



Annual Report
of the
Independent Monitoring Board
at

HMP Full Sutton

for reporting Year
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Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody

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1 STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

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

The Board is specifically charged to:

- (1) satisfy itself as to the humane and just treatment of those held in custody within its prison and the range and adequacy of the programmes preparing them for release.
- (2) inform promptly the Secretary of State, or any official to whom he has delegated authority as it judges appropriate, any concern it has.
- (3) **report annually to the Secretary of State on how well the prison has met the standards and requirements placed on it and what impact these have on those in 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.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the year, Full Sutton has seen a change of Governor and Deputy Governor, and other changes within the senior management team. The Board is pleased to report that the focus on safety and security has been maintained, and the environment within the prison has remained stable and as safe as possible for prisoners and staff. There is generally a calm atmosphere. The accommodation and facilities are clean and, overall, in good condition. Management engages well with the Board and responds quickly to any concerns members express about the regime or the treatment of individual prisoners.

There is good and open communication between staff and prisoner representatives in a number of forums, contributing to a sense of fairness in the making of decisions affecting prisoners. The Violence Reduction Strategy is supported through vigilance and the effective monitoring of safety and security and has contributed to a reduction in incidents of violence between prisoners. There has been a small increase in assaults against staff compared with the previous year.

There has been an increase in acts of self-harm and a small number of prisoners self-harm regularly. This is distressing and difficult for all to deal with. The Board is satisfied, however, that acts of self-harm are taken seriously and are appropriately managed by the Safer Custody Team. Prison staff, supported by Listeners and mentors, have again worked hard to ensure that, in 2017, no prisoner in Full Sutton took his own life.

Improvements have been made to the regime in the Segregation Unit, but the number of men in the unit remains stubbornly high. Almost all have complex needs and the environment continues to be challenging. Moving men on, whether to other prisons, therapeutic units or secure hospitals is a lengthy and protracted process and has meant men remaining in the segregation unit, or in other specialist units within the prison, for far longer than is appropriate.

The Close Supervision Centre (CSC) continues to be successful in providing a beneficial environment for some of the most difficult and serious offenders, enabling them to make progress. The Board is concerned, however, that the First Unit, which should assist men to break the cycle of segregation, needs renewed focus or runs the risk of not achieving its aims.

There has been some improvement in workshop provision during the year and a greater variety of meaningful work is now available for men. More educational courses, that have a therapeutic element, are also now available. Some educational IT equipment is badly out of date, and needs replacing so that those working towards release are properly prepared.

During the year, about half the time officers should have spent in the Offender Supervisor role was lost to other duties, which meant that some sentence plans were not reviewed in the appropriate timescale. New arrangements are in now in place which it is hoped will rectify the situation. The IMB will continue to monitor this.

Overall, the Board considers that prisoners at Full Sutton are fairly and humanely treated, and that their treatment is governed by a full assessment of their needs.

Main Areas for Development

TO THE MINISTER

- **Review procedures for security clearance, with a view to reducing the time clearance takes. The current procedures delay unacceptably the appointment of officers and other staff (and Board members) to the detriment of the prison.**

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

- **Create training in understanding radicalisation, radical criminal culture, and Islam, currently available only to those preparing to work in the Separation Centre, available to all staff in Full Sutton. (Section 4, para 10)**
- **In order to reduce the time some prisoners spend inappropriately in segregation and other units, review the reasons for, and take action to address, lengthy delays in:**
 - **achieving places for prisoners in special units and secure hospitals**
 - **achieving transfers for prisoners between prisons (Section 6, para 7)**
- **Review arrangements for the transfer of prisoners' property between prisons to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the process, and reduce the wasted time and costs involved in seeking and restoring missing property (Section 7, para 6-7)**

