



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

INDEPENDENT MONITORING BOARD

HMP WARREN HILL

February 2014 – 31 May 2015

## **Section 1**

### **STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB**

The Prisons Act 1952 and the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 require every prison and IRC to be monitored by an Independent Board appointed by the Secretary of State for Justice from members of the community in which the prison or centre is situated.

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, on how well the prison has met the standards and requirements placed on it and what impact these have 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.

Members of the Board are unpaid but may claim travelling expenses.

## Section 2

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## Section 3

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

#### The Prison Population through two Re-Roles

Hitherto a juvenile prison for 15 to 18 year olds, during the current reporting period Warren Hill has undergone two re-roles. The last boys left in January 2014 and the initial re-role, to a category 'C' adult prison, began the following month. A therapeutic community was transferred from Norwich Prison in February 2014 and in June an adjacent unit was opened to provide for those making the transition from therapy to more normal conditions. Prisoners began to be admitted to the main prison from April 2014. In the initial months only small numbers of prisoners were received. In October 2014 an influx of prisoners awaiting the completion of their assessment prior to transfer to open conditions added yet another dimension to the prison.

At the end of November 2014 the prison underwent a second re-role, this time to a pilot progression regime prison. This resulted in a number of determinate sentenced prisoners, not eligible for the new regime, being transferred to other prisons, after only a very short stay. Prisoners with an indeterminate sentence were permitted to remain, provided they signed up to the new progression regime. New prisoners for the progression regime began arriving in early December 2014.

In the final few months of the reporting period the prison population consisted of 3 distinct cohorts.

1. A Democratic Therapeutic Community (DTC) of 37 men. The prisoners live separately from the rest of the prison population in an environment that enables them to work together to reduce reoffending through daily small therapy groups, weekly large community meetings and individualised therapy plans. During the afternoons DTC prisoners join the rest of the prison for work and other purposeful activities.

2. Housed in the same building is a 'Psychologically Informed Planned Environment' (PIPE) with places for 20 men. This unit 'bridges the gap' between participation in treatment programmes and residency on normal location without additional support. The unit provides an opportunity for prisoners to consolidate previous learned skills and knowledge and put them into practice in a supportive but less intensive environment than a DTC.

3. A 'progression regime' prison, with approximately 110 prisoners housed in three units, one of which is specifically for those aged over 50. This regime was set up following the then Secretary of State's decision to deny continued placement in an open prison to those who had abused their increased measure of freedom or who were otherwise categorised as being unsuitable for being placed in open conditions prior to their eventual release. The progression regime aims to provide men with opportunities to demonstrate to the Parole Board their suitability for release through a programme of increased responsibility and risk reduction undertaken in a closed prison. The progression regime is being followed almost exclusively by those serving life sentences and indeterminate sentences for public protection who have, during their current sentence:

- absconded or attempted to abscond from open conditions; and/or
- failed to return from a period of release on temporary licence (ROTL); and/or
- been convicted of a criminal offence that took place when they were on ROTL; and/or
- escaped or attempted to escape from a prison or escort.

Warren Hill also accommodates men judged to have failed in open conditions at Hollesley Bay for a few days before they are transferred. Some are held in the segregation wing and others are located on the main prison wings.

### **Building Work**

At the start of the reporting period extensive re-roofing and heating contracts were under way. In addition work began on adapting existing buildings to house welding and carpentry workshops and also to accommodate a computer suite ("virtual campus"), shop, bank and canteen. At the end of the reporting period these facilities were still many months short of completion. In addition the fitness suite and gym were both out of action for many weeks, though fortunately not at the same time.

### **Planned Merger with HMP Hollesley Bay**

The merger between Warren Hill and Hollesley Bay which was originally planned for April 2015 has twice been put back and by the end of the reporting period is now being planned for October 2016.

### **External Providers**

Local GPs attend the prison daily Monday to Friday. Care UK provides the nursing services as part of a joint provision that also covers HMP/YOI Hollesley Bay. The dental service continues to be provided by the Weymouth Dental Service. Education during the reporting period was provided by A4e. Other agencies working in the prison have included Aldeburgh Productions, Ipswich and Suffolk Council for Racial Equality (ISCRE), the Samaritans and Futures.

