



**INDEPENDENT MONITORING BOARD
HM PRISON HAVERIGG**

ANNUAL REPORT

**1 December 2011
to
30 November 2012**

**For the attention of:
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR JUSTICE**

1) STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

The Independent Monitoring Board is a body of volunteers established in accordance with the Prisons Act 1952 and the Asylum Act 1999 which require every prison and IRC [Immigration Removal/Reception Centre] to be monitored by an independent Board appointed by the Minister of Justice from members of the community in which the prison or centre is situated.

The Board is specifically charged to:

- i) Satisfy itself as to the humane and just treatment of those held in custody within its prison and the range and adequacy of the programmes preparing them for release.
- ii) Inform promptly the Secretary of State for Justice, or any official to whom he has delegated authority, as it judges appropriate, of any concern it has.
- iii) **Report annually to the Secretary of State for Justice on how well the prison has met the standards and requirements placed on it and what impact these have had on those in its custody.**

To enable the Board to carry out these duties effectively its members have right of access to every prisoner and every part of the prison and also to the prison's records.

Whilst this report is similar in many respects to the report submitted last year, the Board consider it appropriate to include all matters in order to provide a comprehensive report on the state of affairs during the reporting period.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

This document is not the work of one individual, but rather, represents the combined observations of all members of IMB Haverigg during the reporting year – 2011/12.

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3) HMP HAVERIGG

HMP Haverigg is a Category C training prison with a Certified Normal Accommodation of 644 and an Operational Capacity of 622. The accommodation comprises – a two storey cellular block dating from 1995. Two Ready to Use Units (RTUs), which previously were employed as oil-rig accommodation and, installed in 1997, are now in need of replacement. A unit of seven billets dating from the start of the prison, a similar unit of two billets, a recent unit of nine billets with bad lines of sight, a very recent RTU and, finally, a Separation and Care unit in need of demolition.

The prison, opened over 45 years ago, is on an old airfield site dating from WW2 and some of the original buildings, including the Separation and Care unit, are still in use. The large and exposed site with its long perimeter fence is some two miles SW of Millom at the end of a half mile, UNADOPTED lane that the prison is obliged to maintain. It is at least one hour's drive from junction 36 on the M6.

The prison has operated with an average rate of overcrowding of 6.8% over the reporting period. This has been achieved with no major disturbance, even though there has been a change in the make-up of the population. The number of prisoners of foreign nationality has decreased markedly and the shortfall made up with indigenous category C prisoners, mainly from the North West of England. The number of category D prisoners remains fairly constant, and the number of those with indeterminate sentences remains mercifully low.

The following agencies provide services to the prison:-

- Cumbria Partnership NHS Foundation Trust has the contract for supplying health care.
- Cumbria Health on Call (CHOC) provides out-of-hours GP services.
- Substance misuse/abuse, including IDTS (see appendix), is dealt with by Greater Manchester West NHS under the name of "Unity".
- Manchester College has the contract for education and training.
- Bookers/DHL has the contract for providing prisoners' canteen requirements.
- GEO Amey transport prisoners between prisons.
- The Library, which supports rehabilitation with information and family links via 'Storybook Dads' has ring-fenced funding from the Department for Education and Skills.

- Samaritans train prisoners to be Listeners and support prisoners in need of counselling through a dedicated 'phone line available on request.
- The Visitors' Centre, sited immediately outside the prison, is run by the Visitors and Children's Support Group, an independent charity set up for the purpose.
- Working in the Resettlement Centre, CAB (Citizens Advice Bureau), Shelter and Working Links support prisoners due to be released with financial advice, help in finding accommodation and employment guidance.
- Wickes provides skips for recycled materials.
- The main food supplier to the kitchens is 3663.

If a prisoner requires a volunteer visitor, this is arranged by the Chaplaincy.

(See previous reports for more detailed descriptions)

4) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The reporting year has been one of change and uncertainty, which has impinged negatively on staff morale and increased stress levels. The SMT has seen several changes and the governor is due to depart in mid-January after an all-too-brief period in charge. He and his team have worked hard to ensure the future of the prison and their efforts appear to be having some success.

The 'Fair and Sustainable' staffing profiles are due to come into effect and many experienced staff are leaving, or have already left, under the Voluntary Early Departure Scheme, resulting in a considerable loss to the prison of what can only be referred to as 'jailcraft'; i.e. the ability to notice signs a prisoner is being bullied; having the talent of being able to defuse situations without having to start a disciplinary paper-chase; general security awareness etc, etc. This skill/experience loss, a staff sickness rate well above the expected level, sometimes specifically for stress, and having too many prisoners in the prison have all increased the strains on staff.

The staff changes have specific impacts in certain areas such as Separation and Care, where the monitoring group did not meet for a period of six months, and, imminently, in the area of diversity when the role of the Diversity Manager is being shared between several staff so responsibilities will be diffused.

The prisoner mix has changed too. The number of foreign national prisoners is now under 30, none of whom are awaiting deportation, and the spaces have been filled by prisoners mainly from Liverpool and Manchester, who, on the whole, are more volatile and often gang members.

Obviously, it is not within the remit of IMB to judge and comment on finance policy, but its results are a matter of concern when they adversely affect those working in, or confined within the prison. Re-profiling has increased time spent in cell by over three hours per week, for instance, and the reduction in the daily catering allowance to £1.90p will inevitably affect prisoners' diets, if not their health and wellbeing.

The Board is concerned at the poor state of repair of some of the buildings, Healthcare and Separation and Care for instance, but is pleased that there are plans for dealing with some of the problems in the near future.

