



HMP LANCASTER FARMS

Annual Report 2015

Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody

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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:

- 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.
- Inform promptly the Secretary of State, or any official to whom he has delegated authority as it judges appropriate, of any concern it has.
- 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 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.

This report covers the period 1 February 2015 to 31 January 2016.

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Lancaster Farms IMB is committed to an inclusive approach to equality and diversity which encompasses and promotes greater interaction between people of different backgrounds, including race, religion, gender, nationality, sexuality, marital status, disability, age, etc. We recognise that a fully inclusive approach to equality must also respond to differences which cut across social and cultural categories such as mental health, literacy and drug addiction.

The Board values this approach to equality and diversity in its recruitment and Board development practices, and seeks to increase the repertoire of skills and awareness amongst its members of the diverse needs and perspectives of the population of Lancaster Farms. Duties are undertaken in a manner which is accessible to everyone in the establishment, regardless of their background. The Board monitors to establish that the experiences and interaction between staff, prisoners and visitors is fair and without prejudice. Where this is not the case, the Board will alert appropriate authorities and individuals, including the Governor, senior management, area manager and the Prisons Minister.

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The substantive body of this report has been written by our different focus groups which each have oversight (though not exclusively) of a particular area.

Section 2

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

HMP Lancaster Farms is a Category C Resettlement prison with accommodation for 549 adult male prisoners. It is a modern prison with 4 main residential blocks, each divided into 2 wings. Coniston unit houses the induction wing and the substance misuse Recovery unit, and other prisoners are held in Derwent, Windermere and Buttermere units. There is also a smaller unit, Grizedale, which currently houses 18 enhanced prisoners. The Care and Separation unit (CSU), Ullswater, holds 12 prisoners. The majority of accommodation is in single cells but a small number of double cells have bunk beds. Currently only one cell is specially adapted for prisoners with disability and there is only one gated cell.

The residential units are situated around a central garden area and all communal facilities - Healthcare, Education, the Library, Workshops, Chapel, Gymnasium and Kitchen - are easily accessible from this area.

Healthcare is provided by Lancashire Care Foundation Trust (LCFT) and the Substance Misuse Service (SMS) is provided by the Crime Reduction Initiative (CRI) through the Inspire project. Learning and Skills provision is by NOVUS. Rehabilitation services are provided by Sodexo for Lancashire and Cumbria prisoners and by Purple Futures for prisoners from Greater Manchester and Cheshire; both companies have contracted Shelter to deliver the resettlement service within the prison. Food is prepared in the contracted-out Kitchen and transported to the wings in heated trolleys.

The prison has experienced, like most other prisons, an increase in the use of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and has a robust policy in place to deal with prisoners found using these substances.

Since the beginning of January 2016 the general and fire alarm systems have been out of action. The radio system is being used, and partner staff who do not carry radios have been issued with personal alarms. Extra uniformed staff currently patrol areas where staff have personal alarms and some areas of the prison are not in use. These contingencies have ensured the safety of all staff and prisoners. Funding has been granted, and work has commenced to replace the alarm systems.

Benchmarking was introduced during the year, resulting in a reduction in the number of officers and some resulting regime closures. The Governor is trying to keep these to a minimum, but any additional calls for staff e.g. to provide escorts, especially at weekends, can result in unit closures.

As a Board we still regard Lancaster Farms as a safe and decent prison and acknowledge that the Governor and his staff work hard to maintain this standard.