### **Governor**

Throughout the reporting period the Governor of the Prison was Bev Bevan who had been permanently appointed to the post in February 2011.

## Section 4

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the period covered by this report Warren Hill underwent successive changes of purpose and population, with accompanying extensive reorganisation, together with a refurbishment of the buildings across most of the site. Much of this building work was still months from completion at the end of the reporting period. Having been until January 2014 an entirely juvenile prison, Warren Hill was re-roled for men mostly well advanced into their sentences, some of them following or emerging from therapeutic programmes. Warren Hill also began to provide for men preparing to be transferred to an open prison but in November an abrupt change of Ministry of Justice policy meant that those in this group were moved elsewhere, an outcome that the Board sees in many cases as disruptive of their individual progress. Under this second re-role it was decided that Warren Hill should set up a pilot regime for those for whom an open prison is regarded as inappropriate and who will be released directly into the community. By the end of the reporting period this new regime was still evolving and awaiting the completion of many of the facilities needed to provide the work and the other experiences intended to prepare these men for release. In these circumstances the Prison Service has been wise to let the population of Warren Hill grow only slowly and to postpone the envisaged merger with Hollesley Bay until October 2016 to allow the new provisions to bed down.

Meanwhile the prison continues to be in a state of transition and there remains uncertainty about the ability of any regime that denies the possibility of temporary release to prepare a person adequately for discharge. Nevertheless the Board has seen many examples of prisoners responding well to the positive culture and the opportunities already provided at Warren Hill.

The management and staff have coped very well with the upheavals and have shown imagination and resourcefulness and an impressive enthusiasm for the new programmes. They have had a readiness to innovate and also to learn, including from their own mistakes. Their goodwill and effectiveness have been commented on by many men with long experience of serving time in other prisons.

The Prison Service is making a major investment at Warren Hill. During the reporting period the Independent Monitoring Board has seen much promising development and is confident that more still will be achieved when the much needed new facilities become available.

#### **4.1 Policy Matters on which a reply from the Minister is sought:**

**4.1.1** Re-rolling a prison twice within a few months proved very disruptive not only to plans the prison already had under way but to the progress of individuals who had been moved to the prison to prepare for open conditions who then had to be moved elsewhere. Can the Minister offer reassurance that when an abrupt change of policy is under discussion, his department considers the effect on the rehabilitation of prisoners affected? (Paragraph 6.1 refers)

**4.1.2** At the end of the reporting period the prison remained, more than a year after its re-role, without most of its workshops. Also far from completion were the other facilities to enable prisoners to demonstrate their commitment to work and purposeful activity, to handle money and to take responsibility and thus to meet the requirements of the progression regime. In the IMB's opinion the building contracts are proceeding very slowly and fitfully. We do not believe that such

delays would have been tolerated in the commercial sector. We recommend that the Minister reviews how such building projects are managed. Will he give an assurance that lessons are being learned and that contracts in future will be supervised more closely? (Paragraphs 5.2, 5.2.1, 5.4, 5.6, and 6.1 refer)

## **4.2 Operational Matters on which a response is sought from the Prison Service**

**4.2.1** Property issues: A high number of applications received by the IMB are about property which fails to arrive with prisoners transferred in, and also about property that they have already reported as missing at other prisons. Prisoners are encouraged to and do use the complaints system but routinely Warren Hill fails to get a response from other prisons despite repeated requests. The Board believes that many establishments are not giving enough priority to property complaints from other prisons. What will the prison service nationally do to improve its performance in this area? (Paragraph 6.2 refers)

**4.2.2** Education: Despite skilled staff being available, education provision during the reporting period was poor with only a small proportion of the men being engaged. With a new provider starting six weeks after the end of the reporting period the prison needs to ensure that the contractor provides a well-planned, well managed and well monitored service. After long delays the prison has taken recent steps to improve support for distance learners. This support will need to be sustained and developed. The prison service is asked for assurances on both these aspects. (Paragraph 5.2 refers)

## **4.3 Previous year's concerns:**

Due to the re-rolling of the prison this section is irrelevant.