TO THE GOVERNOR

- **With the Prison Service, make training in understanding radicalisation, radical criminal culture, and Islam, available to all staff in Full Sutton (Section 4, para 10)**
- **Restate the purpose and focus of the First Unit, and re-establish the regular review of prisoners located there, to ensure the Unit is able to achieve its aims of assisting men to break the cycle of segregation and make progress. (Section 6, para 16)**
- **Ensure that up to date IT software and equipment is available for the education centre and that it is properly maintained, to assist prisoners in progressing (Section 9, para 4-5)**
- **Take action to prioritise work with IPP prisoners to improve their access to offender supervisors and offending behaviour programmes (Section 11, para 7)**

IMPROVEMENTS

- **The process and timeliness of internal risk assessments (Section 6, para 6)**
- **Staff availability in Reception to improve the time taken to search and deliver prisoners' property (Section 7, para 5)**
- **Recruitment arrangements for primary care and mental health staff (Section 8, para 4)**
- **Arrangements for governor review of sentence planning recommendations (Section 11, para 5)**

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

HMP Full Sutton is one of five high security dispersal prisons for category A and B adult males, and forms part of the High Security and Long Term prison estate. It is situated about 11 miles east of the City of York. It has a Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA) of 606 and has an operational capacity (OC) of 626. This year, the numbers of prisoners accommodated has reduced slightly to allow essential fire safety work to be undertaken.

Nearly all prisoners at Full Sutton present significant risks to security or the public at large. A small number of prisoners have committed offences connected with or sympathetic to terrorist goals and some have achieved significant criminal notoriety for other reasons.

HMP Full Sutton opened in 1987 as a purpose-built high security establishment. There are 6 main wings. A, E, and F are general wings, and B, C, and D wings accommodate vulnerable prisoners. The First Unit is a reintegration wing for those complex prisoners who are leaving segregation, and also serves as a first night and induction wing. There is also a Segregation Unit, a Close Supervision Centre, and a Health Care unit. A Separation Centre is due to open in 2018.

The site also comprises a kitchen, visitors' centre, Chaplaincy, gym, library, education rooms and a number of workshops. A reception area for prisoners' visitors is located outside the main gate.

The prison is part of the public sector, and although HM Prison Service is responsible for the operation of the establishment, the main service providers are:

- NOVUS, for learning and skills
- Spectrum Community Health CIC, for health services
- GeoAmey, for escort provision
- AMEY, for provision of facilities management and site maintenance

The prison also works in partnership with:

- The Samaritans for the provision of training for prison Listeners
- Leeds Beckett University for the 'Learning Together' initiative

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4 SAFETY

1. As in previous years, the emphasis placed on safety and security by governors and staff is high. The unrest which occurred during 2017 in other parts of the prison estate did not occur at Full Sutton. As a result, Full Sutton received, throughout the year, a number of prisoners involved in disruption elsewhere, some of whom present very complex problems. It has absorbed these men into the Full Sutton regime with all the attendant problems of handling and progressing them.
2. There have been some staffing pressures; in particular, the substantial amount of building work being undertaken has put pressure on the operational support group because of the numbers needed to escort and supervise workmen. The work has been managed without compromising safety and security.
3. The Violence Reduction Strategy (VRS) is proactively applied and appears to be assisting in keeping acts of violence relatively low. Regular Violence Reduction Strategy meetings are held, where acts of violence and self-harm across the prison are reported and considered on an individual basis, and performance is looked at more broadly. The number of VRS dossiers that have been opened (that is, where observations take place because men are under threat from other prisoners or where they are the perpetrators of bullying) at 117 represents a slight increase from the 2016 figure (100). The number of incidents of violence against staff, has shown a slight increase from 25 to 29 in 2016 and 2017 respectively; however, the number of prisoner against prisoner assaults reduced from 68 in 2016 to 57 in 2017.
4. Acts of self-harm have increased, particularly in the vulnerable prisoner wings and in the Segregation Unit. During 2017, there were 245 acts of self-harm, compared with 168 in 2016. 169 ACCT (Assessment, Care in Custody and Teamwork) documents were opened in 2017 compared with 130 in 2016. A relatively small number of men within the Full Sutton prison population are responsible for the numbers of incidents of self-harm in any given month. For example, in October 2017 13 men were responsible for 35 acts of self-harm. Most acts of self-harm involve cuts and scratching, sometimes repeatedly opening old wounds. Swallowing batteries occurs regularly. A number of men persistently self-harm in these ways. Some men have made ligatures. Acts, or attempted acts, of self-harm are dealt with quickly by prison staff, and in 2017 no prisoner in Full Sutton took his own life.
5. The Board is satisfied that acts of self-harm at any level are taken seriously, and staff are aware of what needs to be done. The Board has witnessed staff acting swiftly and sympathetically when self-harm is discovered. Action has been taken by the Safer Custody Team to ensure that meaningful and informative entries are made in ACCT documents, and the Board has seen evidence of improvement. The prison normally informs and invites members of the IMB to attend ACCT reviews. Board members have attended 78 during the year. We have overall found them to be thoughtful and properly conducted. Some prisoners have transferred into Full Sutton on open ACCTs. In these circumstances it can take some time for staff to receive all the relevant information and understand the prisoner.
6. Suicide Prevention meetings are held regularly and are attended by the Safer Custody team, Listeners and the Samaritans, with whom the prison engages well. There is good and open communication at these meetings between staff and Listeners, and Board members have witnessed sound and thoughtful analysis.