Section 3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Although as a Board we think Lancaster Farms is a safe and decent prison where prisoners are treated fairly and humanely, we make several recommendations which are set out below. These are taken from the main body of the report. With each one we have indicated whether we consider it a matter for the Ministry (MOJ), National Offender Management Service (NOMS), Deputy Director of Custody (DDC), Partner Agencies or the prison.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Some key meetings are often poorly attended, cancelled at short notice or do not have the necessary reports. 4.1.10, 4.4.28 (Prison).
- Long teaching sessions continue to impact adversely on the quality of learning. 4.2.9 (NOVUS/Prison).
- Efforts must continue to reduce the immediate shortfall in purposeful activity places, and allocated MOJ monies should be used to vigorously and speedily promote longer-term solutions to this important issue. 4.3.9 (MOJ/Prison).
- Frequent disruption of the regime inevitably leads to frustration for staff and prisoners and impacts on morale and outcomes. 4.3.13 (Prison).
- With the older more settled population, the medication requirements of both prisoners with chronic health problems and the Integrated Drug Treatment Service (IDTS) can no longer be accommodated by the existing dispensing facilities. 4.4.26 (Prison/LCFT/CRI).
- The progress of many prisoners at Lancaster Farms is hindered by the lack of, or an incomplete, OASys, which is effectively their passport to reducing reoffending. 4.5.7, 4.5.10 (NOMS/DDC).
- The NPS Strategy needs to be constantly monitored and linked to the implementation of Smoke Free Prisons. 4.6.20 (Prison).
- The Board remains extremely disappointed that prisoners on CSU are still expected to take exercise in cages which resemble dog-runs. 4.7.9 (Prison/NOMS).
- Prisoners eating meals in close proximity to unscreened toilets continues to be a health hazard. 4.8.1 (Prison).

Section 4

REPORTS

4.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

Overview

- 4.1.1 This important area of the prison's work needs greater emphasis and a more robust effort to be proactive. Changes of leadership have not helped. The staff involved have worked hard and are fully engaged with the work, but the department has been under-staffed given the demands placed upon it.

Achievements

- 4.1.2 The prison makes efforts to ensure that all religious festivals are celebrated appropriately.
- 4.1.3 The Chaplaincy team provides a very good service to all prisoners.
- 4.1.4 Muslim prisoner numbers have increased considerably since the re-role. The Imam keeps a careful check on them all and is alert for any signs of extremism.

Issues

- 4.1.5 A staff Gays and Lesbians In the Prison Service (GALIPS) representative has been appointed but there is no staff disability representative.
- 4.1.6 The prison has no links with Black Minority Ethnic (BME) or Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) groups in the outside community. The Arooj organisation links up with Muslim prisoners, particularly those from East Lancashire, before and after release.
- 4.1.7 It is unclear whether Travellers have been asked if they would like a regular forum. Foreign nationals (who range from 10 to 15 through the year) have declined the offer of a regular forum.
- 4.1.8 The department has not communicated sufficiently actively with the various groups. Reliance on the internal Channel 10 television to disseminate information has proved ineffective; a greater use of well-constructed posters may be needed.
- 4.1.9 There was some difficulty with keeping to the timetable for completion of Discrimination Incident Reporting Forms (DIRFs) earlier in the year; one remained active for a very long period. From mid-year onwards this has not been an issue, all DIRFs now being completed in a timely and proper manner.

Recommendations

- 4.1.10 Equality Action Team meetings should be better attended, not as frequently cancelled/rearranged, and departments not represented in person need to send a report. (Prison).
- 4.1.11 Action plans need to have target dates and items need to be followed up to prevent them going too long without resolution. (Prison).

4.2 EDUCATION, LEARNING AND SKILLS

Overview

- 4.2.1 This section reports on Offenders' Learning and Skills Service Contract (OLASS4) funded education and vocational training provided by NOVUS.

Achievements

- 4.2.2 OLASS4 providers continue to make a full contribution to the robust assurance processes operated by the Quality Improvement Group (QIG).
- 4.2.3 During the reporting period, in which there has been a significant shortfall in activity places, NOVUS has consistently provided 59% of activity capacity, some of it based on new courses.
- 4.2.4 OLASS4 activities are based on a commendable attendance rate of 86% for the period.

