



**ANNUAL REPORT
FOR
HMP LINCOLN**

**01 February 2012
to
31 January 2013**

1 STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

1.1 The Prisons Act 1952 requires every prison to be monitored by an independent Board appointed by the Secretary of State from members of the community in which the prison is situated.

1.2 The Board is specifically charged to:

1. 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.
2. Inform promptly the Secretary of State or any official to whom he has delegated authority as it judges appropriate, any concern it has.
3. Report annually to the Secretary of State on how well the prison has met the standards and requirements placed on it and what impact these have on those in custody.

1.3 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.

**THE INDEPENDENT MONITORING BOARD
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR HMP LINCOLN**

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3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

3.1 HMP Lincoln was mainly built in Victorian times. It is a Category B Local and Remand Prison for men.

3.2 The Prison has four large residential wings, two small wings, only one of which is in use, a Chapel, a Reception area, Visits Hall, a Gymnasium, an antiquated Gate house, a workshop block, an Academy and a number of temporary buildings. Under construction are a new reception, a new pedestrian gate access and a refurbished segregation area.

3.3 The average number of prisoners over the reporting period was 643, one fewer than last year and still 88% of the operational capacity. HMP Lincoln's Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA) was 419 and its Operational Capacity (Op Cap) was 729 until July when the CNA became 408 and the Op Cap 723. In November the CNA became 407 and the Op cap 727.

3.4 The average length of stay by a prisoner was 41 days, as in the last reporting year.

3.5 The Lincolnshire Partnership Foundation Trust provided General and Mental Healthcare; the Lincolnshire Action Trust provided resettlement Education was provided by Lincoln College until August, and then by Milton Keynes College. Most training was provided by Gelders and internal prison staff. The Samaritans trained Listeners, Alcoholics Anonymous held group meetings and Prison Visitors visited some prisoners.

4 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

4.1 2012 was a challenging year for HMP Lincoln. The re-profiling that took place early in the year, appeared to cause operational difficulties, Rumours that the prison would close or possibly re-role to a Category C prison or convert to an Immigration Removal Centre, brought uncertainty, anxiety and stress to staff and agency workers. Some agency workers found employment elsewhere leaving gaps in services. In addition, 'Fair and Sustainable' was announced with its obvious job implications for staff.

4.2 The Board was concerned with the adverse report on HMP Lincoln received from HMIP in late 2012. The Board recognised that there were problems at the prison but that not all the criticisms were attributable to prison management, (para 6.6-6.8, pages 13-14) and that prison management and the Board were not aware of some matters referred to in the report (para 5.37, page 10).

4.3 The Board supports the new Governor with his implementation of changes to improve the rights and decency of all prisoners at HMP Lincoln (para 5.2, Page 4, para 5.3, Page 4, Para 5.11-17, Pages 6-7, Para 5.48, Page 11).

PARTICULAR ISSUES REQUIRING A RESPONSE

4.4 Adjudications (Para 5.56, Page 13).

4.5 Kitchen Floor and equipment (Para 5. 52, Page 12, Para 5.55, Page 12).

PREVIOUS YEAR'S CONCERNS

Time Expired Detainees

4.6 The Board still believes it is not appropriate to keep time expired Foreign Nationals in prison awaiting deportation, but accepts that the United Kingdom Border Agency (UKBA) pay for and require this detention. The Board was dismayed that the latest HMIP report on HMP Lincoln and a subsequent interview with an HMIP gave the distinct impression that such detention was a local management responsibility, when it clearly is not. (Para 6.8, Page 14).

Procurement Maintenance and Repairs

4.7 The Board, also, accepts the reasoning behind centralised procurement. Unfortunately, The Board has witnessed the system's shortfalls affecting the life of prisoners for prolonged periods of time with poor quality products, delays and mistakes in deliveries. (Paras 5.51, Page 12). The time taken to repair and replace items is still unacceptable. (Para 5.52, Page 12).

Mental Healthcare Referrals

4.8 The Board, while accepting that procedures have to be followed, has to report again that the assessment and removal of prisoners with Mental Health issues takes a long time, far more than the fourteen days advised in the Bradley Report and in the Department of Health Good Practice Guide. (Para 5.19, Page 7).