7. Drugs, in particular, synthetic cannabinoids, remain a serious risk, although they are less prevalent in Full Sutton than in many prisons. Prisoners themselves are aware of this and many welcome it. Members of the Board have been told anecdotally by prisoners that the use of cannabinoids has increased since the smoking ban, although this is hard to confirm. The use of drugs is more prevalent on some wings than others.
8. Random and targeted drug testing takes place throughout the prison population, and when there is credible intelligence. Mail is monitored for the presence of the drug. The prison is seeking to educate prisoners about cannabinoid use. Prisoners found to test positive are offered a psychoactive substance awareness course at adjudication. If they are found to be using the substance thereafter, the normal sanctions apply, and privileges, canteen and earnings are lost.
9. We commented last year on the presence of a criminal gang culture that had arisen among some elements of the Muslim faith group, and which had become the largest gang element. This had resulted in criminal activity relating to drugs, debts and taxing with threats and pressure on those who did not comply, including pressure to convert to Islam. The extent of this activity has fluctuated during the year as different prisoners are transferred in and out of the gaol. The Board is satisfied that the prison monitors the position closely and is proactively managing the current circumstances. There have been some reports of prisoners now reverting back from Islam.
10. In readiness for the introduction of a Separation Centre into Full Sutton, relevant staff and members of the IMB undertook a course, delivered through the Prison Service, to enable them to better understand issues relating to radicalisation, radical criminal culture, and Islam. The course was well run and informative. The course would be of benefit to all officers in Full Sutton and the Board recommends to the Prison Service and the Governor that it should be available to all staff within Full Sutton.
11. Last year we commented that prisoners coming into Full Sutton were at increased risk of falling into debt because it took several months for them to get employment. This has largely now been rectified.

Equalities

1. The Equalities Action Group and Forum are held on alternate months and the Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) forum, which was set up last year, meets quarterly. These groups continue to operate well in Full Sutton. Meetings are attended by staff and prisoner representatives, and issues are openly raised and discussed. Any matters raised relating to the protected characteristics are generally actioned by the time of the following meeting or very soon thereafter.
2. The number of Discriminatory Incident Reporting Forms (DIRFs) for the reporting period was 178, a decrease of 26 in the number submitted in 2016. The majority concerned race (91), and religion and belief (63). Disability accounted for 10; gender, seven; sexual orientation, five; age, three; and two concerned gender reassignment. DIRFs are usually actioned within 7 days. The IMB is sent a selection of these, usually quarterly, to monitor the decision-making and outcomes. Our assessment is that they have been fairly handled.
3. The prison population at Full Sutton is diverse, not only in terms of the usual characteristics of ethnicity, faith, sexual orientation, disability and age, but also in terms of language skills, educational attainment, vulnerability, mental health, and nationality. The Board's assessment is that decisions which affect prisoners' care and progress are made according to the needs of individual prisoner, and that the same level of care is offered to all prisoners regardless of any of the characteristics referred to above. The Board is satisfied that any complaints of unfair treatment have been properly investigated and actioned.
4. Elderly prisoners are well supported. Details are given in Section 8, paragraph 7.