Most of the problems to which the Board drew attention in its previous reports still exist. The prison is still remote and difficult to visit; accumulated visits and

inter-prison 'phone calls can hardly ever be arranged; unsuitable prisoners are still sent there, despite the clear and explicit acceptance criteria; fortunately there have been few with very obvious mental health problems.

The prison estate is quite untidy and some areas of the grounds are often heavily littered with the detritus of modern packaging. Apart from looking unsightly, food packaging litter can attract vermin with obvious downstream health concerns.

Prisoners still express their frustrations in the usual ways. There have been rooftop protests, dirty protests, bullying, self-harm attempts, fighting incidents and even assaults on staff. However, despite all of this, it is clear that prisoners held in Haverigg are in a generally safe environment and continue to receive fair and humane treatment. This was borne out by a very good Safer Custody Audit during the year. They are offered work and, where appropriate, education to meet the outcomes agreed in their sentence plans. Towards the end of their sentence they are given support towards resettlement, even if this is often in vain.

Finally, the IMB would like to acknowledge the enormous amount of work by staff, prisoners, and outside agencies, that has gone into the creation of Arête Enterprises; a company established to market the many quality products manufactured in the prison (see 5iv below). The enterprise is extremely avant-garde in that, apart from finding outlets for the products made possible by prison-taught expertise, monies made from the venture are to be ploughed back into much-needed rehabilitation programmes.

5) REPORTS

5 i) EQUALITY AND INCLUSION

Haverigg continues to monitor equality and inclusion through the Equality Committee where progress on the Equality Action Plan is reported. The monthly meetings are attended by representatives of both uniformed and non-uniformed staff. Prisoner representatives also attend. Discussions are held on possible areas of inequality of access including work and education. The number of incidents reported to the Committee by the end of November was 41 compared to 55 in 2011 and 72 in 2010.

During 2012, the number of foreign nationals fell to 26 from the 41 held in 2011. There are no detainees at present. Although a relatively small number of individuals, 20 nationalities are represented therefore a translation telephone service can be accessed via Applied Language Solutions, if required. Due to falling prisoner numbers, the Border Agency does not currently visit monthly, although they still attend the prison on a regular basis. Other areas of the prison contribute to equality and inclusion. The kitchen staff continue to provide special diets where so requested by prisoners or medical staff. They also cater for the religious festivals of many of the 19 religions represented within the prison. It should be noted here that recent budget cuts are making this more difficult.

The Chaplaincy continues to hold services for many faiths, including Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist Free Church and Islam. As stated in previous IMB reports, efforts continue to provide consistent services for other faiths although the geographical position of Haverigg makes this problematic. The Chaplaincy facilitates interfaith group meetings and provides a focal point for various such assemblies.

Haverigg continues to identify individual prisoner needs. At Reception, prisoners are asked to complete forms to assist staff in accessing needs, particularly disabilities and where appropriate these needs are added to prisoner files. The Diversity Manager holds regular meetings with a group of prisoners aged 50 + to discuss and identify problems for older inmates. There is a plan to form a similar group for the youngest age group.

Staff training in the area of Equality and Inclusion is supported by the 'Challenge it Change it' courses which are currently held on a regular basis and to which all persons interacting with prisoners are required to attend. In addition to the above, the Chaplaincy also organises programmes of faith awareness for prison staff.

During their first week at Haverigg, prisoners are given an induction course in the library. This provides staff with an opportunity to assess levels of literacy and use of language as part of the Equality and Inclusion programme.

The IMB are concerned that the, hitherto, dedicated Diversity manager's post is set to disappear in January 2013 under 'Fair and Sustainable'. The Board will be most vigilant in monitoring this important area.

5 ii) EDUCATION LEARNING AND SKILLS (ELS)

The primary supplier of ELS is Manchester Colleges. As with other parts of the site, the main education building is old but, after fairly extensive refurbishment, clean and in good order. The IMB have been advised that the previously reported leaking roof has also been repaired and the suite is now carpeted. The IMB are regular visitors to the facility and receive good feedback from prisoners regarding the quality of the teaching and available curriculum.

All prisoners are assessed against basic skills and their education level matched against courses offered.

An Offender Development Board, consisting of OMU and Education personnel, agree prisoner needs and help ensure courses are matched to individual sentence plans.

Generally, courses are available to satisfy individual sentence plans however, offending behaviour courses that suit the requirements of a parole board are desperately needed. Viz: courses that address cognitive behavioural skills, alcohol abuse and violence, especially domestic violence. The IMB have been advised that the current system is not adequately challenging prisoners' offending behaviour. Therefore, those charged with the responsibility of prisoner risk assessment are frequently unable to say that the risk of re-offending, or of harming someone, has been suitably addressed during a prisoner's time at Haverigg. PASRO and CARATS have also been subsumed into the Unity scheme, an NHS-run alcohol and drug recovery service for people living with substance misuse problems across Cumbria.

Plastering and kitchen fitting courses are planned and funded. We are advised that a contract is about to be placed to teach these skill courses.

With the exception of waiting lists for popular courses such as cookery and money management, the Board have been told there are generally no queues for courses.

Personal preference appears to motivate prisoners in their choice of work rather than wages.

The Board have been advised, by the on-site head of Manchester Colleges, that prisoner escort problems are rare. More common are issues of course length against sentence length, or sentence length remaining. Additionally, transfers can also be a problem; although in many cases course credits can be forwarded to a prisoner's new place of detention.

