



**HMP Dovegate
Independent Monitoring Board
Annual Report
For the period
1st October 2015 to 30th September 2016**

Section 1

STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

The Prisons Act 1952 and the Immigration Act 1999 require every prison and Immigration Removal Centre to be monitored by an Independent Board appointed by the Minister of Justice from members of the community in which the prison 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 prisons 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 upon it, and what impact these have on those in 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.

DIVERSITY STATEMENT

The Independent Monitoring Board of HMP Dovegate is committed to treating all with whom members interact with respect and fairness, regardless of race, colour, ethnicity, religion, belief, national origin, gender, age, marital status, sexual orientation or disability.

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3 Description of HMP Dovegate

- 3.1 HMP Dovegate is a male Category B training prison holding male prisoners aged 21 and over. The main prison consists of convicted prisoners, mainly determinate but with a substantial number of indeterminate prisoners, a remand facility and about 130 local prison places. There is also a purpose-built Therapeutic Community that takes repeat and mainly violent offenders who voluntarily come from any prison in the country in order to address their offending behaviour through group therapy. All prisoners go through a careful assessment of their suitability both before and after their arrival in HMP Dovegate.
- 3.2 The Certified Normal Accommodation of the main prison is 860 and that of the Therapeutic Community 200, giving a combined total of 1060. In February 2014 the Operational Capacity in the main prison was increased by 73 to 933 raising the combined total to 1133. On September 1st 2016 the Operational Capacity in the main prison was reduced by 48 to 885 reducing the combined total to 1085.
- 3.3 The number of prisoners held in the main prison over the reporting year has been very close to the Operational Capacity, and has at times been operating at its maximum Operational Capacity.
- 3.4 The number of prisoners in the TC has been below its Operating Capacity, varying in the first week of each month between 153 and 183
- 3.5 The main prison consists of three house blocks. The two original house blocks 1 & 2 each have five wings built around a central “bubble”. Each wing has two floors, each floor having 30 cells, 4 showers, and a servery and laundry downstairs. There are tables and chairs, a pool table and exercise machines in the recreation area, plus an outside exercise area. Cells in these two house blocks (with the exception of some 20 cells which are larger and can accommodate two prisoners), were designed for single occupancy and have in-cell wash basin and toilet. Approximately 60 of these cells have had a second bunk bed fitted and are being used for overcrowding. (see para.5.8.2)
- 3.6 The newer house block 3, has 4 wings built round a control “bubble”. This house block has a dedicated drug treatment wing, and holds trial and remand prisoners. The cells are larger, complying with European standards, and have integral showers. All wings have the same facilities as in house blocks 1 & 2.
- 3.7 The Therapeutic Community is separated from the main prison by an internal fence.
- 3.8 The Therapeutic Community has three house blocks, all having single occupancy cells with in-cell toilets and showers. The Therapeutic Community shares some of the Main Prison facilities e.g. Healthcare and gymnasium.
- 3.9 Telephones are installed in every cell in the residential areas of the main and therapeutic prisons.
- 3.10 ATM's (Automated Teller Machines) are installed in all the residential areas, allowing prisoners to check their accounts, order meals, canteen, and many other functions.
- 3.11 HMP Dovegate has its own kitchen and laundry.

- 3.12 Care UK provides healthcare in HMP Dovegate. The Healthcare Centre has cells for 12 prisoners and the usual range of outpatient clinics. There is an integrated substance misuse (ISMT) unit in house block 3.

Mental Health Services are subcontracted by Care UK to South Staffordshire & Shropshire Foundation Trust.

- 3.13 HMP Dovegate has a large Education and Training facility, Dovegate College, which is run mostly by Serco, four workshops, a recycling centre, a gymnasium, and a multi-faith centre.

The Provision of Library Services is provided by Serco, who work in partnership with the Staffordshire Library Services.

Vocational Training is run by two subcontractors:- (see para. 5.4.13)

- Construction & Skills Solutions (CSS)
- n-ergy.

- 3.14 HMP Dovegate has a contract with Serco Integrated Services for facilities.

- 3.15 HMP Dovegate has well maintained and attractive gardens and productive vegetable growing areas

Executive Summary

In compiling this report it should be noted that as the Board has been very short of members during the year, some of the information given in the report has been obtained from other reliable sources at HMP Dovegate.

4.1 Overall Judgement

- 4.1.1 It has proved to be another difficult year for HMP Dovegate, as is shown in this report
- 4.1.2 There have been changes in the management structure of HMP Dovegate during the year (see para 5.6.18)
- 4.1.4 A new prison profile was implemented in May. (see para.5.6.19)
- 4.1.5 The efficient running of the prison is of paramount importance and the Board has some doubt as to whether all the changes involved in the re-profiling of the regime have had the desired result.
- 4.1.6 The Director left the prison in early March and the Deputy Director took up the position of Interim Director until the end of July. The present Director took up the post on the 1st August.
- 4.1.7 Staff shortages during the year have been a constant problem causing regime and cross deployment problems.(see para. 5.7.5, 5.7.6, 5.7.7, 5.7.8, 5.8.12, 5.8.13,5.8.14, 6.1.2, 6.2)
- 4.1.8 The number of staff resignations on a regular basis throughout the year needs addressing. (see para 6.2.7, 6.2.9)

- 4.1.9 The curtailment of regimes during the summer months is of concern (see para. 6.2.6)
- 4.1.10 Violent incidences across the prison continue to be a problem. (see para 5.6.10, 5.6.11)
- 4.1.11 The shortage of purposeful activity in the prison is of concern (see para. 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.5, 5.4.6, 5.4.7, 5.4.8)
- 4.1.12 The curtailment of regimes, the rise in violence and a shortage of purposeful activity brings into question the assessment of the establishment's stability which at the moment is deemed to be low risk.
- 4.1.13 It is of concern that the Integrated Drug System wing (IDTS) M has been used to house non IDTS prisoners during the year (see para. 5.3.11, 5.6.28)
- 4.1.14 The Board has expressed concern at the quality of the Segregation Reviews when prisoners on R45OI were segregated on the wings. (see para. 5.7.14, 5.7.15, 5.7.16, 5.7.17)
- 4.1.15 A lack of knowledge around lawful authority and policy requirements to hold prisoners in segregation on GOOD was identified in the middle of the reporting year, as were serious failings to ensure paperwork was compliant with policy requirements. (see para. 5.7.11, 5.7.12, 5.7.13))
- 4.1.16 The extent of missing property within the prison was a problem which prompted management to instigate a review of Prison Property management. (see para. 6.3)
- 4.1.17 However, the Board continues to be impressed by the dedication of the prison staff in looking after, and caring for, a large prison population, some of whom are very difficult to manage.
- 4.1.18 The Board is grateful for the open and approachable style of management, which together with the courteous co-operation of staff, enables it to carry out its monitoring role throughout the year.
- 4.1.19 The Board wishes to commend HMP Dovegate for:-
- The success of the Art Exhibition in the Brewhouse Exhibition centre in Burton-on-Trent in February.
 - The commissioning of the artwork for show in the Staffordshire Courts which took place at Stafford Crown Court on the 6th April
- The production of the 2016 HMP Dovegate Calendar

