to the full. Open institutions are economical to establish and to administer: they are happy places for the staff and also—so far as any prison can be happy—for the prisoners.

The measurement of success by the second criterion is very closely connected with the problem of escapes, because it is the fear of escapes and of the commission of new crimes in the neighbourhood which underlies much of the initial opposition among the local inhabitants to the establishment of an open prison in their midst. If their original fears are to be shown to be groundless, escapes must be kept to a minimum, and the number of escapes from open prisons has in fact been negligible, as the following table shows. Offences by escaping prisoners are extremely rare.

Year	Daily average population		Number of escapes	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1952	1,258	65	13	2
1953	1,339	92	16	4

In the case of the open Borstals, the picture is not favourable, for absconding is frequent and the commission of new offences in the neighbourhood is a real and constant anxiety to the administration. Prompt and fair compensation for damage is paid so as to mitigate so far as possible the effects of these escapades on public opinion, which in general remains sympathetic and co-operative. The present rate of absconding from the open Borstal institutions is shown in the following table:

Year	Daily average population		Number of abscondings	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1952	1,439	47	709	35
1953	1,469	51	585	23

The escape problem scarcely arises in the case of women and open prisons for women are easily accepted by local opinion as an unobjectional element in local life. Although abscondings from the girls' open Borstal are frequent they cause little local concern.

On the application of the third criterion it is difficult to speak with certitude. Subjectively, it is generally agreed that the effect of treatment under open conditions is both physically and psychologically more beneficial to the prisoner than confinement in a closed prison. But it cannot yet be objectively determined whether these advantages result in a lower rate of reconvictions than if the prisoners had been in closed prisons. This would call for a special research project, with appropriate control groups, over a prolonged period. All that can be given are the actual statistics of reconvictions of prisoners discharged from open prisons. These are, in themselves, encouraging, as the following tables show:

Reconvictions up to 31 December 1953 of prisoners discharged from open prisons in 1951.

Central prison for stars

143 were discharged and 3 reconvicted.

Regional prisons for men

Category of prisoners	Number Discharged	Reconvictions	
		No.	Per-cent
Stars	241	22	9
Ordinaries	39	6	15
Corrective Trainees	12	2	17

Regional prisons for women

Category of prisoners	Number Discharged	Reconvictions	
		No.	Per-cent
Stars	53	3	6
Ordinaries	2	-	-
Corrective Trainees	7	2	29

Local prisons and satellite camps

No statistics are available.

VIII. Scotland

(a) Open prisons

Until recently there has been no open prison in Scotland. For male prisoners of the "first-offender class", equivalent to the "Star" class in England, the training has included a graduated system of trust and self-discipline, under which a prisoner may qualify to go to work, principally on farms, in parties under minimum supervision. Specially selected prisoners may during the last few months of their sentence work on a farm entirely unsupervised or go to work daily for a civilian employer in the town on parole.

In 1953 a mansion house and grounds were acquired for use as a small open prison for selected medium and long-term first

offenders. An advance party of prisoners is at present working in the market garden there and on the building adaptations necessary before full occupation.

(b) Open Borstal institutions

All boys sentenced to Borstal training are sent to the classification centre—the recruits' house at the main institution—where they are carefully studied before allocation to their post-recruit training. Suitable lads are sent to one of two small open type institutions.

At the open institutions the training is broadly on similar lines as that in an English "open" institution. Details of the "training for freedom" scheme, which was introduced seven years ago at one institution and under which in the final stage of his training a lad goes to work daily for an outside employer, may be of special interest.

Close co-operation has been secured with employers in the area and the Ministry of Labour and National Service, whereby lads who qualify for the last stage are found suitable employment as ordinary employees in factories, workshops, on farms, in the coalmines, etc., during the last six months of their stay at the institution. Arrangements are sometimes possible under which a trade apprenticeship which has been interrupted by the Borstal sentence can be continued during this period while a number of lads have commenced an apprenticeship as moulders, motor mechanics and market gardeners. The Ministry of Labour makes every endeavour to secure employment of a similar nature or continuation of an apprenticeship for a lad in his home area after his release.

Each lad is paid by his employer the standard wage for the job and every care is taken to ensure that the conditions of employment differ in no way from those of other employees. (In only six cases have a lad's services been terminated on grounds of unsuitability and there has not been one serious incident at any place of employment).