Visits

5. Family visits and adult visits are held on alternate months and are well run. Staff work hard to create an enjoyable and relaxing environment for prisoners and their families. This is appreciated by prisoners. Appropriate food, including a hot meal, is provided and games and crafts are arranged for visiting children. Family photographs are usually taken by staff throughout the day and are made available to prisoners and their families.

Faith and religious activity

6. The multi faith Chaplaincy team provides support to 15 different faiths; a Shia Imam and non-religious pastoral care volunteer is available on request. The Chaplains visit prisoners in all units, in the workshops and education centre, and on admission to prison, and where possible attend ACCT reviews. Religious services and study groups take place on a weekly basis and special services for all faiths are arranged at times of major festivals.
7. A Chaplaincy forum meets monthly and prisoner representatives from various faiths attend. This provides a forum to discuss faith issues, forthcoming religious festivals and other activities taking place in the Chaplaincy. This year a Chaplaincy open day was organised; representatives worked hard to provide information about their own faiths and religions. This was open to both staff and prisoners to attend but unfortunately had little support from either group.
8. During the year the number of Muslim prisoners attending services declined due to a disagreement with one of the Imams. The Board is satisfied that the Governors took appropriate and effective action to investigate and resolve the situation so that safety was

maintained. Additional Imams have been appointed to share responsibilities and attendance at prayers is gradually increasing.

9. The Board monitors communal acts of worship at intervals during the year.

Segregation Unit

1. The IMB visits the Segregation Unit several times each week to undertake rota visits, during which Members speak to all prisoners, discuss issues with staff, attend Review Boards and Adjudications and, when possible, to monitor ACCT reviews. The Board has observed staff dealing with prisoners on dirty protest; food refusal; planned removals; and the movement of prisoners requiring staff to be kitted in PPE (personal protective equipment).
2. The Board has seen staff interacting well and patiently with prisoners in difficult circumstances and recognises the efforts they make to manage very complex men and situations. Working in the unit is stressful and staff are now able to utilise interpersonal development sessions where they can discuss with trained staff aspects that cause personal concern.
3. The average number of prisoners held in the Unit during the year was 30. Despite the recognition nationally of the need to reduce the numbers in segregation, and the intention at Full Sutton to reduce the numbers to 25, this is frequently exceeded.
4. The Prison Service accepts that prisoners should be segregated for as short a time as possible. Commentators have suggested that psychological harm can occur in stays exceeding 2 weeks. Nevertheless, stays remain long. For example, quarter 1 data for 2017/18 recorded an average length of stay in the Full Sutton segregation unit of 43 days (6 weeks) where the range was from 1 day to 399 days. These figures exclude days spent in segregation units prior to transfer to the unit at Full Sutton.
5. There are several reasons why prisoners spend extended periods in the Segregation Unit:
 - Behavioural and mental health issues which need addressing before they can be located
 - Waiting for transfers to other establishments, or for a place in a special unit or mental health hospital
 - They are at risk from other prisoners in the high security estate and are not suitable for a downgrade because of their risk history
 - They refuse to locate onto a wing at Full Sutton because they believe they are at risk if they do
 - They refuse to locate because they want a transfer closer to home.
6. Some factors affecting the length of stay could be better tackled by the prison:
 - the process of internal Risk Assessment regarding returning prisoners to normal location needs to be expedited. The IMB has noted considerable delay in some cases.
 - At Rule 45 Review Boards the IMB has sometimes witnessed a lack of clarity about the exit strategies for a prisoner, and on some occasions a lack of knowledge about the prisoner's circumstances and history, which hinders the approach to be taken. This can lead to frustration on the part of the prisoners. A proportion of prisoners fail to attend their reviews because of this. The prison's intention to provide administrative support to improve the collation of up-to-date information so that exit strategies can be discussed more effectively, had not been achieved by the end of the year.
7. Other factors appear to be largely outside the prison's control:

- The process for achieving transfers to other prisons, where prisoners refuse to or cannot locate at Full Sutton, is lengthy and protracted.
 - The process for referral to, and transfer of, a prisoner to a mental health hospital or other special unit is very lengthy and the outcome of the referral is frequently uncertain. As a result, prisoners with significant behavioural or mental health problems remain in the segregation unit for many months.
 - While some men progress to the First Unit (paragraph 15 below) it is not suitable for many.
8. The requirement to notify the Deputy Director Custody (DDC) where prisoners have been in segregation longer than 42 days, designed to bring another level of oversight to decisions that men should remain in segregation, does not appear to have led to a reduction in the length of time men spend in segregation.
 9. The Board has seen more proactive management of the unit develop during the year, in order to improve the regime. This follows criticism by HMIP. To ensure prisoners understand the regime in the unit, their entitlements and responsibilities and, for example the implications of their own refusal to locate, officers have produced an explanatory booklet, which is given to prisoners. To ensure prisoners have access to those who can help them progress, a programme of daily timetabled drop in sessions has been introduced, during which prisoners can arrange to see, for example, their offender supervisor, psychology, chaplaincy or the IMB. Some use is being made of this facility. However, the unit does not receive additional staff when numbers in the unit increase, and the intention that staff should have time to engage meaningfully with prisoners is very difficult to achieve at times.
 10. The unit has sought to ensure that prisoners receive their daily entitlement of exercise, showers and telephone calls. High numbers in the unit mean that exercise periods have not always been able to be provided. The IMB has received few complaints or applications relating to the regime in the unit.
 11. A number of prisoners need the assistance of the mental health services but the resources of the mental health team have been stretched during the year. It was planned that the Mental Health team's dedicated time in the unit would be increased by an extra two days per week to improve the provision, but because of staff shortages this has yet to be achieved.

Adjudications

12. IMB Members attended 134 adjudications in 2017. The adjudications have been fairly conducted.
13. Adjudications have been seriously delayed by the time it takes for the police and other outside agencies to decide appropriate courses of action in cases involving alleged assault or illegal substances. Some prisoners are accommodated in the Segregation Unit pending the outcome. Delay also arises due to the absence of the reporting officer, because of shift patterns.

The First Unit

14. The First Unit houses prisoners who need to be encouraged to locate onto mainstream prison wings, after a period of segregation, or for other reasons. Prisoners mainly come to the unit because:

- a. they have a troubled history in prison and, as a result, find themselves frequently in the segregation unit
 - b. They are at risk in some way because the nature of their crime, relationships on the wings, or because their youth and inexperience make it difficult for them to locate safely on the wings, and/or
 - c. They have very complex and seemingly intractable problems and need focussed input to be able to progress.
15. For most of the year, the unit applied a multi-disciplinary approach involving health-care, psychology, prison staff and the responsible Governor to enable men to progress. Good use is made of the prisoner mentors on the unit whose interventions are supportive and well regarded by prisoners and staff alike. Patient work has been done to enable prisoners to make progress.
16. During the year the unit changed location to allow the Separation Centre to be developed. The new location is gloomy, space is limited, and special arrangements have had to be made with a Main wing to share facilities. There has been some fall off in the regular reviews undertaken of men on the unit.
17. Although some paid work was previously available for men during the day, this has now ceased and, as a result, men have very little to do. The Board is concerned about the effect this is having on men who already have poor behaviour, difficulty in coping and complex needs. Listeners and mentors have also expressed concern about the boredom and listlessness of the prisoners, many of whom spend their day in their cell in the dark, choosing to keep the curtains shut. The current environment and regime is not supportive of the changes the unit is otherwise seeking to achieve.
18. While the current location of the unit is temporary, it is due to last for at least another 18 months. Although action has been taken to redecorate the unit and lighten the environment, much more needs to be done to secure work and education for men on this unit.