As implied above, the quality of education in the establishment appears good but there are some serious shortfalls in the area of addressing offender behaviour.

5 iii) HEALTHCARE AND MENTAL HEALTH

Prison Healthcare is commissioned by NHS Cumbria with the specific HMP Haverigg service provided by Cumbria Partnership NHS Foundation Trust. The Trust-wide service manager for the above was appointed to office in June 2012. IDTS is provided by Greater Manchester West Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust. GP provision is via two locum GPs with an out-of-hours service (1830-0800 hrs) supported by Cumbria Health On-Call Ltd (CHOC). After a brief, difficult period of staffing Mental Health provision, following a resignation, the department is now up to authorised establishment strength with two RMNs (Registered Mental Nurses) and one counsellor. Having noted the foregoing, the IMB are advised that, the current staffing 'mix' is under review, the results of which may indicate the need for more general nurses, a health care support worker and a pharmaceutical technician. An administrator's post was also available at the end of the reporting year.

Whilst every effort is made to ensure prisoners are given a medical examination within 24 hours of arrival at Reception, this is not always possible. Variables affecting this area include late delivery of prisoners by GEOAmey, sheer volume of prisoners to be processed at any one time and that fact that Reception closes at five o'clock. This problem has been identified by the governor and by limiting numbers (to an ideal of no more than nine) and following discussions about arrival times with GEOAmey, the IMB have been advised that such incidences have now been reduced significantly.

In-patient care is provided, where necessary, at either Furness General Hospital or at the HMP Preston Healthcare Centre. Bed watches at FGH are provided by the prison service, usually, but not always, without problem.

The current accommodation used by Healthcare can only be described as basic in the extreme and it says much for the dedication of the staff employed there that they achieve so much during a typical working day. Patient confidentiality, because of the layout of the building, is also an area of concern to the manager. Notwithstanding, the IMB are advised that the new facility, taken from the former HMP Lancaster Castle, should be commissioned by end January 2013. A project plagued by planning issues, contractor security problems and leasing arrangements; this badly needed new unit should do much to improve the environment of Healthcare, both for those who work in it and the prisoners who will receive treatment there. Already some twelve months beyond its planned operational opening date, the IMB are aware that the governor has been applying pressure, where necessary, to move commissioning progress.

As noted above, at the end of the reporting period, the mental health section was operating at authorised established strength in having two RMNs and a part-time counsellor (30 hours per week). Additionally, a psychiatrist visits the prison twice a month. However, this is 'authorised established' strength; as monitors, moving around the prison on a day-to-day basis, we are well aware of the huge workload placed on all Healthcare personnel and we shall continue to be vigilant in monitoring this most important of provisions. In the context of this branch of medicine, the Healthcare manager has advised the IMB of a disturbing trend, i.e. an increasing number of younger prisoners presenting with personality disorders. Axiomatically, this unwelcome development is likely to place more pressure on the staff and available resources.

It has been the case for many years that healthcare providers, whether in normal society or indeed prison, have increasingly taken a more proactive approach to the promotion of programmes of self-help and abstinence, e.g. smoking clinics and provision of associated cessation aids. If such valuable, life-saving and long-term money saving projects are to continue, meaningfully, more funding will be needed.

The Health Needs Assessment, noted as 'required' in the last report, was completed in November 2012 and should be published in December of the same year; too late for its findings to be included in this document.

The Health Partnership Board, which ideally should meet every three months, did not convene between December 2011 and October 2012. The IMB, who are represented on the Board, advised members of the October meeting that the Board considered such an interregnum to be significantly overlong, especially considering the delays to the commissioning of the new facility.

An example of the dangers of transferring prisoners whilst on 'medical hold' was evidenced when a prisoner on such a 'hold' at HMP Preston was transferred to Haverigg. Despite initial attempts by HMP Haverigg Healthcare to liaise with his former consultant, there was a subsequent communication failure which meant that the prisoner's treatment, for a spinal injury, was delayed by some seven or eight months. IMB Haverigg have complained about this and asked that an inquiry be undertaken to ascertain cause and thus prevent a re-occurrence. We have since had assurances that, at Haverigg, a system of 'flagging' such shortfalls is now in place via a weekly review of prisoners' progress. We currently await the results of the requested systemic inquiry.

As stated earlier, the department head advises that, albeit official establishment quotas, the department's 'skill mix' is being reviewed against contextual healthcare needs and will, when it reports, identify specific skills shortfalls. At time of writing, interviews for an administrative assistant are also being planned. The IMB are always aware that overwork, coupled with poor working conditions, can quickly lead to a lowering of staff morale and low staff morale, in an organisation dedicated to the care of the sick and injured, is in the interests of no one.

The Governing Governor has expressed concerns to the IMB regarding the plurality of the Healthcare manager's responsibilities. His position, shared by the IMB, is that the smooth and efficient running of a healthcare department as large and complex as the one at Haverigg is a full-time job in its own right and that its head should always be available for SMT meetings and based on-site.

The IMB have received five Healthcare related applications during the reporting year, two of which were considered serious.

5iv) PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY

The phrase –'Purposeful Activity' is, by definition, a subjective one and it has to be acknowledged that many commentators on the virtues, or otherwise, of the UK Prison System may consider anything which prevents 'idle hands' is – in itself – purposeful. However, even the most humble of jobs, done properly, can create a feeling of achievement in the mind of the job-holder, especially perhaps where even minor life-achievements have hitherto been few and far between. An example of the above may be seen in the work of the litter pickers. Litter picking provides numerous benefits – a social environment in which to work and interact and the introduction of a work ethic by providing a reason to get out of bed in the morning.