The "training for freedom" scheme has been extended to a limited extent to other institutions. Specially selected lads at the institution of medium security may qualify by good conduct and industry for posting to a small outworkers' hut in the grounds of the Institution and go to work for outside employers under the same conditions. A few lads at the other open

institution also work for outside employers, mostly farmers, under the same scheme.

IX. List of open prisons, and Borstal institutions

A list of open prisons and Borstal institutions is given in Appendix B to this memorandum, together with details of the nature, location and size of the establishment, the categories of offenders which it receives, and the nature of the work performed by the prisoners or inmates.

APPENDIX A

Classification of Prisoners¹

1. Under the Prison Rules, 1949—1952, there are three main categories of prisoners:

- (1) *Untried*—including those committed to prison on remand or awaiting trial.
 - (2) *Convicted*—those serving a sentence of imprisonment, corrective training, or preventive detention.
 - (3) *Civil*—including county court debtors and persons committed for failure to pay rates or taxes, or to maintain payments under affiliation or wife-maintenance orders; and prisoners committed for contempt of court.
2. Classification has three functions: first, the separation of the sexes, of young prisoners from adults, of untried prisoners from convicted prisoners and of civil prisoners from criminal prisoners; second, among convicted prisoners, the prevention of "contamination" of the better by the worse; third, among those convicted prisoners for whom positive training is possible, the provision of training appropriate to their needs.
3. Convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment are divided into classes, in accordance with the Rules, as follows:
- (1) Prisoners under 21 years of age are placed in the Young Prisoners' Class.
 - (2) Prisoners of 21 years of age and over who have not previously been in prison on conviction are placed in the "Star" class unless the reception board considers that, in view of their record or character, they are likely to have a bad influence on others. The reception board may also place in the "Star" class a prisoner of 21 years of age and over who has previously been in prison on conviction if it is satisfied, having regard to the nature of the previous offence, or to the length of time since it was committed, or to the prisoner's general record and character, that he is not likely to have a bad influence on others.
 - (3) Other prisoners are placed in the Ordinary class.

The Commissioners also have power to set up such other classes, or to authorize in particular cases or at particular prisons such departures from the foregoing provisions, as may in their opinion be desirable to prevent contamination and to facilitate training.

4. *Classes of Prison.*—The Prison Rules, 1949—1952, provide as follows:

7. (1) The Commissioners may set aside particular prisons or parts of prisons, called in these Rules central prisons, for such prisoners or classes of prisoners serving sentences of three years and upwards as they determine.

Such prisoners shall normally be transferred to a central prison before two years of the sentence have been served.

(2) The Commissioners may set aside particular prisons or parts of prisons, called in these Rules regional prisons, for particular classes of prisoners or particular purposes, including—

- (i) the special observation of either unconvicted or convicted prisoners for the purpose of classification, making reports to courts or otherwise;
- (ii) the training of such classes of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment or corrective training as they may from time to time determine.

(2A) The Commissioners may set aside particular prisons or parts of prisons, called in these Rules corrective training prisons, for such prisoners or classes of prisoners undergoing corrective training as are not accommodated in regional prisons.

¹ Report of the Commissioners of Prisons for the year 1952, pp. 152-153.

(3) A prison which is not set aside as a central, regional or corrective training prison is in these Rules called a local prison.

(4) Every prisoner shall be first received in a local prison.

(5) The Commissioners may, with the approval of the Secretary of State in each case, establish or set aside prisons, whether central, regional, corrective training or local, for the treatment in open conditions of selected prisoners or classes of prisoners.

In addition, the Rules make special provision for persons sentenced to corrective training, as follows:

A sentence of corrective training shall be served in

- (a) a regional prison set aside under sub-para. (ii) of paragraph (2) of Rule 7, or
- (b) a corrective training prison set aside under paragraph (2A) of Rule 7.

As regards prisoners sentenced to preventive detention, the Rules provide as follows:

The first stage shall be served either in a regional prison set aside under sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (2) of Rule 7, or in a local prison.

The second stage shall be served in a central prison

5. (1) *Central Prisons* are shown in the Classified List. The qualifying length of sentence for transfer to these prisons is over three years except for men of the Ordinary class in whose case it is over four years.