## Section 5

### AREAS THAT MUST BE REPORTED ON

#### 5.1 Equality and Inclusion

Meetings are held every three months and are always well attended by prison staff, prisoner representatives and the Ipswich and Suffolk Council for Racial Equality (ISCRE).

Discrimination incidents appear to be rare in Warren Hill. At some meetings there are none at all to report. Any incidents that do arise are fully investigated by the Deputy Governor. Statistics are produced to show the representation of the various categories of prisoner in each area of prison life. Any area not fitting into the expected norm is investigated and there is sometimes an explanation which makes further action unnecessary. Prisoner Representatives from the units have been trained for their role and they report any concerns. As well as the monitoring work the team has initiated events such as Black History week, Mental Health Day, National Holocaust Day and Faith Awareness Day.

The recent Governance Audit pronounced the equalities work "Very good".

##### 5.1.1 Foreign Nationals

At the end of the reporting period there were few foreign nationals. Forums are held to enable foreign nationals to share and discuss their concerns. UKBA (United Kingdom Border Agency) has a good relationship with Warren Hill and attends if required, for example to facilitate the early repatriation of a willing prisoner to his home country.

#### 5.2 Education, Learning and Skills

Education throughout the reporting year was provided by A4e (who were subsequently, in July 2015, replaced by another contractor.)

A4e, who had previously been providing education to the juvenile population of Warren Hill, struggled to engage the new population of adults in learning programmes. Targets for education were not met, but there were some mitigating circumstances, such as low prisoner numbers, supply teachers having to be employed and learners being moved when the prison regime changed. The figures were very poor: the target for education as a whole is 87% of prisoners being engaged. In May 2015 the percentage for English and Maths was 18%, which is worse than the February figure, which was 23%.

The Board is aware of the problems of setting up classes for prisoners who have been in prison for many years and who have therefore been offered these opportunities earlier in their sentence. Many of the instructors and teachers are highly motivated and try hard to set up classes and find suitable qualifications for the prisoners. Their task was hampered by the lack of information about predicted completion dates for the building work. Since the re-role the lack of facilities, for example the kitchen and workshops, have caused major delays in getting educational provision in place. In particular men need to be motivated to undertake English and Maths classes and to know that progress with these will contribute to fulfilling their sentence plan.

The prison was slow to appreciate and to respond to the needs of prisoners arriving from elsewhere who were already on distance learning courses, including those studying for Open University degrees. Particularly because they are not allowed to have access to the internet, prisoners routinely face considerable obstacles to their learning. Ill-coordinated building work caused repeated temporary relocation of the library. By the end of the reporting period there was still no early prospect of adequate computer facilities being in place resulting from delays said to be because of security considerations and other factors. There was continuing uncertainty about whether A4e was responsible for supporting distance learners and in the Board's view the spasmodic attendance by A4e at distance learners forums delayed the resolution of the problems. As a result men following such courses felt frustrated for many months and the IMB considers that their progress was impeded. Better communication about the problems involved was established and improvements seen towards the end of the reporting year. The prison needs to give high priority to this important form of rehabilitation by supporting well motivated prisoners in achieving progress and gaining qualifications.

The Board is impressed with the range of activities that have been started both by and for the prisoners, such as yoga, guitar lessons, drawing and bee-keeping. With the help and encouragement of the Writer in Residence a recent art exhibition enhanced the prisoners' confidence, both in their creative skills and in communicating with others about their work. Prisoners have been supported in realising initiatives including raising money for charity and setting up an ambitious worm-composting facility.

The Shannon Trust runs a mentoring scheme under which prisoners help each other to improve their reading skills. On average there have been 7 prisoner mentors.

### **5.2.1 Library**

The library has endured massive disruption this year first being relocated, and then twice temporarily closed to allow for the on-going building work. The library stock, which is under the auspices of Suffolk Libraries, has been augmented by the addition of books and DVDs transferred on the closure of HMP Blundeston.

Access for prisoners to computers was a major concern throughout the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period there were still no networked computers available. As a result distance learners had to use stand-alone computers which restricted their ability to return to part-finished work. Computer usage in the library dropped off because there was no printer and prisoners believed that there was little point using the computers if they could not print off work.

In a spacious room with excellent natural light and with well-motivated professional staff and prisoner orderlies, the library has much potential to support learning and the wider education and recreation of the prison population.