4.2 Issues for the Minister

- 4.2.1 At the present time there are two foreign nationals who remain incarcerated in HMP Dovegate after completing their sentences whilst the deportation process takes place. This was reported last year and the Minister's response was, while the aim was to deport foreign national offenders at the earliest opportunity, some detainees will repeatedly refuse to comply with the deportation process, deliberately seeking to flout the system to disrupt efforts to deport them or attempt to lodge multiple appeals. Is anything being done to overcome these delaying tactics?
- 4.2.2 Whilst welcoming the reduction of the Operational Capacity of HMP Dovegate from 1133 to 1085 in September this year, when will it reduce to its Normal Allocation of 1060?

4.2.3 We have continually stated every year that the conversion of single cells into double cells on H wing (VP's), while legal, is deplorable, as space is limited, and it is not decent. Does the Minister agree that this is the case?

Last year the Minister replied that all cells at HMP Dovegate including those on the vulnerable prisoner (VP) wing are appropriately certified in line with NOMS policy and have been deemed suitable for occupancy by two prisoners. With respect the Minister did not answer the question which was put to him, would the Minister agree?

4.2.4 With respect to the lack of secure places for those with mental health problems, as raised last year, the Minister acknowledged that there was currently pressure on secure beds of all levels of security across the country. He stated that NHS case managers are working with NHS partners to alleviate the current pressure on spaces in secure psychiatric hospitals, and that this issue remains a priority and will continue to be monitored.

During the past year has this monitoring process showed any improvement?

If the situation remains similar are there any initiatives in place which may give much better admission times in the future?

4.2.5 Last year the Minister acknowledged that the process of transferring prisoners' property from one establishment to another was not managed locally as well as it could be. He stated that a review of the national policy is underway, with the aim to issue a revised policy instruction by the end of the current financial year. As this date has now passed can the Minister give any details on whether any new policy has been agreed?

4.3 Issues for NOMS

4.3.1 As was raised last year the Board deplores the overcrowding and inadequate accommodation for sex offenders. NOMS has failed to acknowledge the limited space available in the prison for Vulnerable Prisoners (VP sex offenders), with the prison having no control over the number of VP prisoners arriving from the courts. Consequently, sex offenders are being accommodated on normal wings which constitutes a real threat to their safety.

At the moment if there are no spaces on H wing they are housed on an induction wing and they associate on H wing during the core day.

The Board repeats its concern in this matter, and asks again if anything can be done to further alleviate this problem?

4.4 Issues for HMP Dovegate

4.4.1 The Board continues to be concerned that prisoners who should be housed on M wing (or those with drug and alcohol issues) on reception are accommodated elsewhere on their first night. As was pointed out last year this constitutes a real health risk, especially when they are placed in another house block where medical staff are not immediately available. The management team said they had addressed this situation, but this does not appear to be the case. Can the prison please advise on the current situation?

- 4.4.2 As was raised last year the Board deplores the overcrowding and inadequate accommodation for sex offenders.
The Minister stated that there were currently no plans to return G wing to VP usage, due to the need to maximise use of the prison estate. On those occasions when VP's have to be located elsewhere, they will be returned to H wing to associate and participate in the regime.
With respect to the above procedure of returning prisoners to H wing during the core day – is this monitored by the prison to check that this is being actively promoted?
- 4.4.3 There is a problem with good practice of paperwork in the CSU (see para. 5.7.11)
What is being done to rectify this situation?
- 4.4.4 Purposeful Activity, especially with respect to employment, is a problem which the prison appears to be having difficulty in addressing. (see para. 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.5, 5.4.6, 5.4.7, 5.4.8)
What further efforts are being made to try and improve this situation?
- 4.4.5 The Facilities department still seems to find it difficult to quickly respond to refurbishments on the wings some of which are urgently needed. What is being done to address this situation? (see para. 5.8.6, 5.8.8, 5.8.9, 5.8.10)
- 4.4.6 Internal property problems as was stated last year is a concern. Has the review which took place in June and the action plan which followed seen any improvements in this situation? (see para. 6.3)

5 Reports

5.1 Equality and Inclusion

- 5.1.1 Equality and Inclusion at HMP Dovegate follows the national policy as expressed in the 2010 Equalities Act and subsequent NOMS policy. The Act requires the prison to have due regard to advancing equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 5.1.2 The protected characteristic groups at HMP Dovegate are divided into forums which are Disability, Race, Religion & Belief, Age, Foreign Nationals, Sexual Orientation, Veterans in Custody and Vulnerable Prisoners.
- 5.1.3 The forums meet monthly and report to the Equality Governance Meeting held every two months and attended by senior management and prisoner representatives.
- 5.1.4 It was reported in November that the recent Equalities audit showed an amber/green rating. This was an improvement on the previous audit.
- 5.1.5 It was also reported in December that not all the protected characteristic forums are being held as required which would have an impact on the audit. It was also reported that attendance by the forums at the Equality Governance Meetings were often hit and miss.
- 5.1.7 The lack of forum meetings was apparent throughout the year, particularly so with the Race forum which gave no reports at all to the Equality Governance Meeting.

5.1.8 A Remembrance Day Service was held on Armistice Day – (Veterans in Custody)

- 5.1.9 Events held in 2016:-
 Autism Awareness Day – April (Disability)
 Dementia Awareness – May (Age)
 Traveller Awareness – June (Race)
 Armed Forces – June (Veterans in Custody)
 Transgender Day – (Lifestyle)
- 5.1.10 Prisoners were able to celebrate major religious festivals and these were actively promoted.
- 5.1.12 Foreign Nationals held in HMP Dovegate make up about 7% of the population, and come from 31 countries.
- 5.1.13 There are two foreign nationals in HMP Dovegate who have completed their sentences.
- 5.1.13 Statistics relating to equalities in the prison are produced by the SMARG meetings and shared with the Equalities Governance meetings

5.2 Education, Learning and Skills.

- 5.2.1 Prisoners educational needs are assessed during the Induction Process and they are allocated places accordingly, including offending behaviour courses.
- 5.2.2 Education is split into three separate colleges:-
 North College – commonly referred to as “the main”, is the largest of the three colleges, and is for sentenced and remand prisoners.