Close Supervision Centre

19. The Close Supervision Centre is well led and managed, with an effective and dedicated team of specialist staff. There is a noticeable atmosphere of order and calm, despite the presence of some difficult men with significant potential for violence. There is a sense of community within the unit and the men housed there benefit greatly from the focused and multi-disciplinary approach to their care, including significant input from the Psychology department. Weekly schedules informed by the 'Good Lives' model support the rehabilitation objectives of the Unit and there is good prisoner engagement with monthly multi-disciplinary reviews.
20. There has been an increased focus on deselection. Eight CSC offenders have been deselected this year: two to normal location and six to a PIPE (Psychologically Informed Planned Environment) DSPD (Severe Personality Disorder) or specialist MCBS (Managing Challenging Behaviour) Unit. Such success is evidence of the good management of the unit and the hard work of the staff who make pertinent contributions to offenders' daily lives. However, the success of the CSC regime largely rests on the appropriate selection of offenders. The Board notes that one prisoner deselected this year is currently in the process of re-referral to a CSC and three other prisoners were initially accepted into, but then removed from, the CSC for failing to properly engage with the regime. The presence of one of these men led to a split regime on the Unit and had a negative impact on the well-being

of the majority. This was resolved only when the prisoner was permanently removed from the CSC.

21. The IMB received no applications from men in the CSC in the reporting period.

7 ACCOMMODATION (including communication)

1. Accommodation throughout the prison is clean and generally well kept, although in some wings there is worn flooring, bedding and seating. The prison is undergoing electrical fire safety refurbishment which has meant some decanting of wings and temporary relocation of prisoners. This has, in the main, been handled well and the temporary arrangements have been accepted by the prisoners, although some older and longstanding prisoners have found the process more stressful.
2. The atmosphere in the prison is calm and quiet.
3. Prisoners generally report a good variety and quality of food, and there is wide provision for special diets. Board members have sampled food during the year, both regular meals, special diets and food for festivals, and found it to be satisfactory. The Board has received only four applications concerning food during the year.
4. There is generally good communication between the prison and prisoners. The Prisoner Council, consisting of representatives from the wings, and chaired by the Governor, continues to be an effective forum, ensuring information is disseminated direct to prisoners, and that prisoners' voices are heard. Prisoners play a part in finding solutions to the issues they raise. Good and effective communication has also been observed by IMB members attending other meetings, for example, the Equality, Suicide Prevention and other meetings.

Property

5. The Board continues to receive a high number of applications from prisoners concerning delay in receipt of property. Officers in Reception who, amongst other things, search prisoners' property before it can be delivered to them, are frequently detailed to other duties, causing delay.
6. There has also been a rise in substantiated complaints about the time taken for prisoners' property to arrive at Full Sutton from other prisons. Such complaints are time-consuming and costly for the Prison Service to resolve. The Board frequently has to contact the IMB in the transferring prison as a last resort to try to resolve matters, which is likewise time-consuming for the Board.
7. The Board is of the view that the Prison Service nationally needs to review procedures for the transfer of property to improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