### **5.3 Healthcare and Mental Health**

The re-role of the prison to providing for mainly middle-aged and older men, rather than for adolescents, has resulted in an increase and a radical change in the demand on the healthcare services. Some provision has been increased, for example the length of time GPs are contracted to attend the prison. Overall the staff and management have responded well and the adjustment has been helped by low prisoner numbers during the extensive building works going on across much of the site throughout the reporting period.

A private contractor, Care UK, has continued to provide the nursing service as part of a joint provision that also covers HMP Hollesley Bay where the service manager is based. At management meetings the success of the service is monitored both by quantity and by quality, though some of the statistical measures used (such as a comparison with GP services for 5,000 patients) do not seem to compare like with like.

The nurses are readily available at their daily clinics and are well trusted by the prisoners. Under the progression regime introduced in the later part of the reporting period, the men are being encouraged to make their own appointments with healthcare. Local GPs attend on weekdays and they offer 15 minute appointments to each patient which the doctors comment is adequate and longer than they can make available to those on their practice list outside the prison. The healthcare service operates its own pharmacy. Spot checks take place to try to ensure that medication is appropriately used and by the right person. Officers are available morning and afternoon to escort prisoners to medical appointments outside the prison and the arrangement works well.

A variety of ancillary clinics are provided both by the nurses and by visiting staff including older person health screens and screening for bowel cancer and aortic aneurysms for the over 65s . The dentist (provided by Weymouth Dentists) visits weekly and, after delayed repairs to the dental chair had been completed, the patient backlog has been dealt with. The optician visits about every six weeks.

The primary mental health service usually provides for a patient for up to 12 weeks (and was being used by about 5% of men at a mid-point in the year). The secondary mental health service, under psychiatric supervision, had a caseload at the same stage of about 10% of the current population. Prisoners considered to be self-harm and suicide risks are monitored and the prison has committed to maintaining links between the mental health and safer custody teams. Mental health staff attend the self-harm reviews of men about whom there are particular concerns and who may be under intermittent or constant watch.

The therapeutic unit for 40 men transferred to the prison at the outset of the re-role and the establishment during the year of the adjacent transitional "PIPE" unit have meant that many officers are now working alongside psychologists and have received some psychological training as well as gaining the experience of working with prisoners in sometimes gruelling therapeutic group meetings. These units contribute exceptionally well to improving the mental health of their residents. The IMB believes that the presence of these units also has a beneficial influence on the culture of the prison and thereby the mental health of its general population.

#### **5.4 Resettlement**

The Progression Regime sets out to provide opportunities and facilities within closed conditions to enable prisoners both to have support when they fail and to demonstrate success in such a way that evidence can be presented to parole boards. Key workers meet with the prisoner at least once a week and provide a link with the Offender Supervisor. Warren Hill is currently developing a prisoner development plan to record positive activity and achievement in education and employment thus providing a prisoner with an employment reference on release. This is to be welcomed.

The Progression Regime has been hampered by delays in completing facilities such as the virtual village which will include a shop, café and a computer suite ("virtual campus"). These facilities are still not available although some prisoners are already on stage 2 of the new regime which should entail access to such facilities. Delays in the opening of workshops have also resulted in limited activity opportunities.

More positively, the Reducing Reoffending Group is finding its feet and identifying pathways to support prisoners on release. Finance, benefit and debt advice is provided by Ipswich Housing Action Group (IHAG) monthly, Rehabilitation for Addicted Prisoners Trust (RAPT) provides support regarding drugs and alcohol issues and Futures is involved in the Progression Regime induction. RAPT is working with those who will benefit from demonstrating that they are drug free on their parole sentence plan. National Careers Service provides a careers advice service twice a week.

The resettlement department of the prison was closed down some months ago and staff moved to other duties. Warren Hill is not currently classified as a resettlement prison and this appears to have implications for what can be offered in terms of planning for release and also for funding some areas of work. There is, we understand, no current scope for pathways to reduce reoffending such as those offered by National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NACRO). The Offender Management Unit (OMU) and the offender supervisors are left to deal with these issues within the prison. By the end of the reporting year, there had been no releases from Warren Hill under the Progression Regime, but the prison anticipates that forthcoming parole hearings will be successful and therefore a resettlement officer is urgently required.