South College – commonly known as “VP” (Vulnerable Prisoners) is the smallest of the three colleges and provides for vulnerable learners who are unable to mix with the main population for a variety of complex reasons.

Trinity College – commonly referred to as TC (Therapeutic Community) which provides education in addition to the two year voluntary therapy course for prisoners in the C.

- 5.2.3 North & South College Curriculum 2016
- Maths GCSE, Level 1, 2 & 3, Entry Level 1, 2 & 3
 - English GCSE, English (Progression Award) Level 1 & 2, English (Functional Skills Level 1 & 2, English Entry 1 & 2.
 - Art Level 1, 2 & 3, Award in Education and Training Level 3, Barbering (Certificate) Level 2, BICSc CPSS Cleaning Professional Skills Suite Level 1, Bio Hazard and Decontamination Level 1, BICSc License to Practice Level 1, BICSc Trainers Qualification, Book Keeping/Accounts Level 1 & 2, Business Studies Level 1, 2 & 3, Carpentry and Joinery (Certificate) Level 1, Carpentry and Joinery (Diploma) Level 1 & 2, Ceramics, Developing Environmental Awareness Level 2, Distance Learning Level 3, 4 & 5, Distance Learning Level 6, Drugs and Alcohol Awareness Level 1 & 2, ECDL – ICT Level 1, 2 & 3, ESOL Entry 1, 2 & 3, Family & Relationships Level 2, Food Health and Safety Level 1 & 2, Food Hygiene Level 2, Money Management Level 1, Peer Mentoring Level 2, Principles of the Prevention and Control of Infection in the Health care Setting QCF Level 2.

- 5.2.4 New qualifications introduced during the year:-
- ESOL Level 1
 - Health & Safety Level 1
 - Certificate in history Entry 2 & 3
- 5.2.5 Accredited Vocational Qualifications are available and are subcontracted to:-
 Construction Skills Solutions (CSS) Painting and decorating (Certificate) Level 1, Carpentry and Joinery (Certificate Level 1, Carpentry and Joinery (Diploma) Level 1 & 2, Brickwork (Diploma (Level 1 & 2.
 n-ergy Performing Manufacturing Operations Level 1 & 2, Customer Service (BTEC) Level 1, Food Production & Cooking (Diploma) Level 2, Recycling (Diploma) Level 2, Warehouse & Storage level 2.
- 5.2.6 New Accredited Vocational Qualification run by Construction Skills Solutions:-
- Carpentry and Joinery (Diploma) Level 3
- 5.2.7 North College is a busy educational department. Classes run in the morning from 8.45 to 11.15 and in the afternoon from 13.30 to 16.00 Class time has been reduced by 30 minutes, as previously the longer lessons were impacting on the learners.
- 5.2.8 Movement to the classes can be inconsistent which can causes problems with education procedures.
- 5.2.9 In addition there is the following provision:-
 Outreach – wing based education, functional skills and Health & Safety within Industry workshops.
- 5.2.10 The North and South Colleges together have on average 153 spaces across the provision in the morning and 148 spaces in the afternoon.
- 5.2.11 The average attendance during the calendar year in the North and South College was 88%
- 5.2.12 Education provision has links with additional colleges, charities, national organisations, and training providers which enhances the curriculum.
- 5.2.13 Prisoners tend to put down their names on the ATM for everything that is available so waiting lists are unrealistic.
- 5.2.14 However, all prisoners are assessed for Maths and English and all have the opportunity to progress if they so desire.
- 5.2.15 At the end of the reporting year there was a full complement of tutors apart from a part time vacancy in maths, and a part time position in internal verification.
- 5.2.16 To support those workers who wish to gain full time employment in industry, tutors deliver Maths and English and Health and Safety alongside their employment.

- 5.2.17 Trinity College offers the following courses:-
 Maths GCSE, Maths L1/L2, English L1/L2, Art L1/L2, Ceramics, Peer Mentoring L2, Education and Training L3, Book Keeping L1/L2, Information Technology L1/L3, and Industrial cleaning. In addition there is a separate unique set of qualifications for those with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities (LDD) in the Venture Community
- 5.2.18 The average attendance during the year for Trinity College was 96%
- 5.2.19 The prison had an Art Exhibition in the Brewhouse Exhibition centre in Burton-on-Trent in February.
- 5.2.20 The commissioning of the artwork for show in the Staffordshire Courts took place at Stafford Crown Court on the 6th April
- 5.2.21 HMP Dovegate 2016 Calender/Dovegate Dreamakers were produced.
- 5.2.22 Royal British Legion Ceramic poppies were produced in May.
- 5.2.21 There were GCSE successes in August 4 x C grades in English and in Maths 3 x B grades, 2 x C grades and 2 x D grades.
- 5.2.22 Koestler Award successes. In September 230 entries from HMP Dovegate were among 6,500 entries at the exhibition in London. These entries were of ceramic sculptures, a matchstick clock, stories, poetry, paintings and audio entries. This resulted in 3 Platinum, 1 Gold, 4 Silver and 1 Bronze awards.
 There were 5 first time entrance awards in ceramics, plus 11 highly commended awards in ceramics, one being a Grayson Perry highly commended award.

5.3 Healthcare and Mental Health

- 5.3.1 Healthcare in Dovegate is provided for by Care UK, who sub-contract to South Staffordshire and Shropshire Foundation trust to deliver mental health services
- 5.3.2 Two full-time GPs, others on a part-time basis, sixteen nurses, nine mental health nurses and a number of healthcare assistants are responsible for the delivery of healthcare in the prison'
- 5.3.3 This year has seen the appointment of a new Healthcare Manager who has come from a variety of roles from the operational side of the prison. This experience is most welcome, resulting in a greater sense than before that the prison and Healthcare are working together after noticeable tensions in the early days of Care UK's taking over the contract
- 5.3.4 The Registered Healthcare Manager is now regarded as part of the Senior Management Team and attends those meetings.
- 5.3.5 The in-patient facility was built when the prison had only two house-blocks though is regarded as contributing to the regional facilities for in-patient are.
 It consists of eleven cells, two of which have the facility to accommodate prisoners requiring constant supervision. The double cell has had a bed removed to allow specialist equipment to be installed and has been used primarily for palliative care.
 The other rooms in the facility are very limited in number which affects the number of nurse-led clinics that can be offered.