Issues

- 4.2.5 Insufficient links with employers. An Employment Champion has been appointed to work alongside NOVUS staff; however NOVUS acknowledges that more work is required to establish links and partnerships with employers. This matter has been the source of IMB adverse comment for some time, and the Board will continue to monitor progress in this area.
- 4.2.6 Classroom sessions are too long. This has also been a matter of adverse comment from the IMB for some years, though we note that an afternoon break has been piloted but not yet introduced, and further action may now be halted because of cost considerations.
- 4.2.7 More attention still needs to be given to the educational needs of a diverse prison population, including older and/or disabled prisoners and those who wish to pursue higher education and undertake non-vocational interests.

Funding restricts the ability to offer significant numbers of courses to meet individual needs; however, with collaborative support and funding from sources such as Prison Education Trust and National Careers Service, the prison aims to provide a higher level of study in response to individual demand. Prisoners with disability are subject to needs assessments and can be provided with access to services such as Braille resources if necessary.

- **Recommendations**

- 4.2.8 Develop more effective links with employers. (NOVUS).
- 4.2.9 Reduce the length of the classroom sessions. (NOVUS/ Prison).
- 4.2.10 Ensure that the curriculum and the teaching process continue to be adapted for the needs of a diverse range of prisoners. (NOVUS).

4.3 PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY

Overview

- 4.3.1 This section reports on non-OLASS prisoner activity and work provided in the prison, including service work e.g. orderlies, the production workshop, Library provision, the Gym and Sports Academy, and time spent out of cells. It also deals with the total amount of prisoner activity, including both OLASS and non-OLASS activities.

Achievements

- 4.3.2 Non-OLASS4 providers contribute the impetus to the robust assurance processes operated by the Quality Improvement Group (QIG). QIG meetings continue to be lively and reasonably well-attended.
- 4.3.3 Staff have made strenuous efforts to adapt the prison to its new role as a resettlement prison for adults and must be commended for obtaining significant MOJ funding to expand activity places at HMP Lancaster Farms. In the medium term this should fill the prisoner activity gap, i.e. the difference between the number of activity places available and prisoners needing deployment. There is, as yet, no timetable for this work to begin despite the funding being granted in October.
- 4.3.4 Various activity places have been created by increasing the number of 'red band' prisoners and the deployment of a larger number of prisoners on the 'Recycling Lives' contract, together with plans in place for other developments including the Intelling Call Centre, the creation of the Amey Academy, a packing contract and the manufacture of 'pod' dwellings. It is commendable that some of these developments will offer prisoners the opportunity to gain employer-recognised qualifications.
- 4.3.5 Efforts continue to involve outside employers including the re-appointment of an Industries Manager at the end of November, 2015.

'Recycling Lives' is worthy of specific mention as it operates a bonus scheme for prisoners, which they save for when they are released. It also offers the possibility of both employment and housing on release.

- 4.3.6 Non-OLASS activities also achieved a commendable attendance rate of **86%** for the period April-December, 2015.

Issues

- 4.3.7 Insufficient employer links with non-OLASS work provision. Insufficient employer links with the prison continue to be an issue.
- 4.3.8 Insufficient attention given to diversity of work needs. It is unclear whether the planning for non-OLASS activity places for the new adult prison population has produced appropriate provision for the older and/or disabled prisoners the prison now holds.
- 4.3.9 High overall levels of prisoner inactivity. IMB observation and statistical monitoring confirm the view of the recent HMIP report that significant proportions of the prison population are inactive during normal working time (Inactivity levels: 29% according to prison statistics; 40% recorded by the HMIP). Given the plans set out above, there is a clear need to engage in appropriate initiatives to reduce the prisoner activity gap in the short term. Prison staff are making considerable efforts here but so far the gap continues to exist. As also noted by HMIP (September 2015) part of this process needs to be concerned with improving the call rates which have remained relatively low (82%), though it is recognised that improvement here requires an authoritative, co-ordinated all-prison response. There are still too many prisoners who do not attend activities for prison-defined unacceptable reasons particularly 'refusals' and 'operational and educational failures' which together account for about three fifths (58%) of all absences.
- 4.3.10 Excessive time spent in cell. Frequent suspension of the core day means prisoners spend more time locked up in cells than is considered appropriate or decent, both in the week during extended lunchtimes and during alternate weekends. Frequent suspension of the core day appears to be related to balancing the need for prisoners having time out of cell, in the context of staff shortages, with their safety.