Family days, important to resettlement, were organised in August, December and May and Children's Visit days in July, November and February. They were generally well attended and much appreciated by both prisoners and visitors. Entertainment and food were available and of a good standard. Earlier in the year there was some confusion about the budget for these days which caused some difficulties with organisation, but funding has now been allocated.

Because Warren Hill is running a pilot specialised regime, it draws prisoners from across the country, and this, together with the prison's remote location, means that many families find it difficult to visit. Many men are serving long sentences and some have lost contact with their families. The chaplaincy has set up a visitor scheme for those men who do not have visitors.

## **5.5 Safer Custody**

The Board considers Warren Hill is, on the whole, a safe environment for prisoners. The Board sees staff taking time to engage with prisoners and acting on concerns and queries raised with them. Generally, staff-prisoner relations are very positive and viewed by prisoners as a strong feature of Warren Hill. Each prisoner meets his key worker fortnightly. The key worker also attends the monthly Enhanced Behaviour Monitoring (EBM) review board with the prisoner.

A number of staff are trained to oversee the Assessment, Care in Custody and Teamwork (ACCT) process for men considered to be at risk of self-harm. Within 24 hrs of an ACCT document being opened a custodial manager will carry out an assurance check on the opening process, every weekend the Duty Governor completes a 7 day monitoring check on each ACCT and after closure a final check is completed before it is filed in the prisoner's core record.

Monthly safer custody meetings are a further opportunity to discuss individuals and to monitor the effectiveness of the ACCT process and the general wellbeing and safety of prisoners. These meetings include prisoner representatives from each unit, the Samaritans and ISCRE, At the end of the reporting period the incidence of assault, violence and self-harm remained low.

The Listener service provides an additional route for prisoners to talk to a trained confidant. There were nine trained Listeners by May 2015.

## **5.6 Purposeful activity**

While some prisoners have been fully employed, the lack of workshops (carpentry, metalwork and kitchen) has meant that many men have only part-time work and there are a large number of cleaners – surely more than are needed. Because of the time taken up by their therapeutic sessions, prisoners in the PIPE and DTC are only available for work part time.

A new core day was introduced in April 2015 for all units except the DTC and the PIPE. This means that prisoners are unlocked for over twelve hours a day and are expected to engage in activities.

## **5.7 Segregation, Care and Separation, Close Supervision**

The segregation wing (with a capacity of six) is housed in the same building as the over 50s wing and shares the same staff.

The Board attended some of the adjudications and considers that these have been fairly and professionally carried out. Governors have taken time to explain charges and procedures clearly and make sure that the prisoner understands his legal rights. The process is reviewed at regular well-attended meetings.

The Board is notified within 24 hours of a prisoner being segregated and prisoners are visited by those on rota. The Board commends the high standard of care and professionalism of the staff.

Most of the men segregated (80% over a three month period) have been returned from open conditions at Hollesley Bay prison. They have been adjudicated on in Warren Hill before being transferred out. Frequently these prisoners have arrived without the correct paperwork and without all their property. This issue needs to be taken up with the sending prison.

## **5.8 Residential**

To help promote the progression of prisoners each of the residential units is run as a community, with the men referred to as residents

Each community is allocated a budget to manage for cleaning and consumables overseen by the unit manager with the residents keeping records. Prison Information Desks (PIDs) have been set up. They are staffed by men who process applications and receive training on prison policies to advise other prisoners. This is working well.

Group working is encouraged in meetings of the Community Council, chaired by residents who also produce the action plans and minutes. They conduct their own administration with the responsibility to invite key attendees.

Prisoners are responsible for informing their employer of the reason for their absence and expected date of return to work. They are expected to be out of bed and ready on time having ensured that all the requirements for the day have been completed before leaving for work.

Evenings are structured for meetings; Open University (OU) work, charity work, studying, chaplaincy meetings and the completion of the evidence for their enabling environment and parole portfolios. The Therapeutic and Post-Therapeutic units are better staffed and resourced and the opportunities there have been taken up particularly well.

The staff have continued to look for ways to give the men, many of whom have become institutionalised, experience of responsibility, both individual and shared, and have in many cases won their cooperation.