The end product allows waste material to be recycled whilst helping maintain a tidy environment; this also reduces the threat of disease spread by vermin, especially – in the context of Haverigg – seagulls. However, it could also be argued that the job provides a prisoner with very little to impress a potential employer post-release and therefore the word – ‘purposeful’ – has, dependent on the nature of the ‘activity’, to be treated with both caution and to some extent, in a resettlement context, a degree of scepticism.

At the time of writing, HMP Haverigg provides a little over 500 jobs for those who wish to take them. These range from wing orderlies to kitchen pot-washers, building assistants, laundry technicians, farm-hands, sewing machine and motor mechanics, painters and woodworkers. The list is extensive and the reader is referred to Table (1), page 18 below where a comprehensive chart, detailing work available with accompanying rates of pay and number of prisoners involved in a given work activity, are shown. Despite the comments above, many of the jobs listed imply the acquisition of skills useful post-release and a number are accompanied by an opportunity to earn a recognised qualification, such as an NVQ.

The resettlement department has comprehensive procedures for assessing prisoners prior to allocation of work. Factors addressed during assessment include issues such as health and allergy problems, Diversity, level of education, Security risks and skill shortfalls. Records of work allocation are maintained and archived for twelve months.

Work details do have to be cancelled more frequently than the department management would like; the main cause of which being a shortage of suitably qualified staff as there is little, if any, slack in this area.

In spite of the large number of jobs available, with a maximum operational capacity of 644 at Haverigg there is still an overall shortfall of around 100; a figure only reduced, on a weekly average, to some 35-40 by inmates failing to engage with the scheme. The department and the prisoners they employ would therefore benefit from the creation, and funding, of at least a further 40 positions.

Conflicts between activities do occur with some regularity; causal factors include attendance at Healthcare, Visits, meetings with probationary and other OMU staff and appointments in IDTS. Additionally, prisoners are sometimes withdrawn from, or not given work, on security grounds. Resettlement staff are aware of these problems and do their best to work around them.

Unfortunately, work opportunities available to disabled prisoners remain a disappointing area.

At the time of writing, the products of HMP Haverigg's Smokery, a department employing seven prisoners, have been shortlisted by The Cumbria Life Food and Drink Awards, in the best small producer category, for its oak and hot-smoked products. The awards are to be presented in late January, 2013. Further, Arête Enterprises, a business partnership formed by Cumbria Reducing Offending Partnership Trust (CROPT) and HMP Haverigg is also to be launched at the end of January 2013. The aim of the Company is to promote the sale of goods produced at HMP Haverigg, i.e. garden produce, smoked foods and woodwork, across the whole of Cumbria. In doing so, the Company aims to assist in the rehabilitation of those serving custodial sentences at HMP Haverigg by helping them develop a range of work skills likely to be of value in their search for employment on release.

5 v) RESETTLEMENT

Keeping prisoners confined reduces crime whilst they are in prison, but this reduction can be maintained in the long-term only if they are successfully resettled on release. Clear and realistic sentence planning are therefore key to achieving this goal, coupled with maintenance of family ties and increased prospects for employment on release. Prisoners in Haverigg are assessed on arrival and during their induction period for work and educational opportunities; they meet their offender supervisor and discuss their sentence plan. This is agreed and monitored throughout their stay in the prison, preferably with the same personnel. The constant 'churn' of the prison population is an obvious obstacle for some prisoners to have this continuity.

The prison authorities and contractors make strenuous efforts to meet diagnosed educational needs and to provide suitable work and training. Prisoners are obliged to take part in these activities and most do so willingly. There are also efforts to ensure that they address any substance abuse issues they may have, though some claim that being in prison has had the reverse effect.

There is also a resettlement centre to help prisoners before they are released. Here, long-term prisoners aid volunteers from Shelter and CAB (Citizens Advice Bureau) to give pre-release advice. The aim is to ensure that when they are discharged, prisoners leave Haverigg with somewhere to live, a named probation officer, a training opportunity or, if possible, employment and a bank account.

Family ties for long-term prisoners are maintained by home visits and family days in the prison, although the former are now much rarer because of the cost. Tight finance has also limited the number of town visits available for the rehabilitation of prisoners sentenced for life.

'Storybook Dads' is an innovative way of keeping fathers in touch with their children. The scheme is run through the library with Cumbria Adult Education providing instruction and resources. Prisoners are taught how to read stories onto CDs, which are then sent to their children. The scheme has proved to be very highly thought of.

The prison tries to ensure that on leaving the establishment ex-prisoners are not immediately identifiable as such by, for example, having a black bag clearly labelled 'HMPS'.

There is very little feedback on how successful resettlement efforts are in the long-term, apart from the Smokery which, unfortunately, is negative. However, prisoners report that they appreciate them in periods just before and just after release. The difficulties come from later pressures, when, typically, they are back in their previous environment with no job, no money and, possibly, a drug problem.

Prisoners themselves are realistic about the likely long-term success of resettlement programmes. Even if they do not look at the recidivism statistics they are only too well aware that they will be released with a criminal record into a fast-changing world where jobs are scarce and that the work they have been doing in prison is likely to have been relatively unskilled. Also that they are going to be reporting to a probation service which is seen today as almost purely concerned with supervision, rather than support, and that they will have £46 in their pocket. (This sum would probably be better, at least in part, as a voucher to avoid immediate expenditure on either drink or drugs).