Heating

4.9 The new heating system installed worked well for most of the year and our concerns ceased.

Building, Suppliers and Works department

4.10 The Board is not aware of any handovers during the reporting period and so cannot report any improvements or otherwise. Next year the system will be tested to see if lessons have been learned.

5 COMPULSORY REPORTING AREAS

(i) Equality and Inclusion

5.1 A member of the Board attended all meetings concerning Equality and Inclusion and reported to the board any problems or developments taking place.

5.2 Support for foreign nationals by the Discipline Office had been limited to approximately two hours each week which the Board considered insufficient time when the number of Foreign Nationals in residence had averaged 80, slightly up on the previous reporting year. The new Governor was aware of the detrimental impact on these prisoners and actively sought to designate a person to work with the Equalities Officer to support all Foreign Nationals. During the reporting period, the average time spent by the 17 Foreign Nationals on IS91s after their sentence had expired was not made available to the Board.

5.3 The UK Border Agency (UKBA) visited only spasmodically during the first half of the year, but the board is pleased to report that their attendance improved. Most European prisoners were happy to help to translate for each other but language problems were encountered with a Vietnamese prisoner. Big Word was used where appropriate. Pictorial forms and signing offered help with communication, as did notices in a range of languages.

5.4 Focus groups were held monthly for Foreign National, black, Asian and minority ethnic groups with prisoner representatives at each meeting. Separate groups were held for Gay and Bi-sexual Prisoners, also.

5.5 Monthly meetings were held, by a dedicated officer, for the older or disabled prisoner where they could air their concerns and make suggestions to improve their well being. Their numbers had increased on E wing where they were located. 25% were over 55 and this was a challenge for the prison that they addressed positively. The Board were concerned that the partnership working between the Trust and the prison was not always effective, for example in following up appointments and ensuring that secondary screenings took place. Facilities for older and disabled prisoners improved. A "Buddy" Scheme for disabled prisoners was implemented and there are plans to increase purposeful activity for this group. A Quiet room for retired prisoners to associate was available with a good selection of books, and furnished with high backed chairs. Thermal underwear was ordered for those who needed it. The Board hope its procurement will not take much longer. There had been a shortage of wheel chairs at times. The high dependency cell had been used.

5.6 All religions required had been catered for during the reporting period.

5.7 To the Board's knowledge no prisoner had been denied access to any regime or facility through disability.

Education, Learning and Skills

5.8 On arrival each prisoner was assessed and provided with an Individual Learning Plan to meet his needs. More recently, if a prisoner was assessed at entry level they were allocated Education as mandatory, even if this was only part time. The availability of leaning and skills placements, towards the end of the reporting period increased, but the Board expressed frustration at the loss of many of the existing work and training places, during 2012. Plans for more places have been made.

5.9 For over half of the reporting year, though most courses had been fully staffed, Education attendance by prisoners from all wings, other than the vulnerable prisoners', wing had been low. Momentum was lost when the Education Manager, sadly, became ill and died in May. Lincoln College lost their bid for OLASS 4 and Milton Keynes College became the Education provider in August. A new Learning and Skills Manager took up post in July and a new Education Manager began work in December.

5.10 The education curriculum remained much the same as in the previous reporting year with the emphasis on literacy, numeracy, IT and ESOL. It was based on meeting the needs of the prisoners, improving employability, fitting in to the 42 day average stay and securing funding. The aim since July has been to fill up the classes, to make sure

prisoners can access the classes, to complete the courses and to achieve qualifications. Education was being actively promoted and class sizes increasing.

5.11 The Board was dismayed to find that the new Academy was woefully under used for most of the reporting year, and it was not full of gainfully employed prisoners, as anticipated in last year's report. The BICs workshop closed, the life skills kitchen took months to open and then attracted little interest, classrooms were empty and the only 'industry' there was in the Gelder workshops. The City Farm Project folded.