### **5.8.1 Catering**

The caterers offer a varied set of menus which are changed every 4 months and provision is made for cultural, nutritional and diversity requirements. Special diets severely test the daily budget per prisoner of £2.02 since most special requirements incur additional costs. Religious festivals are well catered for and the Imam is involved in the catering arrangements for Ramadan.

Budgetary constraints have greatly affected the range and quantity of food produced especially as the food comes from a central contractor. The Board receives many complaints from the prisoners about the quality and quantity of food. However rota members taste the food weekly and the food is generally palatable and sufficient.

Monthly catering forums continue to be held with representatives from the men and the catering manager and many changes are made as a result.

## **Section 6**

### **OTHER AREAS OF THE PRISON**

#### **6.1 The Handling of the Re-Role and the Refurbishment**

The second re-role of the prison was a most difficult time for those prisoners who had been recruited as volunteers to join the new Warren Hill on the basis that they would see their outstanding assessments completed and that they would be able to prove themselves ready for open conditions, in all likelihood at Hollesley Bay. Prisoners who had come to Warren Hill 'in good faith' found, first that there was little to occupy them and secondly that they were unexpectedly required to leave for another prison facing in the process being knocked back in terms of their progression and status. Staff worked hard to try to secure suitable onward placements but found it difficult, in most cases impossible, to justify the change as far as its impact on these individuals was concerned.

Even with low prisoner numbers for the first few months, there was a significant lack of opportunities for the prisoners to be engaged fully in purposeful activities. The problem continued because of the very slow progress of the building work. In the eyes of the IMB the building work appeared fitful and ill-coordinated with an adverse impact on prisoner rehabilitation, much to the frustration of staff and management at prison level. We do not know the details of the contracts but question whether they were adequately specified and supervised. Especially when the consequential costs are taken into account, it is unlikely that they have been good value for money.

#### **6.2 Reception**

Warren Hill's reception, housed in the new building, has provided a good service to new arrivals and to those leaving or being escorted to and from appointments. Once prisoners arrive at Warren Hill they receive a positive welcome and are dealt with efficiently and speedily, particularly given the need to check the copious amounts of property that can accompany transferees.

Missing property has accounted for the majority of applications received by the Board during the reporting year. Missing personal items like photographs and mementos can cause particular heartache for prisoners who may have to wait for many months to obtain what is rightly theirs. Nearly all of the applications are about property which fails to arrive with prisoners transferred in and also about property that they have already reported as missing when resident at other prisons. Prisoners are encouraged and do use the complaints system but routinely fail to get a response from other prisons despite repeated requests being followed up by Warren Hill's staff. The Board believes that many establishments are not giving enough priority to property complaints from other prisons.

Warren Hill receives men from Hollesley Bay prison who have failed under open conditions. These prisoners are moved to Warren Hill at very short notice and often arrive without paperwork or possessions. This issue needs to be addressed.

#### **6.3 Visits**

The visitors centre outside the gate has been refurbished and there is a barista café next door which is used by staff, visitors and the general public. This is managed by Warren Hill and run by prisoners from Hollesley Bay. Inside the prison the visits hall still has vending machines for food but hot drinks

and snacks are on sale, in this case manned by Warren Hill men with barista training. During the reporting year visitors were generally processed on time which resulted in prisoners spending longer with their families. The number of visitors has dropped which is probably due the fact that in the later part of the reporting period the majority of prisoners came from distant parts of the country.

Checks are made regarding the safety and appropriateness of children visiting their fathers in the prison. The prison has learned to take care that generic paperwork is not used without regard to the individual circumstances of the case.

Prisoners, distant from their homes, are given the opportunity to apply for accumulated visits. Several prisoners have spent a week in another prison closer to home.

#### **6.4 Security**

This has been a very challenging period with the large numbers of contractors on site due to the building work. This has required constant vigilance, on-going staff training and the provision of escorts.

The prison dogs are now able to identify the legal but harmful Spice but with other new substances becoming available the Security Department is always playing catch-up.