(2) *Regional Prisons* are of three types, viz.:

Regional Training Prisons.—Experience has shown that constructive training can be carried out to the full only in prisons set aside for the purpose, having a homogenous population of prisoners, with sentences long enough to enable a definite course of training to be undertaken, who have been selected as likely to co-operate in and profit by the training. The prisons so set aside are called Regional Training Prisons. Selection for a training prison is made on length of sentence, on record, and on character. The qualifying length of sentence is at present over 18 months, that being the minimum period which, allowing for remission and initial delay in removal, will ensure that at least twelve months are spent under training. All "Stars" with sentences of over eighteen months and up to three years, go to a training prison unless they are excluded for special reasons. In principle, the population of a regional training prison is made up of 70 per cent of "Stars", with 30 per cent of "Ordinaries" whose record suggest some hope that they are not beyond hope of rehabilitation and whose characters are such that they seem likely to co-operate in the special regime: these prisoners are referred to as "trainable ordinaries". In practice, however, except in the open regional training prisons, this 30 per cent of places tends to be filled by selected prisoners sentenced to corrective training, as is explained later.

Young Prisoners' Centres.—All young prisoners with sentences of three months and over (subject to some exception for those serving long sentences) are removed to separate prisons or parts of prisons called Young Prisoners' Centres.

Allocation Centres.—These are set up under Rule 7 (2) (i). So far the only one is for prisoners sentenced to corrective training.

(3) *Local prisons.*—There are two groups of local prisons, as shown in the Classified List. The first group comprises the general local prisons which take direct committals from the courts, the second group comprises the special local prisons which act as "overflow" prisons for particular classes of prisoners and do not in consequence take direct committals.

(4) *Corrective training prisons.*—These, as shown in the Classified List, may be either separate prisons or wings of a local prison set aside

¹ Op. cit., pp. 148-149.

for the purpose. Since a sentence of corrective training may be served either in a regional training prison or in a corrective training prison, special arrangements are necessary to select prisoners who are suitable for the special regime of a regional training prison, and to subdivide them into those who require minimum, medium and maximum security. For this purpose all men sentenced to corrective training go first to the Allocation Centre.

(5) *Open prisons*.—These are provided for by Rule 7 (5). They may be central, regional or local. Those at present in use are indicated in the Classified List. Selection for open regional or local prisons (except for corrective training prisoners) is made by the Governors of local prisons on the basis of instructions issued by the Commissioners. Selection for the open central prison for "Stars" is made at the closed central prison for "Stars" on the basis of instructions issued by the Commissioners.

(6) *Classification in Local Prisons*.—(1) The classification of each prisoner on reception is decided by the reception board. The board also considers the suitability of prisoners for transfer to other prisons for training.

(2) For prisoners who do not go to central or regional prisons, classification is directed primarily to the separation of "Stars" and civil prisoners in separate prisons, which are indicated in the Classified List.

(3) For those prisoners who remain in local prisons, the best arrangements that the structure of the prison allows are made for the separation from each other of the three main categories mentioned in paragraph 1, and within the "convicted" category of the three statutory classes mentioned in paragraph 3.

7. *Women Prisoners*.—The very small numbers of women do not allow of such complete classification arrangements. In principle, however, they are applicable and so far as practicable they are applied. There are central prisons for long-term women, one for "Stars" and one for "Ordinaries", though each forms part of another establishment. There are two open regional training prisons for up to 65 women, of which the population is selected on the same principles as for men. But it is not possible to arrange for Young Prisoners' Centres for young women, or for separate prisons for civil prisoners or women of the "Star" class.

APPENDIX B

List of "open" prisons and Borstal institutions

1 Open Prisons

(a) England and Wales

(i) *Aldington Camp*

- (a) Opening date: September 1947.
- (b) Geographical location: near Ashland, Kent. Country.
- (c) Name: camp attached to Maidstone prison (regional).
- (d) Inmate capacity: 88. Selected from the regional prison.
- (e) Work: agricultural.

(ii) *Bela River*

- (a) Opening date: June 1953.
- (b) Geographical location: near Milnthorpe, Westmorland. Country.
- (c) Name: special local prison.
- (d) Inmate capacity: 190. Civil prisoners; short-term (not exceeding 18 months) Star prisoners with a small number of terminal ordinaries of good character.
- (e) Work: market gardening and outside farm parties, also some industrial work.