- 5.3.6 The officers in the in-patient unit are to be commended for their care, compassion and patience with men who often have complex health conditions.
- 5.3.7 The improvements in Healthcare, despite continued concerns, are reflected in the far fewer number of applications related to Healthcare received by the Board.
- 5.3.8 .A significant complaint from both prisoners and the Board is the dreadful state of the waiting rooms in Healthcare (reported on last year). The Board is pleased that the new Director has given the go-ahead to have these rooms re-furnished with new seating, a television etc. Toilets and hand basins are also to be improved.
- 5.3.9 The existing pharmacy is very limited but delivering services to a very high demanding population. As a consequence, pharmacy supplies are being out-sourced which has operational impact on delivery and dispensing delays.
- 5.3.10 Work on the new pharmacy has not yet begun, but there is now an active plan to deliver the upgrades necessary and is due for completion and associated NOC changes by December 2016.
- 5.3.11 M wing is a dedicated wing for those who are alcohol and drug users. The number of prisoners who are assigned to other wings on arrival when they should be housed on M wing remains a concern for both the Board and healthcare staff. Usually this is caused by a lack of bed space, sometimes by wrong allocation by Reception staff. This problem continues to be monitored and placed on the Risk Register. The night duty nurse is made aware of these people and should monitor them.
- 5.3.12 The cancellation of external hospital visits continues to be a serious concern. This is exacerbated when there are increases in bed-watch hours and hospitalised prisoners. However, the main reason for cancellation is lack of operational staff for escorts. In April, of 85 booked escorts, 35 were cancelled, 41%; in July, of 81 booked escorts, 14 were cancelled – 17%. This figure stabilised in August at 18% but this is still in the view of the Board, too high.
- 5.3.13 Cancellation of hospital visits means that there are breaches in NHS waiting times, 14 in July. The longest wait was 32 weeks.
- 5.3.14 This clearly represents a risk to prisoners' health; hospital visits are needed for good reason, either investigative or procedural. The Board hopes that meetings between the Healthcare Manager and Senior Managers in the prison can help resolve this matter.
- 5.3.15 Prisoners being released from Reception without the seven day supply of medication they require is concerning. This happens because they are released before healthcare staff have seen them, though some prisoners also fail to indicate that they should be in receipt of medication.
- 5.3.16 It is an on-going concern that someone from healthcare has rarely been in attendance at Rule 45OI reviews held on the wing. The discontinuation of Rule 45OI on the wings will obviate this problem but it has been a serious issue during the year.

- 5.3.17 Waiting time for a routine GP visit is about eight or nine days; for the dentist significantly longer (19 days in August) though urgent appointments for both are possible.
- 5.3.18 Though the situation has improved, the lack of secure bed spaces outside the prison for mental health and personality disorder patients remains an issue.
- 5.3.19 The use of NPS drugs in Dovegate, as in the rest of the prison estate, represents a threat to the good order of the wings and risk to prisoners.
- 5.3.20 There is a concern that officers, suspecting prisoners of being under the influence of a banned substance, are becoming complacent and not always contacting healthcare staff.
- 5.3.21 A number of prisoners have been trained to become Healthcare Champions, one per wing. This is a positive move to engage prisoners in taking care of themselves. They have access to BP monitors, scales, tape measure for height/weight ratio (BMI) and waist size. They are also involved in promoting smoking cessation and getting a higher proportion of Healthcare feedback forms returned.
- 5.3.22 In addition the Catering Manager is to advise on healthy eating.
- 5.3.23 In order to reduce the risk of prisoners refusing to attend external hospital appointments, the Clinics Manager is now trying to see all people with hospital appointments to discuss any worries or concerns they may have.
- 5.3.24 Efforts are made to resolve concerns and complaints by prisoners in relation to Healthcare by seeing prisoners in person and discussing the issue.
- 5.3.25 No-smoking. The number of staff who have been trained in smoking cessation has been increased. However, this NOMS initiative comes at a cost, estimated at £180 per prisoner. How this will be funded is still unresolved.
- 5.3.26 An IMB member attends the monthly Clinical Governance meetings. These are not always sufficiently well attended. No one from the mental health team has attended in the last six months. No GP has attended in the last five months. Nurse team leaders rarely attend. This means that issues that should be reported on from previous meetings are postponed again for future meeting.
- 5.3.27 Overall, the Board has the sense that there is a clearer sense of direction in healthcare, a willingness to question practice and to liaise closely with the prison management to try to solve some of the organisational problems caused by tight staffing.

5.4 Purposeful Activity

- 5.4.1 The prison contract allows all of the hours engaged in therapy to contribute to the overall purposeful activity hours and as such the establishment is meeting the performance measure, however, this masks a growing concern that there is not enough purposeful activity for the main site, and Serco has accepted that they do not have enough activities.
- 5.4.2 Serco has been asked to provide information which will give a clear position as to how much the activity provision needs to be uplifted by to give the required activity space for the main population, which should soon become available.
- 5.4.3 The prison has four workshops which last year provided full time employment. Two workshops produced wooden pallets, and two workshops assembled lighting products.
- 5.4.4 This year 3 workshops still provide full time employment. Two workshops still assemble lighting products, but only one now produces wooden pallets.
- 5.4.5 In an effort to try and reduce full time unemployment which peaked in June at 301, the fourth workshop opened with part time employment. This workshop gives prisoners 5 modules a week recovering three different types of cling film from their cardboard ends.
Full time unemployment fell in September to 175.
- 5.4.6 The main difficulty in obtaining work for the prison is getting companies to agree to prisoners making their products. At the present time, the prison is attempting to secure work from two companies. There are difficulties as customers are allegedly unhappy that work is done by prisoners.
- 5.4.7 To try and obtain work the prison hosted Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce in June and showed them the facilities available to companies who may be interested in becoming involved with the prison.
- 5.4.8 A similar exercise is being held for the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce in November.
- 5.4.9 The criteria for full time employment in the prison is a prisoner obtaining Level 1 in literacy and numeracy.
- 5.4.10 Part time workers are now accepted with only Level 1 in either literacy or numeracy, and the other level is obtained whilst doing their part time work with lessons of one hour's duration to get the other Level required. Some prisoners find this far more acceptable than the longer lessons available in Dovegate College.
- 5.4.11 Before starting in employment prisoners are required to complete courses in Health & Safety, Manual Handling, and an Induction to the Work Place course.
- 5.4.12 The attendance of prisoners attending work since the start of the calendar year has varied between 90% and 93%.