The zero tolerance to violence has been robustly enforced and any suspicion of bullying or intimidation is closely monitored. Staff training has been provided about countering grooming and corruption. This is a response to the introduction of the Progressive Regime which has resulted in the arrival of many long term prisoners who are very knowledgeable about the prison system and very adept at manipulation.

There is an awareness of the potential use of drones but nothing has been detected in the local area as yet.

During our reporting year the Command Suite was not opened and there have been no serious incidents.

The Security Department is well organised and never seems complacent. Monthly meetings are well attended and incidents are reported and followed up.

#### **6.5 Chaplaincy**

This has been a positive period for the Chaplaincy Team which at Warren Hill now consists of two Muslim imams together with an Anglican, a Free Church and a Catholic chaplain. There is corporate worship on Fridays for Muslims, Saturdays for Catholics and Sundays for Anglicans and the Free Church. Fellowship groups are available for both Christians and Muslims. During the week there are Muslim and Christian classes and once a month a Pagan Study Group. 'Exploring Issues', a non-religious discussion group meets once a week discussing various topical issues. The Multi-Faith centre is also used as a place of quiet thought or meditation and a chaplain is on site every day and very approachable.

The Chaplaincy is seeking to develop resettlement faith based contacts in the community including one for the Muslims in London.



## **Section 7**

### **THE WORK OF THE INDEPENDENT MONITORING BOARD**

#### **7.1 Attendance**

Members of the IMB visited the prison on a rota basis at least two or three times a week throughout the year. This included visits in the evening and at weekends. They also attended various boards, such as those reviewing continued segregation, arrangements for those at risk of self-harm and adjudications taken by the external adjudicator. Members also observed a wide range of management meetings, including some meetings of the Senior Management Team. Training sessions precede many of the IMB board meetings.

#### **7.2 External**

Two members attended the IMB National Conference. The meetings of area chairs were attended by either the Chair or Vice Chair. Several members belong to the Association of Members of Independent Monitoring Boards (AMIMB) which brings monitors together to discuss issues without any government involvement.

#### **7.3 Liaison**

Like many of the staff of the prison, members of the IMB have had much to learn with Warren Hill's re-role as an adult prison. In this process the IMB has continued to benefit from excellent cooperation by the Governor, supported by her Deputy and other members of the prison's management team. Almost all the staff continue to be helpful to IMB members as the latter go about their duties and staff in general are well briefed about the role of the IMB.

#### 7.4 Applications by Subject

Code	Subject	Feb 14- May 15			
A	Accommodation	3			
B	Adjudications	3			
C	Equality & Diversity incl. religion	1			
D	Education/Employment/Training incl. IEP	7			
E1	Family/Visits incl. mail	16			
E2	Finance/Pay	1			
F	Food/Kitchen	9			
G	Health	13			
H1	Property (within current establishment)	1			
H2	Property (during transfer/in another establishment)	26			
H3	Canteen/Facilities/Catalogue/Shopping	2			
I	Sentence related incl. HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-cat, etc	25			
J	Staff/Prisoner/Detainee concerns incl. bullying	4			
K	Transfers	7			
L	Miscellaneous	15			
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>133</b>			

## 7.5 Board Statistics

Recommended complement of Board members	10
Number of Board members at start of reporting period	9
Number of Board members at end of reporting period	7
Number of new members joining within reporting period	0
Number of members leaving within reporting period	2
Total number of Board meetings during reporting period	11
Total number of visits to the Establishment	411
Total number of segregation reviews held	Data not available
Total number of segregation reviews attended	5
Date of annual team performance review	Nov 2014

## Section 8

### GLOSSARY OF PRISON-RELATED ABBREVIATIONS USED

ACCT	Assessment, Care in Custody & Teamwork
AMIMB	Association of Members of Independent Monitoring Boards
DTC	Democratic Therapeutic Community
EBM	Enhanced Behaviour Monitoring
IHAG	Ipswich Housing Action Group
IMB	Independent Monitoring Board
ISCRE	Ipswich and Suffolk Council for Racial Equality
NACRO	National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders
OMU	Offender Management Unit
PID	Prisoner Information Desk
PIPE	Psychologically Informed Planned Environment
RAPT	Rehabilitation for Addicted Prisoners Trust
ROTL	Release on Temporary Licence
UKBA	United Kingdom Border Agency