Mentoring, pre-release or on release, preferably both, by an ex prisoner who has successfully reformed might be helpful. However, as the prison service will not countenance employing ex-prisoners who have reformed, that idea is not likely to find much favour.

5 vi) SAFER CUSTODY

The Safer Custody Team (SCT) deals with problems such as bullying, anti-social behaviour, assaults, fights, suicide risk and self-harm. Meetings are held monthly with regular attendance by Listeners, members of the Samaritans and IMB. Detailed minutes are kept and follow-up of issues at future meetings is systematic and effective. Good progress has been made by dedicated staff with the Continuous Improvement Action Plan (CIAP) and, with the assistance of the Samaritans, the Listener Improvement Plan (LIP).

Through the CIAP much effort has been made to ensure the Targeted Anti-Bullying (TAB) Scheme is fully understood by staff and rigorously applied. Bullying continues to be a problem and 451 TAB documents were opened throughout the year, a 10.3% increase on the previous twelve months. Most of these are as a result of debt. Also during the year a number of key players have been transferred to other establishments.

With regard to prisoners on ACCT (Assessment, Care in Custody and Teamwork), the focus has been to ensure that they have sufficient occupation. This is in addition to the keeping of accurate records, care plans and the holding of regular and suitably attended case reviews. ACCT trends for the year show a monthly average of seven to eight cases. There have been a number of prisoners arriving on transfer where the prisoner has either been on an ACCT document, it has been closed immediately prior to transfer, or the prisoner has been in post-closure phase and where none of the aforementioned has been made known at the time of transfer.

Every prisoner arriving at Haverigg is subject to a risk assessment by First Night staff and approved by SCT the following day. One issue that has arisen is the adequacy and accuracy of the information detailed in CNOMIS (the prisoner computer data system). Training continues for Healthcare, First Night, Induction and other staff to ensure concerns held about prisoners at risk are properly shared.

As a result of the more proactive approach through LIP, there is now a complement of 11 listeners. New notice boards have been procured to display contextual posters and information on all wings and Listeners are now seeing every prisoner upon arrival. Unfortunately, there has been the occasional misuse of the PIN phone made available to prisoners to speak to the Samaritans.

It is considered regrettable that as a result of promotions and re-deployments arising in the main as a result of 'Fair and Sustainable' an almost completely new Senior Management Team will be in place with effect from January 2013. Inevitably, this new team will take time to 'bed-in' but the good news is that it now has a very sound base upon which to continue building.

Taking into account the layout of the prison, staffing levels and individual prisoner profiles, everything that can be done to address violence, self-harm and bullying, is, for the most part, being done.

5 vii) SEGREGATION – CARE AND SEPARATION

The Separation and Care Unit, (S&C) and known as Scafell, is housed in an old building and, as stated in previous reports, considered by the IMB to be not fit-for-purpose. The building requires continuing investment in both maintenance and decoration to ensure it remains to a habitable standard. However, cells 3-6 remain cold and damp; cell 3 is particularly so and used only when all the other cells are occupied. The shower area is mouldy and has cracked tiles, both of which present a potential health and safety risk to the facility's users.

Over the year the unit has consistently had a high level of occupancy, predominantly by prisoners who are there for their own protection. Unfortunately it has often been difficult for these prisoners to return to normal location and this has led to some individuals being held in Scafell for long periods of time. The knock-on effect of this, to other wings, is a reduction in S&C places for those individuals who may be causing difficulties due to their behaviour. The majority of prisoners who enter S&C are eventually transferred to other prisons. Unfortunately, this fact has led to a number of roof-top protests by prisoners who are aware that such behaviour will lead to an immediate move to S&C, followed, they hope, by a transfer elsewhere.

Staff on Scafell are required to deal with all the paperwork associated with daily governor-led, and monthly, independent adjudicator-led, adjudications; this in addition to dealing with up to 12, often vulnerable prisoners, and their daily needs and demands.

There is now an SO detailed to Scafell during weekdays, a presence welcomed by the Board. However, no SO is available to cover at weekends and the Board consider this may impact on the consistency of prisoner management. Nevertheless, the professionalism, patience and care of the officers running S&C is recognised and appreciated by Board members.

An application for funding to improve the exercise yard has been made to the Capital Assets Improvement Programme. At the end of the reporting year the outcome of this application was still awaited.

The issue of continuing education in the unit remains one of concern. The only room available for this purpose is used, on a daily basis, for adjudications and reviews. Education staff can carry out some in-cell tutoring but access to the full curriculum is impossible to achieve.

The Separation Monitoring and Review Group (SMARG), was reconvened in June 2012. It is chaired by the head of residence and has representatives from Healthcare, Safer Custody, the Chaplaincy and an SO from Scafell. The group meets quarterly.

The IMB have noted that, on occasion, the timescales for the issuing of paperwork to prisoners in respect of disciplinary charges have not been met. This has had the unfortunate consequence that some charges against prisoners have had to be dismissed.

The prison has one close support cell on Skiddaw wing. Monitored by the IMB, it is used occasionally by those prisoners considered to be at risk of serious self-harm.

5 viii) RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

Kitchens:

The Prison has a busy, well-run kitchen that provides a varied diet; prisoners can select a choice of meals.

Special menus are provided during religious festivals and this is appreciated by the prisoners.