5.12 With the new Learning and Skills manager and a new Governing Governor, things began to change rapidly.

5.12 Education is set to move, a week after the end of this reporting period, their ESOL and Business Awareness classes to the Academy. The BICs workshop will move out of the Academy, awaiting a new instructor, and will become an art area providing qualifications and scope for display. The relationship with Gelder has been developed and they now have a worker seeking employment for the prisoners training with them and prisoners have already been placed. Enthusiasm was high for the Gelder courses though the formalities of prison life have held up attendance in 2012. Prisoners were encouraged to manage their own time on these courses. The life skills kitchen, it is planned, will become a bistro, serving visiting employers, brought in by Gelders and others using the boardroom, providing catering qualifications. PE courses were held in the Academy.

5.13 A suite of rooms within the Academy was allocated for prison induction with proper teaching rooms set up for presentations with computer access and an interview room included. Prisoners could now complete their Basic Skills Test on computer, if they so desired. Awareness was being raised, with new signs in place, and prisoners were introduced to the Academy environment as a way in to future training. It is planned to introduce a whole week induction and, as Resettlement, Careers and Education will be onsite in the Academy, a new integrated approach is planned and this is hoped to reduce any delays in allocation to learning and skills.

5.14 The Governor has pledged to support the revolution planned for Learning and Skills. He attends a weekly activity meeting which examines prisoner activity within the prison. The Deputy Governor attends the weekly Allocations Board which examines the allocation of all new prisoners after their induction period. Members of the relevant teams such as Primary Health Care First Night Centre, CARATS, Mental Health, Industries, Resettlement, Residence, Security and others attend.

5.15 The Library, only open on Saturdays and for two hours on Friday, though staffed five days a week, was opened for a further two days each week. That is hoped to increase so that maximum access can be achieved. Exciting plans exist for its development.

5.16 The PICTA workshop closed in March 2012. It was planned to open as a textile based workshop but financial restraints prevented this. It was then planned, with a private commercial company, to open the workshop as a plastics recycling centre but this plan did not come to fruition, again due to financial constraints and also the problem of running a commercial business within a Cat B Local Prison. It is hoped to provide 60 part time jobs in the future in quality checks and repairs on textile work produced in the workshops above. The kitchen ceased to offer courses in 2012 but accreditation is still available in the gym, laundry, library, garden and in hairdressing and this is set to increase.

5.17 Prisoners have expressed varying views of the Learning and skills provided by HMP Lincoln. Some in the textiles find the work too sedentary or unchallenging and feel it will not increase their employability, while some are just happy to be employed in a warm and peopled environment. The Gelder's courses of painting and decorating, joinery and finishing skills were well received, as was the work in the laundry, kitchen, gym, library and gardens. With the introduction of the new plans and policies and their regular monitoring, the expanding of regimes and an increase in purposeful activity the Board are confident that the prisoners at HMP Lincoln are beginning to enjoy the education they lacked as well as increased and varied work-related occupations, though not necessarily tailored to their individual needs.

Healthcare and Mental health

5.18 The Lincolnshire Partnership Foundation Trust provided Healthcare in the prison. It included General and Mental Healthcare as well as Drug Treatment Services. During 2012, the Board was keen to see more collaborative working practices between these teams and is pleased to report that weekly meetings were introduced for care of prisoners with multiple Healthcare needs. However, more collaboration on a daily basis is needed to improve the prisoners' healthcare experience.

5.19 If an urgent referral was made to the Mental Healthcare Team the prisoner was seen within four hours. If non-urgent the prisoner should be seen within two weeks. This target was not always achieved. The Board were advised this was due to staff shortages and told recruitment was underway. The Team have dealt with some complicated and challenging cases during the reporting year which have not always been resolved to their liking leaving them, after weeks of the process detailed in the next paragraph, responsible for the mental health of prisoners they feel should be elsewhere. However, the best possible care plans were made whatever the outcome.