- 5.4.13 Accredited Vocational Qualifications are available and are subcontracted to:- Construction Skills Solutions (CSS) who run the Painting and Decorating, Carpentry and Brick Workshops.
n-ergy deliver the following qualifications PMO (Performance Manufacturing Operations), Customer Service, Team Leading, Food preparation and Cooking, Recycling and Warehouse & Storage.
- 5.4.14 Earlier on in the year there was a backlog of Work Place Risk Assessments of about 500 prisoners. This has now reduced to about 150.
- 5.4.15 There has been major problems in the workshops during very rainy weather with the roof guttering causing water problems in the workshops. This has now been costed and signed off ready for facilities to carry out the necessary repairs.
- 5.4.16 The Gymnasium has recently been modified into 4 areas:-
1. The mains sports hall incorporating a new matted area at the far end "The Multi - Functional Area", with circuit markers and work out rigs, complete with medicine balls, tyres, jump over boxes and weights.
 2. An additional weights room.
 3. A cardio vascular room.
 4. In what was workshop 5 there is now a new spinning room containing 12 stationary bikes; unfortunately these cannot be used until the problem with the roof guttering has been addressed.
- 5.4.17 A new gymnasium tutor has been employed who has just introduced a new Health and Fitness course.
- 5.4.18 In addition the gymnasium has a full range of accredited courses.
- 5.4.19 The library is open for 6 days a week, but prisoners were limited to 20 minutes per visit, As last year the Board found that there were many occasions when prisoners were unable to visit the library because of the lack of staff to take them.
- 5.5 Resettlement
- 5.5.1 The resettlement of prisoners is split between the National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRC's), who are a Reducing Reoffending Partnership between three providers.
- 5.5.2 The National Probation Service is responsible for the management of high risk offenders.
- 5.5.3 Community Rehabilitation Companies(CRC's) were set up in May 2015 and are responsible for the management of those offenders who are not deemed high risk and for the preparation of their resettlement plans prior to release.
- 5.5.4 CRC's are responsible for offenders accommodation, employment, education and training on release, and all pre-release planning.
Target;-
90% settled sustainable accommodation for 3 months.
The accommodation target earlier in the year was not achieved, but in the last two months of the reporting year the target was achieved.

- 5.5.5 The Serco resettlement team (known as the Throughcare Team), starts the process by using the Basic Custody Screening Tool (BCST) part 1 for all offenders received into custody, including remands and recalls, and must be completed within 72 hours of reception into custody. The target for this is set at 90%.
This target has been achieved every month during the reporting year.
- 5.5.6 The Throughcare Team are also responsible for a number of other areas including Family Work, Inductions and case work of remand prisoners.
- 5.5.7 The CRC will then complete part 2 of the BCST based on the needs identified in BCST part 1, which sets out how the CRC will meet those resettlement needs and creates an individual plan that must be completed within 5 business days of receiving the completed BCST part 1. The target for this is set at 95%.
This target has not been achieved every month.
- 5.5.8 The Through the Gate and the CRC teams last year shared an office The CRC team now have their own office. Last year it was reported that they were short of hardware. This year there was still some confusion over resources and they were still short of a quantum/pnomis computer.
- 5.5.9 There is a monthly Resettlement Review Meeting that allows communication and joint working between the Throughcare Team, CRC, Chaplaincy, Education and OMU.
- 5.5.10 Earlier on in the reporting year there were a few issues between the various departments, with a clash of personalities in some cases, however these have now been resolved.
- 5.5.11 In January the Resettlement team met with the OMU staff to explain to them what the Resettlement service provides to aid better communication between the departments.
- 5.6 Safer Custody
- 5.6.1 Against a background of increased self-harm, assaults, weapons finds and the use of NPS drugs across the entire prison estate, details of which for HMP Dovegate are shown in this report, it is fair to say that prisoners held at HMP Dovegate are kept as safe as can be expected.
- 5.6.2 A stable dedicated safer custody team works conscientiously with the prisoners, and meetings are held regularly each month, and are well attended by a large number of interested parties.
- 5.6.3 The team provide monthly newsletters to staff – a single easy to absorb, well-produced single A4 sheet-providing information, highlighting key trends and constantly reminding staff that safer custody is everybody's business.
- 5.6.4 In the meetings, which are always well prepared, a vast amount of data is produced, and the officers are quick to react to suggestions of correlations which could be made to improve insights.

- 5.6.5 The number of reportable incidents (excluding assaults) during the year was 2,237, which were spread more or less evenly across the year, apart from a low of 137 in March and a high of 243 in June.
- 5.6.6 The number of self-harm incidents during the year was 638, with a low of 36 in November and a high of 76 in July. There were far more self-harm incidents in the second half of the year.
- 5.6.7 The number of weapons found on their own was 123, with a low of 5 in December, and a high of 18 in November
- 5.6.8 The number of drug finds was 199 which were pretty evenly spread throughout the year apart from a low in June, 5 in July, and highs of over 20 in October, November, April and May.
- 5.6.9 Other incidents of note were:-
Damage to prison property 124, Dirty Protests 19, Alcohol finds 106, Mobile Phones (found on their own) 159, Incidents at height 65.
- 5.6.10 The number of Assaults on staff during the year was 61, 15 of which were serious and which peaked in July and August.
The number of assaults on prisoners during the year was 156, 50 of which were serious, and which peaked in August.
- 5.6.11 Violence and assaults across the prison was a cause of concern during the year, although falling in September it remains to be seen if this fall continues
- 5.6.12 The number of ACCT's opened during the year was 655, with a low of 23 in February and a high of 70 in August
- 5.6.13 As can be seen there were a large number of ACCT's opened, and the management of them still has room for improvement, for instance reviews lacking attendance of key people, often because they are scheduled when those staff are not at work. This should be overcome by a central planner, which is in place, but which still seems to be fallible. The quality of entries is also variable. However, these issues have been picked up on audits and it is hoped they will improve.
- 5.6.14 It is disappointing to note that Violence Reduction in the prison is lacking in strategy, due to the latest policy requiring to be signed off. This means that at present there is no active violence reduction work taking place in the form of Violence Reduction/Anti bullying or the monitoring of known perpetrators. This combined with a drop in IEP Basics could suggest the challenging of violent prisoners requires some attention and the impact is being seen in the rising violence in the prison.
- 5.6.15 However, the Violence Reduction Policy of prisoners routinely wearing their ID cards which clearly identified those subject to the process and at what stage (red for the most intense, through amber to green), has worked well throughout the year.
Green:-There was a total of 87 pretty evenly spread throughout the year
Amber:-There was a total of 394 during the year with peaks of over 50 in October and November.
Red:- There was a total of 9 during the year..