A main area of concern to the Haverigg IMB is the limited budget available for the provision of food for the prisoners, especially as the budget has actually decreased during 2012; this despite the fact that bread, meat, vegetables and other items have increased in price. The result of this increase, coupled with an, as yet, not seen 11% contractually expected reduction in supplier charges, is that a great deal of management time is now spent on purchasing and menu planning. This area is of great concern to the IMB as it is axiomatic that continuing cuts, against higher food prices, implies a downgrading of food quality and/or quantity. Additionally, and in spite of concerns expressed in previous reports, no allowance in the budget is made for special diets. These are more expensive to produce for prisoners who require them on either ethical, medical, or religious grounds. As it is impossible to produce special diets from the daily allowance allocated for each prisoner, (£1.90), this results in the extra money required to make them being taken out of the overall budget, to the obvious detriment of all other prisoners.

The dining room serves a large number of prisoners in a short space of time and difficulty is experienced in adequate supervision due to the reduction of prison officers.

Smokery:

The prison Smokery, which produces a wide range of smoked food, is an excellent facility. It is run by highly-trained staff committed to schooling prisoners to a commercial standard. Qualifications are available for prisoners to obtain and assist them in gaining employment on their release.

Finest quality products are produced in this department and are sold at shows and to outside commercial firms. Prisoners react well to purposeful work and are encouraged and motivated to achieve results that they are proud of.

Visits:

The outside Visits Centre has remained an independent trust, due to the hard work and commitment of all the volunteers and staff.

The visitors who come to see prisoners at Haverigg have often travelled long distances and here they are given a positive experience on arrival. The Visits Centre provides information, refreshments and facilities for children. Family days and Lifer days are organised throughout the year and much preparation work goes into them.

In the prison Visits Hall the searching of visitors, including children, is done with respect and consideration. The Hall has adequate seating and tables. Hot and cold refreshments are available and there is a supervised play area. Visitors are provided with all the facilities necessary for a meaningful visit.

Accommodation:

The seven accommodation units all vary in age, size, comfort, ambiance and routine. With the exception of Scafell they are all considered fit-for-purpose, but the amenities in each block vary as does the state of repair. Unfortunately, with such a variety and where some areas are obviously more comfortable than others, it is very difficult to convince prisoners that where they live is not part of the IEP system in the establishment.

Scafell: Is the Separation and Care Unit; half of it dates from the war and it all needs an upgrade, especially the older part and the shower.

Skiddaw: Is a large, two-storey unit with mainly single cells and a gated cell for constant watch. Meals are brought in trolleys from the kitchens and served for eating either, in cell, or the recreation area. It has internal cameras covering the association/recreation areas.

Fairfield: Comprises single-storey billets with poor lines of sight and many prisoners think it less safe than some others. The prisoners take their meals in the dining room, although many choose to eat in their rooms. More camera coverage of blind spots may help to reduce any prisoner anxiety.

Great Gable: Consists of two old billets housing category D prisoners whose regime is slightly more relaxed.

Blencathra: Comprises old billets which are not very secure and is where most of the foreign national prisoners live.

Helvellyn: Is probably the most comfortable unit. The 'cells' are ex-oil rig accommodation, but they are now beginning to deteriorate and the exterior wooden cladding is starting to rot and fall off. Even though the prisoners living there enjoy mainly enhanced status, they do not take care of their recreation rooms.

Prisoners on the latter three units share the same dining room.

Langdale: Was installed most recently and is self-contained with gym, education and recreational facilities. It has internal cameras with monitors in the unit office. The cells have *ensuite* showers – as have those on Helvellyn; however, the Langdale showers offer a very obvious ligature point! Meals are sent from the kitchens to the servery on the unit.

All Prisoners have a 'security key' to lock their cells when they are not there – in the shower for instance. (All accommodation, except the two immediately above, have communal showers.) The provision of a personal key does not mean that property does not go astray.

IMB have had nine complaints about accommodation – mainly about heating on Skiddaw and prisoners wishing to change units but being refused.

6) MISCELLANEOUS

i) Smokery:

This building was a source of concern to the IMB during the early part of 2012 when, following a routine rota visit, questions were asked about the level of fumes in the building. After discussions between Works and the plant manufacturer, some minor modifications and a more vigorous maintenance schedule, the IMB have been assured the equipment meets all the requirements of current Health and Safety legislation.

ii) Access Road:

The prison access road, (North Lane), is a little over half a mile long. Unadopted, it has, in recent years, fallen into what can only be described as a dangerous state of repair.

Although numerous attempts have been made to patch it by the prison authorities, the wear and tear of many years and the appalling weather Cumbria has recently endured, mean, that at time of writing, part of the road has had to be coned as a warning to road users.

Much of the rest of the highway is littered with potholes that, when full of rainwater, are difficult to see and thus become a significant danger to cyclists and a serious threat to the wheels and suspension of the most robust of cars.

The road is used by everyone needing vehicular access to the establishment, including staff, visitors, prisoner transports and occasionally, emergency service vehicles which, by definition, are often driven along the lane at high speed, in very wet weather and at night.

iii) Showers:

For the previous two years, IMB Haverigg has expressed concerns about the state of showers in certain billets. Although still very much work-in-progress, we are pleased to report that a programme of replacement has now begun. We shall monitor progress in this important area and provide a further update next year.