5.20 The Board is concerned that the process for transferring mental health patients to a secure hospital takes too long. This is out of the control of the Mental Health Team. They assess the prisoner and identify the Local Trust who will be responsible for paying for the bed (some dispute their responsibility) and that Trust sends a psychiatrist to assess the prisoner. This may take some time as the psychiatrist will have other commitments and may have to allocate a whole day to attend. Two such visits were cancelled this year causing a delay of one month before a decision was made. Then a bed is identified for the prisoner so someone else will come to decide if he should be in a low or medium secure hospital. The hospital chosen then sends someone to assess the patient. The Ministry of Justice then have to grant a transfer order based on documentary evidence from the Crown Prosecution Service. Difficulties were experienced in obtaining this data and decisions delayed. This whole process has taken months and not the maximum fourteen days envisaged by the Bradley Report or the Department of Health. The Board is pleased to report that since the new Governor has been in post, the Senior Management Team have not been responsible for further delays, as they were in 2011-12, and prisoners are moved immediately. The Board considers a nationally enforceable time frame for mental health transfers is needed.

5.21 During 2012 changes to the prison profile affected the prisoners ability to attend appointments, as did the fact that Healthcare did not use information available regarding prisoners. Many appointments were missed. Evidently, the relationship between

Healthcare and the prison needed to improve and the new Governor has encouraged collaboration, reducing the number of missed appointments. This improvement is being monitored.

5.22 All prisoners are seen by a member of the Healthcare staff on reception. An appointment is then made for a prisoner to attend Healthcare for a complete health assessment the following day.

5.23 The current Governor is very prisoner focused and recognises that an Information Sharing Protocol can greatly enhance the experiences of a prisoner. This is being developed so that appropriate care and support can be provided and is welcomed by the Board.

5.24 The project to refurbish the Outpatients Department is completed apart from some work on reception and prisoners are enjoying an improved environment.

Clinic	frequency	Waiting times
Physiotherapy	weekly	13 weeks
Dental	twice weekly	10 days
Ophthalmic	monthly	16 weeks
Genito Unirary	weekly	10 weeks
Podiatrist	monthly	9 weeks

Purposeful Activity

5.25 The following table details the types of work available to suitable prisoners within the establishment together with numbers in each category:

Workshops	Places
Tailor	40
Textiles	40
Laundry	40
Charity	35
Orderlies	
Wing Cleaners	11 per Wing
Painters	2 per Wing
Barber	1 per Wing
Healthcare	1
First Night Centre	2
Library	2
Reception	2
Education	2
Academy	2
Gym	3

CSU	2
Domestic Waste Management	6
Outside Gardens	6
Kitchen	20
Gelders Courses	
Painting	14
Carpentry	14
Building	12

5.26 The prison continued the partnership with the Gelder Group, providing construction training courses in the prison and assisting prisoners who wished to work in the construction industry to gain relevant work experience and improve employment prospects on release. Other workshops provided opportunities for work but were more limited in helping prisoners gain relevant skills and experience for employment on release, though qualifications were obtained.

5.27 The allocation of work and education places was much improved in the last few months of the reporting period with the implementation of the Allocations Board which meets weekly to examine prisoners needs and suitability for work and education. Information on work allocation is available on P-NOMIS. There appears to be no record of cancellation of work showing reasons and frequency. Courses were cancelled when instructors were absent or not in post. The BICs cleaning course was only operating for the first three months of the reporting year and lacked an instructor thereafter.

5.28 Other activities available to prisoners included education courses in literacy, numeracy and functional skills, English for speakers of other languages and IT and business management. Personal and social development courses included basic food preparation and cookery, creative skills, life skills, budgeting and money management, citizenship, diversity in society and peer monitoring.

5.29 Employed prisoners had access to the gym at least twice a week with unemployed prisoners only once. The Board is aware that access to the Gym is very important to many prisoners and it would like it increased.

5.30 Prisoners were also able to take part in Focus Groups and act as Wing Representatives in regular Wing Representative meetings. In cell education work was provided.

5.31 Actual figures for the number of prisoners unemployed over the period were unobtainable but the Board estimates that at least 30% were unemployed at any one time, including some by choice. Attendance levels at times were poor as some prisoners were transferred to other regime activities or prisons before completing courses. The movement of prisoners to activities began to improve as it was given increased priority.

5.32 Some placements had been available for prisoners through release on temporary licence but this area needs to be developed further and the closer liaison between Lincolnshire Action Trust and Gelders should improve opportunities for prisoners on release.