Recommendations

- 4.3.11 Fill the activity gap in the short term. (NOMS/MoJ/Prison).
- 4.3.12 Provide an all-prison response to improve call rates and address staff shortage related to 'operational failures' in the provision of activities. (Prison).
- 4.3.13 Suspend the core day less often. (Prison).
- 4.3.14 Develop effective employer links with the prison. (Prison)
- 4.3.15 Further adapt non-OLASS activity places for older and disabled prisoners. (Prison).

4.4 HEALTHCARE - INCLUDING MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE MISUSE SERVICES

Overview

- 4.4.1 The demand for healthcare services has continued to increase throughout the year for both physical and mental health, and for the substance misuse service as the number of IDTS prisoners has tripled since the beginning of the reporting year.

Achievements

- 4.4.2 The prison has performed comparatively well in the regional Northwest Prison Partnership's (NHS healthcare commissioners) Quality Template.

Physical Health

- 4.4.3 Typical appointment waiting times are: GP 2 weeks, Nurse 4 days, Dentist 5 weeks, Optician 2 weeks, Smoking Cessation 13 weeks, Podiatrist 4 weeks.
- 4.4.4 The Royal Lancaster Infirmary and Healthcare can now update a prisoner's record by email after he has attended the hospital for treatment.

Mental Health

- 4.4.5 The department is now fully staffed and dealing with the increasing number of prisoners with a diverse range of long and short-term mental health problems.
- 4.4.6 A psychological wellbeing practitioner is now in post and working with prisoners.
- 4.4.7 A nominated psychiatrist now provides services, and continuity of care.
- 4.4.8 A counsellor has been appointed and is currently being security cleared.

Substance Misuse Service

- 4.4.9 The Recovery Unit has been re-established.
- 4.4.10 A total of 37 prisoners have completed the 5 week Foundations of Rehabilitation course and 72 prisoners have attended 355 sessions provided as short courses or group work by the service.
- 4.4.11 Psycho-social groups are proving more successful than working one-to-one with prisoners.

- 4.4.12 Recovery gym sessions have been implemented.
- 4.4.13 Mutual Aid work is now happening.
- 4.4.14 De-tox courses have been established.
- 4.4.15 A Health and Wellbeing programme is now in operation.

Issues.

Physical Health

- 4.4.16 Verbal abuse of Healthcare staff by prisoners has continued to be a problem.
- 4.4.17 Prisoners without appointments continue to come into the department when no discipline officer is present - this could be improved by one of the officers supervising movement standing closer to the Healthcare unit to keep prisoners moving back to units.
- 4.4.18 Due to the problems of staff abuse and prisoners 'dealing' prescription medication, prisoners arriving to collect drugs queue outside and have their drugs dispensed through a window, which raises a question of decency.
- 4.4.19 The pharmacy area is now not large enough for the amount of drugs the Healthcare unit has to carry to meet the clinical needs of an adult population.

Substance Misuse

- 4.4.20 Some prisoners on the wing who have signed a recovery compact are intimidated by other prisoners, as are the SMS staff.
- 4.4.21 Some of the prisoners who have been intimidated are then 'persuaded' to take drugs and sent into the recovery courses to cause disruption.
- 4.4.22 Some prisoners are bullied for their medication, which has resulted in one prisoner self-harming and others asking to be moved off the Recovery Unit.
- 4.4.23 Attrition rates on courses are starting to rise because of the intervention by third parties.
- 4.4.24 Storage space for controlled drugs is inadequate to cope, as the number of prisoners on methadone continues to rise.
- 4.4.25 More work is needed to progress the provision of Mutual Aid.