**7/i Table (1) HM PRISON
HAVERIGG ELS Unit**

**PRISONERS RATES OF PAY & NUMBER OF
ACTUAL JOBS 2012 to 2013**

22-Oct-12

Prisoners Status	Rate (Fixed)	No. of Jobs	Prisoners Status	Rate Fixed	No. of Jobs
Unemployed BASIC	£2.60	0	Long-Term Sick	£3.25	0
Unemployed on waiting lists	£2.60	0	Short-Term Sick (Rest in Cell)	£2.60	0
Unemployed Dismissed	£2.60	0	Outside Hospital	£4.35	0
Refusing to work (Governor's discretion)	£0.00	0	Prisoners of retirement age	£3.25	0
			Medically Retired	£3.25	0
Inductions Program	£4.00	0	Kitchen Pot Wash	£15.00	4
Community Party	£15.00	10	Cleaners	£11.00	13
CBE1 Construction Prep. Assistant	£12.50	1	ANC	£12.50	6
Construction Prep.	£9.50	12	NVQ	£15.00	9
Building Assistant	£12.50	1	Staff Restaurant	£15.00	3
Building	£9.50	13	Smokery	£28.00	7
Building Assistant	£12.50	1	Orderlies		
Building	£9.50	13	Chapel	£12.50	2
Site Joinery Assistant	£12.50	1	Gymnasium	£12.50	18
Site Joinery	£9.50	13	Insiders	£14.00	4
Tiling Assistant	£12.50	13			
Tiling	£9.50	1	Library	£15.00	4
Workshop Cleaners	£7.50	4	Reception	£12.50	1
CIT Cleaning Assistant	£12.50	1	Recycling Dirty Party & Birds of Prey	£14.00	18
Cleaning	£9.50	11	Recycling Clean Party	£10.00	
Painting & Decorating Assistant	£12.50	1	Stores Clothing Exchange	£9.00	12
Painting & Decorating	£9.50	13			
Education Office Assistant	£15.00	1	Wing Cleaners & Servery No. 1	£10.50	1
Education Toe by Toe	£15.00	1	Cleaners No. 1	£10.50	5
Education Orderlies IT (2), Cookery(1), Virtual Campus(1), Learning Support(4)	£12.50	8	Cleaners & Servery	£9.50	9
Education Orderly - Cleaners	£9.50	2	Cleaners	£8.00	32
Education Orderly - Cleaner Langdale	£9.50	1	Painters	£8.00	13
ESOL Full Time 1 (4 sessions)	£7.50	10	Litter Pickers	£6.50	15
Gym 3 Courses an average of 60 prisoners	£9.50	60	Orderlies	£8.00	4
Resettlement Centre Working Links	£15.00	1	Visits T Bar Assistants	£12.50	4
Resettlement Centre Housing advice	£15.00	4			

The Workshops highlighted below must stay within the pay shown as an average but pay a mixture of fixed/piece work rates based on effort/ability up to a maximum of £15.00. Prisoners who refuse to work are paid nothing & dealt with via the IEP System.

INDUSTRIAL FARMS & GARDENS (Includes one Qualified Training Assistant @ £12.50)

Farm	£12.00	34	Paints Party	£12.00	10
Laundry	£12.00	12	Textiles 1	£8.50	22
Motor Engineering	£8.85	14	Woodwork 1	£8.85	15
Sewing Machine Repair Craft Workshop	£8.85	17	Woodwork 2	£8.85	15
Print Shop & Seagull	£12.50	3			

EDUCATION CLASSES ARE ONLY PART TIME & THOSE ATTENDING ARE PAID THEIR NORMAL WORKSHOP/WORK AREA WAGE

Section 7/ii Applications to the IMB

Code	Subject	2008/9	2009/10	2010/12	2011/12
A	Accommodation	2	8	2	9
B	Adjudications	5	19	5	7
C	Equality and Diversity (inc religion)	5	3	2	13
D	Education/Employment/Training Inc IEP	12	10	12	20
E1	Family/Visits inc mail & phone	19	10	16	16
E2	Finance/Pay	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
F	Food/ Kitchen related	0	1	1	2
G	Health related	26	15	21	21
H1	Property (within current establishment)	21	24	24	19
H2	Property (during transfer in another establishment)	N/A	N/A	N/A	16
H3	Canteen, facilities, Catalogue shopping, Argos	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
I	Sentence related (inc HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-cat etc.)	26	18	16	21
J	Staff/prisoner/detainee concerns inc bullying	4	11	18	9
K	Transfers	44	36	16	26
L	Miscellaneous	19	8	14	3
Total Number of IMB Applications		183	163	147	189
Of total: Number of IMB Confidential Access was:		N/A	N/A	N/A	9

*Where N/A is shown that data, or sub-breakdown of data, was not then required to be recorded separately.

Section 7/iii (Cont.) Board Statistics

Recommended compliment of Board members	13
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	11
Number of new members joining within the reporting period	0
Number of members leaving within the reporting period	3
Total number of Board meetings during reporting period	12
Total number of visits to establishment	337
Total number of Segregation reviews held	257
Total number of Segregation reviews attended	102
Date of Annual Team Performance Review	25/10/12

SECTION (8) ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED

AA	Alcoholics Anonymous. (Meetings facilitated by the Chaplaincy.)
ACCT	Assessment, Care in Custody & Teamwork (Replaced F2052SH) Anyone fearing a prisoner may self-harm can open an ACCT document.)
CALM	Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it (a self-explanatory course).
CARATS	Counselling, Assessment, Referral, Advice and Through care Scheme. (A drug cessation intervention.)
Category C	Prisoners acceptable for conditions in a low risk Prison.
Category D	Prisoners acceptable for the conditions in an Open Prison.
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television.
CIT	Construction Industry Training offering painting/decorating.
ETS	Enhanced Thinking Skills. (An accredited course.)
HDC	Home Detention and Curfew. (Released with an electronic "tag".)
HMP	Her Majesty's Prison.
HMCIP	Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons.
IA	Independent Adjudicator.
IEP	Incentives and Earned Privileges.
IMB	Independent Monitoring Board.
IDTS	Integrated Drug Treatment Scheme.
IPP	In the Interests of Public Protection. (Prisoners sentenced to an indefinite period – until they are no longer a threat to the public.) Generally meaning they have to take part in specific interventions and then be assessed. The interventions are not always available.
IRC	Immigration Removal/Reception Centre.
MDT	Mandatory Drug Testing. (Testing a random sample of prisoners drawn from the total population of the prison and selected centrally.)
NA	Narcotics Anonymous.
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification.
OASys	Offender Assessment System. (Computerised risk and needs assessment which is supposed to follow the prisoner's progress through his sentence, but not all dossiers are complete.)
OMU	Offender Management Unit. (The office where prisoners' records and case files are managed.)