(iii) *Eastchurch*

- (a) Opening date: November 1949.
- (b) Geographical location: Isle of Sheppey, Kent. Country.
- (c) Name: special local prison.
- (d) Inmate capacity: 380. Civil prisoners; short-term (not exceeding 18 months) Star prisoners with a small number of terminal ordinaries of good character.
- (e) Work: agricultural.

(iv) *Falfield*

- (a) Opening date: July 1953.
- (b) Geographical location: Falfield, Gloucestershir. Country.
- (c) Name: regional prison.
- (d) Inmate capacity: 181. Selected stars, ordinaries and corrective trainees.
- (e) Work: agriculture, horticulture and carpentry.

(v) *Grendon Hall*

- (a) Opening date: January 1953.
- (b) Geographical location: near Aylesbury, Bucks. Country.
- (c) Name: special local prison.
- (d) Inmate capacity: 121. Civil prisoners; short-term (not exceeding 18 months) Star prisoners, with a small number of terminal ordinaries of good character.
- (e) Work: horticulture and farming.

(vi) *Haldon Camp*

- (a) Opening date: January 1949.
- (b) Geographical location: near Exeter, Devon. Country.
- (c) Name: camp attached to Exeter prison (local).
- (d) Inmate capacity: 140. Selected stars from local prison.
- (e) Work: afforestation and agriculture.

(vii) *Leyhill*

- (a) Opening date: July 1946.
- (b) Geographical location: Falfield, Gloucestershire. Country.
- (c) Name: central prison.
- (d) Inmate capacity: 320. Long-term stars.
- (e) Work: tailoring, wood-mill, boot and shoe making and repairs, laundry, printing, mixed farming.

Vocational training classes: painting and bricklaying, wood machinist.
Industrial training classes: boot and shoe repairing, bread baking.

- (viii) *New Hall Camp*
(a) Opening date: 24 May 1936.
(b) Geographical location: near Wakefield, Yorkshire. Country.
(c) Name: camp attached to Wakefield prison (regional).
(d) Inmate capacity: 100. Selected from regional prison.
(e) Work: agricultural.
- (ix) *Sudbury*
(a) Opening date: September 1948.
(b) Geographical location: near Uttoxeter, Derbyshire. Country.
(c) Name: regional prison.
(d) Inmate capacity: 300. Selected stars, ordinaries and corrective trainees.
(e) Work: carpentry, boot and shoe making and repairs, laundry, gardening.
Vocational training classes: bricklaying and painting.
Industrial training classes: carpentry and joinery.
- (x) *Wellingore*
(a) Opening date: June 1953.
(b) Geographical location: near Lincoln. Country.
(c) Name: special local prison.
(d) Inmate capacity: 122. Civil prisoners; short-term (not exceeding 18 months) Star prisoners, with a small number of terminal ordinaries of good character.
(e) Work: market gardens and outside parties on farms, etc.
- (xi) *Askham Grange*
(a) Opening date: December 1946.
(b) Geographical location: Askham Richard, near York. Village.
(c) Name: regional prison for women.
(d) Inmate capacity: 65. Selected stars and corrective trainees.
(e) Work: domestic and horticultural training.
- (xii) *Hill Hall*
(a) Opening date: October 1952.
(b) Geographical location: near Epping, Essex. Country.
(c) Name: regional prison for women.
(d) Inmate capacity: 65.
(e) Work: horticulture, laundrywork, and domestic activities.
- (b) *Scotland*
- (xiii) *Penninghame*
(a) Opening date: November 1954.
(b) Geographical location: near Newton-Stewart, Wigtownshire. Country.
(c) Inmate capacity: 60. Selected medium and long-term first offenders.
(d) Work: afforestation and horticulture.

II. OPEN BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

(a) *England and Wales*

- (i) *Gaynes Hall*
(a) Opening date: November 1946.
(b) Geographical location: near St. Neots, Huntingdonshire. Country.
(c) Inmate capacity: 121.
(d) Work: vocational training, horticulture, agriculture.
- (ii) *Gringley*
(a) Opening date: February 1946.

- (b) Geographical location: Gringley-on-the-Hull, Nottinghamshire. Village.
(c) Inmate capacity: 72.
(d) Work: river draining, agricultural.

- (iii) *Hatfield*
(a) Opening date: May 1950.
(b) Geographical location: near Doncaster, Yorks. Near village.
(c) Inmate capacity: 108.
(d) Work: vocational training, agriculture.