Recommendations

- 4.4.26 A combined pharmacy/dispensing area for healthcare and substance misuse services should be provided as a matter of urgency. (NOMS/LCFT/CRI)
- 4.4.27 To reduce intimidation, Inspire staff should be involved in decisions about which non-SMS prisoners are housed in the unit and which should be moved off the unit to reduce intimidation. (The Governor has recently set up a group to consider how to resolve this issue). (Prison).
- 4.4.28 Poor attendance by prison staff at SMS Strategy meetings needs to improve, and those not attending should send a report. (Prison).

4.5 RESETTLEMENT AND REDUCING RE-OFFENDING

Overview

- 4.5.1 Reducing Reoffending is managed through seven pathways which have designated leads who meet bi-monthly at the Reducing Re-offending Forum. This meeting is attended by pathway leads, the head of the Offender Management Unit, prisoner representatives and a member of the IMB as observer. The meeting is chaired by the Governor responsible for Reducing Reoffending. Prior to the meeting, updates are supplied on behalf of each pathway and the forum is used to update the Reducing Reoffending Action Plan.

Achievements

- 4.5.2 Gradual increase to the incumbent Shelter staffing and the delegation of “in prison” CRC actions to the organisation has allowed a seamless transition to fulfil the requirements of the Offender Rehabilitation Act.
- 4.5.3 There is increased engagement of prisoners both in service development and provision.
- 4.5.4 Despite recurring resource issues there is a positive commitment to improving services, and persistence to find solutions when progress is impeded.

Issues

The effectiveness of the reducing reoffending process is significantly impacted by:

- 4.5.5 The high rate of prisoner turnover, particularly when associated with significant numbers arriving without a completed OASys. The level of staffing allocated to the Offender Management Unit is estimated to be 80 -100 hours per month short of the level required to complete all assessments.
- 4.5.6 A reduction of 50% in facilitators for the Programmes courses has led to difficulties in attaining targets, so some prisoners leave prison without having completed part of their sentence plan.
- 4.5.7 The number of prisoners without a completed OASys increases the difficulty of assessment for the Programmes Team, resulting in problems allocating prisoners to suitable groups.
- 4.5.8 Transfer of prisoners without regard for the proximity of their Home Detention Curfew (HDC), and the previously noted pressures on the Offender Management Unit, has resulted in a backlog of HDC and Re-categorisation reviews.
- 4.5.9 The transfer of prisoners within twelve weeks of release has led to difficulties completing their resettlement plan.

Recommendations

- 4.5.10 Many of the factors impeding the effective implementation of the Reducing Reoffending strategy are outside local control. Some of these should be mitigated by different ways of working but some remain insoluble locally and need to be monitored. (NOMS/DDC).
- 4.5.11 Difficulties within HPM Lancaster Farms remit are generally identified and solutions sought, albeit often more slowly than would be wished. (Prison).

4.6 SAFER CUSTODY

Overview

- 4.6.1 Generally security is considered to be good and over 80% of prisoners said they felt safe in the prison when questioned for Measuring the Quality of Prison Life.

Achievements

Violence Reduction

- 4.6.2 A new TAB (tackling anti-bullying behaviour) system, was put in place at the beginning of January 2016 in response to an increased level of violence and higher numbers of bullying incidents.

- 4.6.3 A Violence Reduction Monitoring system is in place. This covers a number of issues, including the transfer of problematic prisoners between wings, and is monitored at the weekly Safeguarding tasking meetings.
- 4.6.4 A strategy is in place for dealing with the issue of NPS, which includes education for prisoners about the risks involved, and a clear protocol for dealing with those suspected of taking these substances.
- 4.6.5 There is an increased number of peer mentors and Prisoner Information desks (PIDs) on each wing, staffed by prisoners trained for this role.