PASRO	Prisoners Addressing Substance Related Offending. (A very successful course, with a maximum of 12 selected prisoners per course.)
PCT	Primary Care Trust. (A National Health Service Organisation.)
PE	Physical Education.
RAF	Royal Air Force.
RMN	Registered Mental Nurse.
ROTL	Release on Temporary Licence – generally for a specific purpose ranging from attending a funeral to working in the staff mess.
SMART	Systematic Monitoring and Analysing of Race Equality Template. (A computer programme designed to ensure equal proportions of Ethnic groups are to be found in all areas of the prison. If an area comes up red action has to be taken.)
SPOC	Student's Perception Of Course. (A questionnaire to be filled in by students on completion of a course – or during a course – to obtain quantifiable and demonstrable student feedback.)
TAB	Targeted Anti-Bullying document. (To alert staff to probable bullies or possible victims of bullying.)

9) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

Equality and Inclusion

Very good record – loss of manager and redistribution of responsibilities is considered a retrograde step.

Education Learning and Skills

As one would hope, in a training prison, ELS continues to be a significant department where all staff involved appear to be committed to their various tasks. However, courses addressing cognitive behavioural skills, alcohol abuse and violence, especially domestic violence are, the IMB are advised by the professionals at the 'coal-face', very much needed for adequate risk-assessments and subsequent rehabilitation.

Healthcare and Mental Health

Five applications on the subject of Healthcare were received, but despite staffing problems the care, except in two instances, has been adequate. There is a need for a full-time manager on site.

Purposeful Activity

Plenty on offer, but not all would lead to employment on release. Lack of a 'site ticket' is a blow.

Resettlement

The prison does much in this vital area but the probation service is too stretched to make individual arrangements. Little long-term data is available.

Safer Custody

Good provision and monitoring, but the team is now in flux. Excellent audit report.

Segregation – Separation and Care

Good staff, poor building with damp cells and in need of a coat of paint. Education provision is difficult to provide.

Residential Services

Food and choice are adequate considering the money available. Some residential accommodation is deteriorating, e.g. Helvellyn, Scafell. The showers in the main Gym and Blencathra are being replaced.

Drugs

As in every prison drugs are a problem in Haverigg, but, thanks to co-operation with the police, staff vigilance and increased security measures, the Board believes the situation to be under control. This is despite the decrease in funding for the dogs and a need for more cameras. The irony is that with successful finds or interceptions of drug supplies, the ensuing shortage in the prison causes the price to rise; this leads to more debt, bullying and 'hooch' brewing. The latter is probably worse than drugs.

10) QUESTIONS FOR THE MINISTER

- i) If the authorities will not jam mobile 'phones in prison, why is such a fuss made when prisoners contact the press? Why not invest in practical, usable, preventative technology?
- ii) Can anything be done to minimise the, mainly prisoner 'perceived', exploitation by Bookers/DHL? The IMB receive numerous complaints about pricing and lack of choice of which much opinion is based on an out-of-date knowledge of actual prices on the outside. A regularly updated comparator, of typical supermarket prices against Canteen charges, could do much to reduce current prisoner anger and frustration.
- iii) Why must special diets be funded by a 'subsidy' from the normal diet allocation of the whole prison population? With ever-increasing food price inflation, IMB Haverigg regards this requirement to be a *non sequitur*.

11) A NOTE ABOUT THE WORK OF THE BOARD

The statistics shown in this report do not give a true reflection of the efforts of the Board over the past year. Local recruitment to the IMB is restricted by potential conflicts of interest as many members of the local population have connections with people who work in the prison, or they work there themselves. Accordingly, most of the eight current members live some distance away.

Consequently, a typical 'visit' to Haverigg involves more than 45 minutes travel each way, and spending so much time travelling makes it not worthwhile spending only a few minutes in the prison. The widespread site adds to the time taken to visit effectively, so rota visits average well over four hours in total.

As at 30th November, 2012, the Board is at almost half strength and recruitment has been hampered by confusion over policy, partly in relation to prohibitions on applicant 'filtering'. The North West Area Recruitment Initiative seems to be a way forward, but there still appears to be difficulties with National Council. From the 'coal face', NC seems to move in mysterious ways. Filtering on the grounds of age, apparent suitability for what is a virtually unique role, distance from the prison and so on, are ruled out for new recruits. However, once on the Board, members are automatically filtered by Tenure of Appointment regulations.

Retention has thus proven difficult as the role of a Board member involves a more substantial commitment of time and effort, particularly in the first year, than is often expected. By definition, the smaller the number of members the greater the pressure on the remainder; therefore the Board needs to recruit more volunteers to avoid a totally downward spiral. It goes without saying, therefore, that a well-managed, comprehensive drive to attract more members is now considered urgent.

Report submitted by

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Chairman of the Board