- (iv) *Hewell grange*
(a) Opening date: December 1946.
(b) Geographical location: near Redditch, Worcestershire. Country.
(c) Inmate capacity: 135.
(d) Work: vocational training, horticulture.

- (v) *Hollesley Bay Colony*
(a) Opening date: 1938.
(b) Geographical location: Woodbridge, Suffolk. Country.
(c) Inmate capacity: 320.
(d) Work: vocational training, horticulture, agriculture.

- (vi) *Huntercombe*
(a) Opening date: September 1946.
(b) Geographical location: near Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire. Country.
(c) Inmate capacity: 141.
(d) Work: vocational training, horticulture.

- (vii) *Lowdham Grange*
(a) Opening date: May 1930.
(b) Geographical location: Lowham, Nottinghamshire. Country.
(c) Inmate capacity: 240.
(d) Work: vocational training, agriculture, industrial.

- (viii) *North Sea Camp*
(a) Opening date: May 1935.
(b) Geographical location: near Boston, Lincolnshire. Country.
(c) Inmate capacity: 114.
(d) Work: vocational training, agriculture, land reclamation.

- (ix) *Pollington*
(a) Opening date: August 1950.
(b) Geographical location: near Goole, Yorkshire. Country.
(c) Inmate capacity: 108.
(d) Work: vocational training, agriculture.

- (x) *Usk*
(a) Opening date: February 1939.
(b) Geographical location: Usk, Monmouthshire. Town with an attached camp in the country.
(c) Inmate capacity: 221.
(d) Work: vocational training, agriculture.

- (xi) *East Sutton Park (Girls)*
(a) Opening date: October 1946.
(b) Geographical location: near Maidstone, Kent. Country.
(c) Inmate capacity: 50.
(d) Work: farming, horticulture, domestic training.

(b) *Scotland*

- (xii) *Castle Huntly*
(a) Opening date: April 1947.
(b) Geographical location: Longforgan, Perthshire. Country.
(c) Inmate capacity: 67.
(d) Work: horticulture and agriculture.

(xiii) *Cornton Vale*

- (a) Opening date: May 1946.
- (b) Geographical location: Bridge of Allen, near Stirling, Stirlingshire. Outskirts of town.
- (c) Inmate capacity: 40.
- (d) Work: horticultural and industrial.

Résumé

1. Dans la Royaume Uni, le Règlement des prisons reconnaît le principe de la différenciation dans les degrés de surveillance.
2. Ce principe s'inspire du fait que, sauf en ce qui concerne les délinquants endurcis soumis à une mesure de sûreté, le traitement dans un établissement ouvert est plus efficace que l'incarcération dans une prison fermée, pour la rééducation sociale des détenus, qu'ils soient masculins ou féminins, et cela sans égard à la nature ou à la durée de la peine.
3. Le seul problème qui se pose est donc celui du choix des détenus propres à être soumis à cette forme de traitement. Ces détenus:
 - a) doivent être capable d'auto-discipline et de coopération librement consentie dans les conditions de l'établissement ouvert, et il doit être improbable qu'ils s'évaderont;
 - b) Il doit en outre être improbable qu'ils commettront des infractions violentes s'ils devaient néanmoins s'évader.
4. Les jeunes adultes (16 à 21 ans) sont généralement condamnés au traitement en établissements Borstal, et la plupart de ces établissements sont ouverts. Les jeunes adultes condamnés à l'emprisonnement ne sont pas traités dans des établissements ouverts.
5. Les détenus qui doivent subir une peine d'emprisonnement sont classifiés lors de leur accueil en:
 - a) jeunes détenus (moins de 21 ans au moment du prononcé du verdict de culpabilité);
 - b) détenus "étoiles" (*stars*) (en général délinquants primaires); et
 - c) détenus "ordinaires", groupe qui comprend tous les autres détenus. Ces catégories sont affectées à des établissements différents.
6. Les établissements ouverts peuvent être centraux (plus de trois ans), régionaux (plus de dix-huit mois) ou locaux. La sélection pour le renvoi dans les prisons ouvertes locales ou régionales est faite par le Comité de révision de la prison locale ordinaire dans laquelle le détenu est tout d'abord renvoyé. Tous les détenus "étoiles" sont éligibles pour traitement dans une prison ouverte. On opère également à cette fin un choix parmi les détenus "ordinaires" dont le dossier permet

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