- 5.6.16 The appointment of prisoner Violence Reduction Reps started in October 2015, and was the first time such a scheme had been run in a Category B prison. In the main they have proved themselves worthy of the trust placed in them. They have retrieved weapons (10 in one month alone, including a very large one), helped build the confidence of vulnerable prisoners to attend the multi-faith centre and helped fellow prisoners placed on Rule 45 Own Interest.. The Board praises the prisoners' and congratulates the prison for establishing and supporting this scheme.
- 5.6.17 The Listeners' scheme continues to run well, and praise is due to those prisoners who take on this role, and the local branch of the Samaritans who support them. Numbers have fluctuated throughout the year, but mostly for genuine reasons e.g. when a Listener gains his Cat. C status and has to move after 6 months. The ability of Listeners to move more quickly around the establishment, and indeed their availability (in twos) at night, is gratifying to see, as is their presence in the administration block for meetings. It is hoped that the long wait for a dedicated Listener suite, or suites, may soon be achieved.
- 5.6.18 There has been a change of management structure with the introduction of Custodial Operation Managers on the wings, whilst the management development programme has been on-going throughout the year.
- 5.6.19 In May a new prison profile was introduced which included:-
- An extended core day to allow for a consolidated lock up period during the middle of the day to allow for an identified staff break period.
 - Earlier unlock time and lock up of 15 minutes each to maintain prisoner time out of cell.
 - Extra healthcare inpatients team members to give PCO night cover on the unit.
 - Extra SO communications room cover to supply 2 x staff for nights to prevent lone working and increase staff safety.
 - A dedicated escort group with 24 hour cover for bed watches and constant supervisions.
 - Improved staffing ratio for residential to maintain staffing levels throughout the core day.

A rotation exercise was also carried out which was designed to balance experience and gender across all departments to allow a safer and more supportive environment for all staff.

- 5.6.20 As a result of an application to the Board, the prison was made aware that on the 12th February 2016 two prisoners, co-defendants in a court-case, failed to attend court for sentencing as a result of staff failure to identify prisoners correctly on the morning of their hearing.
- 5.6.21 This led to an external Serco investigation and report which identified that the CMS report had not been updated on one prisoner and that the collecting officers failed to identify prisoners correctly. Letters were subsequently written to the two prisoners (who had by this time moved to a Car C establishment) and to the sentencing judge, as one prisoner in particular felt that he had been given a harsher sentence than might have been the case had he not appeared to have refused to attend. Recommendations were made to prevent a recurrence of such a serious error in the future.

- 5.6.22 In March it became apparent that there was a noticeable gender imbalance on duty in parts of the prison. This issue is being addressed.
- 5.6.23 Between April 21st – 28th, NOMS conducted a Safer Custody audit and rated the prison Moderate (Amber/Green).
- 5.6.24 The churn of officers means that maintaining the appropriate balance between experienced and inexperienced PCO's on any given wing can be a problem. Inexperienced PCO's often prefer to put prisoners on report instead of using the IEP scheme. This leads to adjudications being dismissed or not proceeded with. The prison is addressing this issue.
- 5.6.25 The extent of ingress of illegal substances and in particular New Psychotic Substances concern the Board because of their effect on prisoner behaviour with health concerns, debt and consequent bullying.
- 5.6.26 This became apparent because of the increase in prisoners on the wings feeling unsafe and the consequent use of Rule 45 on the wings as there was insufficient room in the CSU.
- 5.6.27 The use of Rule 45 on the wings with prisoners being locked in their cells caused difficulties on the wings as staff had to cope with more than one regime, and reviews were being held without the necessary healthcare nurse in attendance as in some cases they were unaware that the review was being held. The Board was also of the opinion that a prisoners cell was not the best place for reviews to be conducted.
- 5.6.28 It is a cause for concern that when conducting rota visits, the Board found non IDTS prisoners located on M wing. On the 15th December 2015 there were 25 prisoners on the wing, staff reported that they cause problems as they are often difficult to deal with and make attempts to get drugs from other prisoners.
- 5.6.29 In late September the prison introduced NPS testing which came as a complete surprise to the prisoners, as a consequence of which there were many positive results.

5.7 Reintegration, Care and Separation, Close Supervision

- 5.7.1 The Care and Separation Unit often houses some of the most challenging and needy prisoners who make considerable demands on the skills and patience of the staff. The officers in the CSU are to be commended on the whole for the professional way in which they deal with prisoners who comment on occasion on the decency with which they are treated.
- 5.7.2 The Care and Separation Unit is a separate building away from the main prison and contains 20 cells, 2 of which are special accommodation, 1 of the 18 normal cells has dual function for constant review if required.
- 5.7.3 The CSU team consists of a manager and 10 officers.
- 5.7.4 The Board has had a number of concerns during the course of the year in relation to the CSU

- 5.7.5 There should normally be 3 staff on duty in the CSU plus the manager, but due to shortages of staff this has not always the case.
- 5.7.6 Cross deployment of staff takes place particularly at the weekend, which increased the pressure on staff in the unit when this has occurred.
- 5.7.7 There have been times when a prisoner has been on a 3 man unlock and yet there were only 2 officers present on the unit.
- 5.7.8 There have been occasions when due to staff shortages Board members have been unable to do visiting rounds when attending the CSU.
- 5.7.9 There have been changes in the senior staff whose roll it is to undertake Reviews. This has led to discontinuity of practice. Earlier in the year the system of informing the Board of Reviews was erratic.
- 5.7.10 Members of the Board do try to attend all Reviews, but due to depleted numbers this has not always been possible.
- 5.7.11 The Board has, however, found that the Segregation paperwork has not always been filled in appropriately, with details of the time, date and name of the person informing the IMB of initial segregation sometimes missing, and signatures unreadable. The prisoners stated that they had not always been issued with paperwork giving reasons for continued segregation.
- 5.7.12 The most serious concern was that paperwork was falsified, a signature forged and the IMB section completed even though no IMB member was present. This was of course, reported to Senior Management and an external investigation subsequently requested by the prison.
- 5.7.13 The Board is concerned that a number of 72 hour reviews have been missed and the reviewing member of staff not always made aware of the need for a review. This seems to be a particular problem when prisoners, running from drug debts and other threats are placed on Rule 45OI on the wings.
- 5.7.14 The Board expressed its dissatisfaction earlier in the year that Reviews carried out in the cells of segregated prisoners (mainly those on R45OI) was qualitatively different from those in the CSU; the space is too cramped, there is nowhere for the participants to sit down etc. This led to the Reviews being held in an office
- 5.7.15 However, as prisoners are now out on the wings in the afternoon if they are not in work or education, it is difficult to bring them out in front of other prisoners. Sadly this means that reviews are back to the previous unsatisfactory situation.
- 5.7.16 The board is also concerned that Healthcare staff are rarely present at these wing-based Reviews. It is a mandatory requirement to have Healthcare staff present.
- 5.7.17 Though there was a recent initiative to make these reviews more multi-disciplinary, in reality this has not happened.
- 5.7.18 The CSU is often almost full. It seems to be the default position that wing staff take prisoners to the CSU too readily when placing them behind their door or making use of the IEP scheme might be an alternative method of defusing a situation. A young and relatively inexperienced wing staff may be the reason for this.