Suicide & Self Harm

- 4.6.6 Points from the Safer Custody Action plan are discussed, amended and updated at every meeting, as are the Self- Harm Reduction Plan action points.
- 4.6.7 There is a continual in-depth examination of the reasons for opening ACCTs, and efforts are made to maintain a high standard of observations of prisoners on an ACCT.
- 4.6.8 Concern about how much prisoner debt is related to an ACCT being opened has led to exploration of how Prison Officers could help prisoners manage debt.
- 4.6.9 There has been a reduction in the number of ACCTs
- 4.6.10 Prisoners on ACCTs are accommodated around the prison, to reduce pressure on staff, who are required to make observations and interact with prisoners on ACCTs.
- 4.6.11 Listeners are present on every wing and have a representative at the Suicide & Self-Harm meeting.

Security

- 4.6.12 A Board Member attends the monthly Security meetings which are normally well-attended and at which SIRs (Security Information Reports) are always closely monitored.
- 4.6.13 Parcels continue to enter the prison both over the fence and through Visits. This issue is constantly addressed and efforts have been made to involve the police in monitoring the outer perimeter of the prison
- 4.6.14 NPS is a major issue which leads to incidents of violence and debt, which impact on the behaviour of prisoners.
- 4.6.15 Numbers have increased of men asking for 'Own Protection', which has impacted on the CSU.

- 4.6.16 The prison's move to an intelligence-led cell search regime, rather than routine searching, has led to significant finds.

Issues

- 4.6.17 The number of ACCT assessors has remained very low (8)
- 4.6.18 The Samaritans team leader has reported that prisoners cannot always access a Listener at night (when staffing is at a minimum).
- 4.6.19 The signal to the Samaritans' phone is variable to poor but efforts are being made to address this.
- 4.6.20 An NPS strategy is now in place, and a clear protocol for those suspected of using NPS. On some occasions, staff report that the fumes associated with NPS use affect their health.
- 4.6.21 A conflict resolution programme (LEAP), started in the middle of the year, is no longer running as there are no staff to run it.
- 4.6.22 Inquests into the Deaths in Custody which occurred in January 2014 and March 2015 remain outstanding.

Recommendations

- 4.6.23 Problems with the Samaritans' phone to be resolved. (Prison).
- 4.6.24 The NPS Strategy needs to be constantly monitored and linked to the implementation of Smoke Free Prisons (Prison/CRI/Healthcare).
- 4.6.25 It is important that efforts continue to closely monitor for signs of extremism and for potential intolerance towards the Muslim population (Prison).

4.7 CARE AND SEPARATION UNIT

Overview

- 4.7.1 The CSU is housed in Ullswater wing. It has 12 cells, 5 of which are 'safer cells' and 2 are camera cells. There are also 2 special cells, an adjudication room and an education room. The exercise yard comprises 5 cages which are very grim.

Achievements

- 4.7.2 Staff on the unit form good relationships with some of the most vulnerable and some of the most volatile prisoners in the establishment.
- 4.7.3 Despite the unit being full most of the time and busy with adjudications and reviews, staff manage to ensure that prisoners receive daily showers, phone-calls and time in the fresh air.
- 4.7.4 De-escalation techniques are used, so the special cells are hardly ever used and when they are it is for the minimal time possible.

Issues

- 4.7.5 At most times during the year, at least 50% of the prisoners held in the unit are there for their own protection (OP) often for several weeks while a transfer is arranged.
- 4.7.6 Prisoners on OP are not engaged in any form of purposeful activity while on the unit.
- 4.7.7 Prisoners on ACCT are sometimes held in the unit - not the ideal place for them.
- 4.7.8 There is insufficient evidence of re-integration plans being in place to prepare prisoners for return to normal location.

Recommendations

- 4.7.9 The exercise 'cages' need to be less bleak. Prisoners can only stand in them with nothing to do and insufficient space to exercise. (NOMS/Prison).
- 4.7.10 Every prisoner should have a re-integration plan. (Prison).