5.33 The MQPL survey revealed, of those taking part, more prisoners felt they were “doing time” than “using time.”

Resettlement

5.34 Resettlement provision at HMP Lincoln is provided by The Lincolnshire Action Trust. The services they offer are Employment, Training & Education (for sentenced prisoners only); Accommodation; Child Support; Debt Advice; Accommodation and support services for Bail and Home Detention Curfew.

5.35 Resettlement across the seven pathways has been supported by an excellent range of provision by Lincolnshire Action Trust but more work needs to be done in the area of evaluation of outcomes. Improvements have been achieved in the links between offender management and resettlement during the year. The proposal to co-locate Offender Management, IOM and OCA with Resettlement on completion of the building works should result in further improvements.

5.36 Performance targets for the year were met in all the Resettlement areas: Education Accommodation and Employment.

Safer Custody

5.37 The Safer Prisons committee meets monthly. It is a multi-discipline group including representatives from Safer Prisons, Performance Management, Security, Healthcare, Equalities, Detox, Health and Safety, Samaritans, Prison Listeners and IMB. Information relevant to the care of the prisoner population is submitted and considered. Any concerns raised are fully investigated and addressed. Prison Listeners may report on prisoner contacts, a prisoner's representative may report concerns; information is shared on ACCT books opened and closed incidents of self harm or death in custody, violence reduction policies, performance information and departmental reports. The Board is confident that minutes are accurate, every effort is made to follow through on concerns and policies are enforced.

5.38 There were no incidents reported to the Board of prisoners being too frightened to go to work and no reports of such on the wings. The Board is confident that a rigorous anti-bullying policy would have been implemented on receipt of any such report. The MQPL survey suggested that prisoners themselves feel that bullying is rarely an issue for any length of time as staff implement the anti-bullying policy.

5.39 350 ACCT books were opened and closed during the reporting period. There were 354 cases of self harm reported but none resulted in hospitalisation. On average 11 prisoners a month were on anti-bullying strategies.

5.40 There were 3 deaths in custody during 2012 with inquests still outstanding. One inquest took place in May 2012 (and another in February 2013 just outside the period covered by this report) both in respect of deaths in 2008. These delays, the Board was informed, were due to police investigations. The Board deplores the time taken for inquests to be held and has witnessed, by attendance at inquests, the detrimental effect the delays have on families and prison staff. The Board are pleased to hear that the Chief Coroner has ordered that all inquests in the future must take place within 12 months of

death. The Family Liaison Officer visits the next of kin of the deceased and arranges a family visit to the prison if desired.

Segregation, Care and Separation, Close Supervision

5.41 The Board has advised that the current Segregation Unit was not fit for purpose in previous reports and expresses disappointment that the proposed Segregation area, due to come on line in the Autumn of 2012, is still not completed.

5.42 The Segregation Unit is staffed by a team of highly dedicated officers who pursue a policy to ensure that no prisoner stays longer than necessary in the unit. However, the Board had to raise a concern that under new staffing profiles there is no dedicated Senior Officer on Duty in the Unit during the afternoons.

5.43 The wing consists of 12 cells which include a “dirty protest cell”, a “safer gated cell monitored by a camera” and one “special accommodation cell”. The special accommodation cell was used 15 times, one prisoner being detained there twice. The usage doubled since last year but the time spent in the cell has decreased. The maximum time spent in the cell was two hours, though mostly the duration was between fifteen and fifty five minutes. These uses were fully monitored by the Board.

5.44 The Board was notified immediately of any prisoner being moved into segregation and had free access to these prisoners at any time. All prisoners held under rule 45, Good Order or Discipline (GOOD) are initially reviewed after 72 hours and a Board member always attended these reviews. Further reviews can take place at intervals of up to 14 days and were always attended by Board Members. The requisite specialists were always in attendance and the Board was satisfied that the prisoners involved were given every opportunity to attend these reviews and to see and hear the reasons why they were being detained in the Segregation Unit. The Board attended 102 GOOD reviews during this period of report, ten more than last year. The Board was satisfied that the correct procedures were followed and all records and authorisations were properly kept and up to date. However, the Board did not hesitate to discuss any problems which arose with the appropriate Governor if those procedures were not being adhered to.