- 5.7.19 The performance of the CSU is monitored by the Segregation and Review Board (SMARG), which is held quarterly.
- 5.7.20 During the year on checking on the implementation and adherence and monitoring of standards:-
(P.S.O. 1700), quality control on a random selection of documents:-
ISSS, Daily Occurrence Log, R45 Review Board Write Ups and Observation Logs were checked and found to be correct.
The ISSS and R45 Review Boards were both held within the specified time limits.
- 5.7.21 As can be seen the paperwork randomly selected for Reviews did not pick up on the problems described above. (see para. 5.7.11, 5.7.12)
- 5.7.22 Number of prisoners held on average each week R53/4, R45, R55 was 14
- 5.7.23 Average length of stay (days) of Prisoners in the CSU for the first ten months of the year was 5.4 days.
- 5.7.24 The number of times C & R was used in CSU during the year was 68
- 5.7.25 The number of times when PPE (Bio-hazard) was used during the year was 41
- 5.7.26 The number of prisoners located in body belt or special accommodation was 6

5.8 Residential Services

5.8.1 Residential Units:-

House Block 1:-

A. General wing	Op. cap.	62
B. General wing	Op. cap.	58
C. General wing	Op. cap.	59
D. General wing	Op. cap.	59
E. General wing	Op. cap.	59

House Block 2:-

F. General wing	Op. cap.	63
G. General wing for long term prisoners	Op. cap.	59
H. Vulnerable prisoner wing	Op. cap.	86
J. General wing	Op. cap.	59
K. Cellular confinement and accommodation for prisoners aged 50 and over.	Op. cap.	57

House Block 3:-

L General wing	Op. cap.	86
M Integrated drug treatment system (IDTS) wing	Op. cap.	64
N Remand prisoners and first night centre	Op. cap.	76
P. General wing	Op. Cap.	86

- 5.8.2 Approximately 30 cells on H wing accommodate two prisoners in cells designed for one prisoner, causing problems with inadequate toilet screening and insufficient room for two prisoners. The Board has always considered these cells as unfit for dual occupancy, and repeats their concern on this matter every year.

- 5.8.3 The Board was concerned in previous years that there were large numbers of prisoners locked up during the day on the Residential wings mainly due to unemployment and those prisoners who will not engage with the prison system.
- 5.8.4 Recently however the new Director altered the regime so that all prisoners are not locked up in the afternoons. The Board welcomes this decision as it gives a more humane environment for prisoners in the afternoons.
- 5.8.5 The residential accommodation is visited on a regular basis throughout the year and the Board is pleased to report that generally speaking there were no major problems with respect to the fabric of the wings.
- 5.8.6 However, on many occasions during the year the board found that there were problems with washers and dryers in the laundry which often took a long time to repair or replace
- 5.8.7 It is noticeable during routine rota visits how variable are the levels of cleanliness and organisation on the wings. M wing, the detox wing, especially (and, one might assume, one of the most problematical) is always a model to the rest. This is doubtless a reflection of the commitment and efforts of the staff to engage with the prisoners; it would be constructive if good practice here could be extended elsewhere.
- 5.8.8 In October it took a long time for facilities to replace light bulbs in the kitchen.
- 5.8.9 Problems were seen with showers on the wings not operating correctly from time to time during the year.
- 5.8.10 N wing had a problem with paint on the floor and particularly the stairs dating from march 2015 and this still had not been resolved in March 2016
- 5.8.11 The difficulty in tackling minor repairs on the wings by facilities has an impact on the décor and condition of some of the residential sites, and this problem needs addressing.
- 5.8.12 Towards the end of 2015 the Board got the sense that staff morale on the wings was particularly low. PCO's that they were often unsupported when they contacted other departments to sort out an issue. Staff levels were a constant complaint, they pointed out the disparity between what it said on the Detail and the reality as staff were regularly poached onto different wings. An air of exasperation by staff PCO's that they were not being supported as they should be by management.
- 5.8.13 Staff sickness levels have been high during the year and have clearly had a negative impact on daily prison life. Taking prisoners to the library, doctors and dentists and collecting clothes from reception has suffered as a result of these staffing problems.
- 5.8.14 When visiting the wings the Board were told many times by officers that this was not their wing, and were not familiar with it, and were unaware of any problems on that particular wing. This did not help when it comes to positive relations between staff and prisoners.

- 5.8.15 On one occasion in November prisoners on servery duty were not wearing gloves, hats or whites, the excuse been given that that there was not enough of them and they were continually asking for them.
- 5.8.16 The quality of the food served during the year was generally good with a varied menu, but as last year there were problems with the cleanliness of the food trollies. Replacement food trollies had been promised for a long time and these replacements gradually started to arrive during the year.
- 5.8.17 During the year there were problems with kitchen equipment needing repairing or replacing, but as in previous years the Board can only congratulate the kitchen staff for functioning so well when these problems occur.
- 5.8.18 Canteen provision was good and prisoners were able to bring up any concerns about what should be available for them at the weekly PRIAC meetings