4.8 Residential Services

Overview

- 4.8.1 Accommodation for prisoners remains good overall. The contract for repairs and maintenance is now the responsibility of Amey. The lack of ventilation in parts of Ullswater will need some work in the future. Exercise yards remain bleak. Prisoners still eat meals in cells with unscreened toilets.

Achievements

- 4.8.2 A funding bid has been submitted for moving some exercise yards away from the perimeter to deter 'throw-overs'.

- 4.8.3 CCTV has been installed around the Workshops.
- 4.8.4 Cardio-vascular `workout` machines have been ordered for each unit .
- 4.8.5 The Visits Hall now has a new Tea Bar.
- 4.8.6 A Creche is now available in the Visits Hall.
- 4.8.7 Special Diets are catered for by the Kitchen staff, and one of the managers works closely with the Imam to provide Halal food.
- 4.8.8 There are plans to alter and improve the structure and regularity of prisoner Forum meetings in the forthcoming year.
- 4.8.9 E–cigarettes are available on `Canteen`, prefiguring no-smoking in the prison in 2016.

Issues

- 4.8.10 Some prisoners are late for Kitchen work, or fail to turn up, making the production of meals for over 500 prisoners problematic.
- 4.8.11 Food-trolley movements are not always supervised by prison officers, creating the potential for items to go missing and trolleys being damaged.
- 4.8.12 If weekend prisoner escorts are needed, it can sometimes lead to restriction of the weekend prison regime.
- 4.8.13 Evening meals, and sometimes midday meals, are eaten in cells, many of which have unscreened toilets.

Recommendations

- 4.8.14 A careful re-thinking of the Kitchen work group by the appropriate prison staff, both to facilitate the commencement of the Bakery and to ensure that prisoners attend Kitchen work on time. (Prison).
- 4.8.15 Exercise Yards should be considered for an upgrade for both security and activity reasons. (NOMS/Prison).
- 4.8.16 Meals should not be eaten in cells with unscreened toilets. (Prison).

Section 5

STATISTICS

5.1 The Work of the Independent Monitoring Board

| | |
|--|------------|
| Recommended complement of Board Members | 15 |
| Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period | 11 |
| Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period | 11 |
| Number of new members joining within the reporting period | 2 |
| Number of members leaving within the reporting period | 2 |
| Total number of Board meetings during the reporting period | 12+1* |
| Total number of visits to the establishment | 461 |
| Total number of segregation reviews held | 162 |
| Total number of segregation reviews attended | 66 |
| Date of Annual Team Performance Review | March 2016 |

***Away Day March 2015 to carry out a final edit of the Annual Report, the Annual Team Performance Review and plan for 2015/16**

5.2 IMB Application Monitoring 2013/2015

| CODE | SUBJECT | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|--|------------|------------|------------|
| A | Accommodation | 12 | 11 | 13 |
| B | Adjudications | 10 | 6 | 6 |
| C | Equality & Diversity (including Religion) | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| D | Education/Employment/Training (including IEP) | 31 | 27 | 14 |
| E1 | Family/Visits (including Mail and Phone) | 29 | 19 | 4 |
| E2 | Finance/Pay | 2 | 9 | 3 |
| F | Food/Kitchen-related | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| G | Health-related | 12 | 27 | 27 |
| H1 | Property (previous prison) | 22 | 70 | 39 |
| H2 | Property (present prison) | 24 | 11 | 19 |
| H3 | Canteen, Facilities, Catalogue Shopping, Argos | 10 | 8 | 1 |
| I | Sentence-related (inc HDC, ROTL, Parole, Release Dates, Re-cat, etc) | 44 | 33 | 48 |
| J | Staff/Prisoner/Detainee concerns (including Bullying) | 20 | 9 | 9 |
| K | Transfers | 26 | 20 | 39 |
| L | Miscellaneous | 17 | 17 | 23 |
| Total number of IMB Applications: | | 268 | 271 | 250 |
| Of which confidential access | | 1 | 2 | 2 |