5.45 The Board is happy to report that there have been no long term prisoners held in the Segregation Unit during the period of this report but it does have concerns that prisoners on Assessment, Care in Custody, Treatment Documents (ACCT) can, and have been, held in the Segregation Unit.

5.46 The Board was fully represented on the Segregation and Monitoring Review Group where all issues of concern in the Segregation Unit are monitored.

5.47 Despite the fact that the new Segregation Unit has not yet been completed, the Board considers that the Segregation staff took every opportunity to exercise the correct care for all the prisoners in their charge.

Residential Services

5.48 Though the prisoner accommodation is basically Victorian, the services work sufficiently. Efforts were made to improve the environment and to keep the accommodation clean and in good repair. Wing landings were usually clean, bright and

airy. The atmosphere on the wings was generally good with the exception of the antiquated Segregation block. Many cells were shared, but this was not a problem as prisoners often prefer to share. The prisoners were given ample time to keep their cells clean.

5.49 Pool and table tennis tables were available for association times and there were some seats available outside the cells. Association was rarely cancelled and frequency was increased latterly. The number of telephones remained the same as last year but the extra association made them sufficient. The gardens were well kept and the cleanliness of areas outside the wings much improved in the last few months.

5.50 The recent MQPL report (based on 80 replies from prisoners to 80 questionnaires, 20 from each wing) reinforces the Board's feeling that the majority of prisoners feel safe, well looked after and have a good relationship with the staff who they generally see as caring, fair and approachable. The feedback from the monthly Prisoners' Representative meetings, attended by the Board, reveal no serious concerns. The Board is aware that some E wing prisoners may feel unsafe when visiting some other parts of the prison though great care is taken to protect them.

5.51 The showers have all been serviced this year and were usually working. However, the wing washing machines and driers were left to fall into disrepair with the prospect of prisoners sending their washing to the laundry. When this plan fell through, and the new Governor became aware of the problem, great improvements were made towards the end of the reporting year when repairs were made and new machines installed, though one wing still has a deficiency.

5.52 The kitchen, lacking leadership, with low staffing levels and many other problems had fallen from a previous place of excellence. The general procurement of food and equipment was not efficient when contractors delivered inaccurate orders causing shortages and the need for substitutes. Staff had to spend time chasing deliveries. The staff shortages led to the cessation of prisoner training for qualifications in the kitchen. Agency staff workers were employed.

5.53 The Board constantly reported on rota visits, and advised the Governor, that broken appliances were taking months to repair. It appears that the kitchen reported the breakdown to Works. Works reported the breakdown to the Service Contractor. The Service Contractor attended to assess the work to be done and then returned at a later date to effect the repair. The appliance then worked for a short time before breaking down again, when the whole procedure was repeated. The shortage of ovens affected the right of some prisoners to have their food cooked separately (Muslims), the faulty hotplates caused hot food to be served cold, and the further lack of cooking equipment led to items having to be cooked so far in advance of service they had lost their allure. These breakdowns also limited the choice of items on the menu.

5.54 Despite all this, prisoners complained little about the food and some 50% of those surveyed in the MQPL survey even listed it as one of the 5 most positive things about the prison. They mostly thought it adequate, apart from a few reports of a shortage of potatoes on Sundays. Some would have liked baguettes instead of sandwiches on occasions and more pasta.

5.55 The Tea Leaf snack facility in the visits area, which is so important to prison visitors

and run by the kitchen staff with help from prisoners, had been affected by staff shortages and was closed on occasions. This had impacted on those who had travelled a long way to see a prisoner, especially children.

5.56 The state of the kitchen floor has concerned the Board for many years and although attempts have been made to address the problems none have been satisfactory and an environmental health inspection identified concerns about the state of the floor and a bid has been submitted for it to be replaced. It makes working conditions wet, unpleasant and hazardous. Disruption will be caused when the floor is replaced. A capital bid was submitted but no decision has been made.

Adjudications

5.57 A District Judge acting as an independent adjudicator visited the prison every three weeks to hear the cases that had been referred to him. In the past year 187 cases were heard of which 79 were remanded (42%), 72 were dismissed (38.5%), 14 received suspended sentences (7.5%) and 22 received punishment but it should be noted that of those 22 punishments 5 were for the same prisoner on the same day. The Board expressed concern that so many cases were remanded lacking the attendance of witnesses and, eventually, dismissed after this non-attendance.