6.0 Additional Reports

6.1 Therapeutic community

- 6.1.1 As has been stated in previous reports, the model of the democratic therapeutic community, in which residents' problems are discussed within their meetings, is such that the Board receive few applications. It is also rare to review any residents on Rule 45, to visit them serving CC or observe any in adjudications. Depletion of Board members, combined with illness, has led to less time available for monitoring the TC, but the communities are visited every week on rota; they are always clean and well ordered, and the staff and residents polite and very welcoming.
- 6.1.2 As is commented elsewhere, this year has seen acute staff shortages, leading to the redeployment of the specially trained staff from the TC onto the main prison site, with the inevitable cancellation of therapy groups. This has always been a matter of concern to the Board, but in fairness, attempts have been made throughout the year to keep this occurrence to a minimum.
- 6.1.3 The TC functions best with communities which are well balanced. Low numbers, too many out of therapy and waiting to be moved on, delays in new recruits coming in, all contribute to performance.
- 6.1.4 It was thought that many of the de-selections were using the TP as an avenue out of the High Security estate and did not have any intention of completing.
- 6.1.5 It is regrettable to report that there have been incidents of substance misuse on the TC, which is strictly outside the compact, as therapy cannot be delivered successfully to those under the influence of mind altering substances. It has a far reaching effect on the stabilisation of the community, and a further effect on the diminution of the value of other activities, for example family days, always precious times for motivated residents. It is at least pleasing to report that des-election rates had fallen towards the end of the reporting year.
- 6.1.6 The Board nevertheless sustains its belief in the value of the TC, and praises the commitment and hard work of the staff, and the perseverance of the residents who opt to change their lives and make the difficult journey through the therapeutic process.

6.2 Staffing Problems

- 6.2.1 Throughout the reporting year the staffing of the prison was a problem and the underlying reasons for this requires addressing and resolving
- 6.2.2 Short Term Sick:- October 19, November 29, December 24, January 24, February 35, March 40, April 43
Long Term Sick:- October 15, November 13, December 19, January 19, February 11, March 11, April 9
- 6.2.3 In April staffing difficulties resulted in the use of overtime equivalent to 34 PCO's. Short term sickness remained high and the prison were 18 PCO's short against the new profile. There were also several constant watches and a bed watch for most of the month, increasing staff requirement resources and, on occasions, resulting in the requirement to lock up some house blocks for half a day at the weekend on a rolling programme to ensure fairness.
- 6.2.4 Staffing remained tight throughout May because of high sickness levels, vacancies and vacant lines for other reasons.
Development and retention of PCO's remains an urgent priority for the prison if the prison is to get attrition rates under control.
- 6.2.5 In June staff sickness levels, vacancies and gaps in the detail because of maternity leave, alternative duties and suspensions challenged the prison in maintaining a constant regime and this had an impact on prisoner behaviour. There was a tension in the prison which led to some very bumpy days.
- 6.2.6 To mitigate this problem a "summer regime" was introduced which covered the period from the 25th July to the 2nd September, which assigned resources to specific areas and managers through a group detail. This had the effect of providing more consistent staff presence in key areas and allowed managers greater control of their own resources which helped support prisoner/staff relationships. The plan scheduled rolling houseblock lockdowns on the main prison from 5.30pm each evening (the usual lockup time being 6-45pm).
- 6.2.7 In July there were still on-going staff shortages. The summer regime had been implemented without adverse prisoner reaction and created capacity to cross deploy staff where necessary and to pay back a few hours of TOIL (Time Off in Lieu). There were 8 resignations in July
- 6.2.8 In August staff sickness was still a major concern as the prison was operating at about 19-20 days per person per year.
- 6.2.9 Resignations continued in August, and retention was becoming a major issue, the Director reported that they need to create an environment that is much more about learning than punishment. He thought that the staff to some extent feel challenged with the level of incidents, and their perception of an uncaring SMT creates an uncomfortable environment. This needs to change for many reasons, not least that the prison will never get to where they need to go if they don't stem the flow of resignations.

6.3 Prisoner Property

- 6.3.1 The misplacing of property, a subject highlighted in all our recent reports, continues to be an issue of constant frustration to both prisoners and the Board. Problems arise both internally and when prisoners move establishments.
- 6.3.2 The failure of the prison to seriously address this issue has resulted in the number of applications to the Board relating to property remaining stubbornly high.
- 6.3.3 The Board has identified incomplete, inaccurate or missing property cards, the lack of control and failure always to complete cell clearance sheets when prisoners are transferred to another wing, particularly to the CSU, the apparent lack of effort in attempting to locate the missing property.
- 6.3.4 In June, the Director commissioned a detailed review of prisoner property management in the prison which revealed that 25% of all complaints to the prison related to property, at a cost in compensation alone between January and May of £1,759. It is estimated that the cost of staff time over the same period was £14,500.
- 6.3.5 The review found failings which included those identified by the Board, and identified others such as security and storage problems, mail order, volumetric control and the lack of consistency in what is permitted in establishments causes problems; prisoners have not always been allowed property they had in a previous establishment, contrary to the PSI.
- 6.3.7 The Board applauds the prison for carrying out this review and hopes that the recommendations which were implemented following this review have a positive impact on property complaints in the future. The Board hopes this will see a reduction of prisoner property complaints received

6.4 Deaths in Custody

There was 1 death in custody in the reporting year.

7.0 **Work of the Board**

Attendance at:-

CSU review boards

Weekly rota visits

Applications

Attendance as observers at establishment committees

Presentation of an induction programme to new members of staff

Observation of internal adjudications

Attendance as observer at independent adjudications with the District Judge

Midlands Area Chairs Meeting

IMB Annual Conference

Producing an Annual Report

The Board is grateful to Serco for providing a Clerk to assist them in their duties.

Appendix A**BOARD STATISTICS**

Recommended Compliment of Board Members	20
Number of Board Members at the start of the reporting period	6
Number of Board Members at the end of the reporting period	11
Number of new Members joining within the reporting period	7
Number of Members leaving within the reporting period	2
Total number of Board meetings during reporting period	12
Total number of visits to the Establishment	420
Total number of segregation reviews held	
Total number of segregation reviews attended	370
Date of Annual Team Performance Review	

Appendix B

APPLICATIONS

Code	Subject	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
A	Accommodation	11	0	12
B	Adjudications	2	4	5
C	Equality & Diversity (including religion)	2	0	6
D	Education/employment training including IEP	17	10	57
E1	Family/visits including mail & phone	25	16	26
E2	Finance/pay	16	21	31
F	Food/kitchen related	2	4	11
G	Health related	20	37	69
H1	Property (within current establishment)	46	56	56
H2	Property (during transit/in another establishment)	40	45	75
H3	Canteen, facilities, Catalogue shopping, Argos	8	4	7
I	Sentence related (including HDC, ROTL, Parole, release dates, re-cat etc.)	13	5	20
J	Staff/Prisoner/Detainee concerns including Bullying	10	15	13
K	Transfers	3	10	5
L	Miscellaneous	21	17	33
	Total Number of IMB Applications	257	258	452

Date: 22/12/2016

Signed:-

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J.E. Dawson', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

J.E. Dawson Chair IMB Dovegate