6 THE WORK OF THE INDEPENDENT MONITORING BOARD

6.1 During the reporting year six new members began their probation under the guidance of our training officer and their mentors. One new member resigned when she realised the commitment was incompatible with her work. A recruitment drive took place as the Board received news of a 15 year tenure imposed on members causing five to leave at the end of 2013. The Board advertised in the local media. The commitment, teamwork and high morale of the Board continues as it makes these refreshing changes.

6.2 Members of the Board visit areas of the prison each week. Good practice and concerns are noted and then reported in writing. The report is read by the Governor and discussed with him and all Board members at the monthly Board meeting. Here the Governor will agree to address our concerns and, if not resolved, the Board raises them with Managers or Ministers.

6.3 Prisoners Application Clinics are held weekly. Prisoners are seen within 7 days.

6.4 Board members are allocated areas within the prison for their special attention to ensure that nothing is overlooked and to alert others to problems which need special monitoring. The Board attends some prison meetings, IMB and prison staff training, inquests, special and seasonal events.

6.5 The Board administers the Lincolnshire Discharged Prisoner's Welfare Charity and the Charity made grants in 2012 to serving and released prisoners to enable them to work or train for work.

6.6 The Board was surprised by some of the criticisms made in the latest HMIP report on HMP Lincoln which reflected badly on the work of the Board.

6.7 The report states that HMP Lincoln was overcrowded, giving the impression that

this was the fault of management and a problem the Board should have addressed. This claim was repeated by the HMIP in interview. The facts are that the CNA and Op Caps are as stated in the description of the prison at the beginning of this report and the safe operating capacity has never been exceeded. There has been abundant space. It is the Prison Service Population Management who control prison numbers and not individual managers.

6.8 The report and subsequent interview also gave the impression that Foreign National prisoners, held after the expiry of their prison sentence were again the responsibility of the prison. The Board has complained in previous annual reports and to the Minister about this contravention of a person's human rights, but it is UKBA who control this, paying for prison cells and requiring the estate to hold men until deportation can take place, sometimes years ahead of the end of their sentence.

6.9 The IMB National Council and the IMB Secretariat continue to assist the Board in its work.

COMMITTEES ATTENDED BY THE BOARD

Safer Prisons

Prisoners Representatives

Drugs Strategy

Public Protection Monitoring

Security

Segregation, Monitoring and Review Group

Resettlement

Equality Action Team

Health and Safety

Senior Management Team

ANNEX A

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended complement of Board Members	17
Number of Board Members at the start of the reporting period	9
Number of Board Members at the end of the reporting period	15
Number of new members joining within the reporting period	6
Number of members leaving within the reporting period	1
Total number of Board meetings during reporting period	12
Total number of visits to the prison (including all meetings)	562
Total number of Segregation reviews held	102
Total number of Segregation reviews attended	102
Date of Annual Team Performance Review	February
Total Number of IMB Confidential Access	29

ANNEX B

IMB APPLICATIONS CLINICS

Applications in category D were mainly complaints that work places had not been allocated. The allocation process improved latterly. The great reduction in the applications regarding canteen facilities indicates that this area of provision is much improved.

Last year H1 and H2 were reported together and totaled 60, so it would appear that there has been a reduction in lost or damaged property, though the Board feel there are still improvements to be made in some practices.

Code	Subject	2011-2012	2012-2013
A	Accommodation	2	13
B	Adjudications	5	8
C	Equality and Diversity and Religion	6	6
D	Education/employment/training	8	17
E1	Family/visits including mail and phone	35	35
E2	Finance/Pay		2
F	Food/Kitchen	9	8
G	Health related	27	47
H1	Property (within HMP Lincoln)		16
H2	Property (during transfer or elsewhere)		22
H3	Canteen, facilities, Catalogue shopping, Argos	45	7
I	Sentence related (including HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-Cat etc)	28	28
J	Staff/Prisoner/detainee related concerns including bullying	6	12
K	Transfers	45	49
L	Miscellaneous	50	53
	Total number of applications	278	318

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