8 HEALTHCARE (including mental health and social care)

1. The Healthcare Centre is visited by the IMB on a weekly basis; it runs a range of outpatient clinics, and has inpatient cells, including a palliative care cell, and two safer custody cells.
2. The Board is satisfied that healthcare at Full Sutton is available equally to all prisoners. Medical assessment is made within 24 hours of reception. Outpatient health services, which are of an equivalent standard to those outside prison, are provided in clean and appropriate clinic rooms, which are fit for purpose, and allow patient confidentiality. Current waiting times for ophthalmology appointments are around 10 weeks and for dentistry, 6 weeks. Visits to external hospitals occur depending on medical need and have recently been observed to be carried out discretely, with dignity and respect.
3. Many prisoners have mental health problems. The GP services can prescribe psychological support, and assessments are undertaken by the mental health team using established screening assessment tools. Those prisoners who meet the criteria are followed up with a stepped care model of intervention, and IAPT (improving access to psychological therapies) intervention on a 1:1 or group basis. The Board has observed good and caring interventions by both medical and mental health staff in very complex and stressful situations.
4. The medical teams, both the Primary Care Team and Integrated Mental Health and Recovery team, which deals with drug treatment, substance misuse and mental health recovery, have been very stretched during the year with staff working additional hours to ensure coverage. Primary care staff have been hard to recruit, and security clearance procedures are very lengthy, exacerbating an already difficult problem. An increase in the number of ACCTs opened because of self-harm, and the profile of prisoners now being accommodated Full Sutton, has led to additional resource and time pressures on the mental health team.
5. A dedicated dialysis unit within the healthcare centre, is no longer in use, mainly due to the inability to recruit staff.
6. For prisoners with learning disabilities or head injuries, information relating to their identified needs and preferences is documented in a 'passport' which is held by the prisoner and can be used when undergoing assessment or other interventions, to help communication and ensure relevant information on the prisoner's circumstances and needs is readily available.
7. Full Sutton supports older prisoners well. At present, around 77 prisoners (about 14%) are over 60. An Older Prisoners Group provides weekly activities and has the services of the mental health nurse. Health and welfare assessments have been carried out and appropriate services identified as a result. Influenza vaccination, bowel screening and abdominal aortic aneurysm screening has been offered, along with monthly weight checks and blood pressure checks where necessary. Wellbeing is encouraged through social sessions, games, and the use of fitness equipment. A 'walking back to fitness' session takes place on the outside all weather field with simulated walks e.g. "John O Groats to Lands End" with prisoners calculating distances to be walked around the field. This activity has proved to be so popular that an extra session now takes place. Prisoners report that they feel fitter, healthier and are losing weight.
8. The prison has established appropriate arrangements with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council for the provision of social care. Prisoners' needs are assessed by a social worker

and it is anticipated that, if required, a register of official wing carers could be trained to offer support. To date, prisoners who qualify for social support, have declined it.

9. A further 32 prisoners (about 6%) are aged between 55-60. Action has been taken to try to ensure they participate in an annual health and welfare assessment.
10. Prison staff have been provided with mental health awareness training and some staff have undertaken Mental Health First Aid training. The prison takes a positive approach to staff wellbeing, and has run well-being fairs, yoga courses, and acupuncture sessions. Staff have also been offered information regarding their psychological wellbeing, mindfulness and resilience, and have access to the onsite gym.

9 EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Despite a number of staff losses and falling enrolment in recent months, the education department achieved a 94% course completion rate during the last academic year, a two percent improvement on the previous year. Three hundred and forty-four men undertook a range of courses and learning modules. Retention rates, at 97%, represent a slight decrease (of 2%) on those of last year.
2. The education department continues to place emphasis on certificated courses. However, in recent months, there has been a renewed emphasis on offering and encouraging men to take up a range of uncertificated courses, some with a therapeutic element. The art class and workshop continue to be popular. A life skills course, a craft club and the over-55 cookery class has led to a small improvement in motivation and recruitment. Prison mentors have been actively encouraging prisoners to take up these courses. The Board welcomes these developments. However, given the long sentences being served by many Full Sutton prisoners, there is a continued need to develop stimulating, continuous and therapeutic forms of education and activities.
3. There has been slow progress in developing the planned 'virtual campus' which is not yet up and running. Although information and resources are slowly being added, the Open University site and resources are still lacking.
4. IT classes are usually well attended. However, much of the software and IT equipment is more than ten years out of date and has not been properly maintained. An interactive whiteboard, has been awaiting repair for over 18 months. The IMB has been advised that the repair or replacement of equipment is the responsibility of the learning provider, NOVUS. However, NOVUS has no immediate plans to update the equipment in Full Sutton because of budget constraints.
5. The Board has raised these issues with the Director of Learning and was advised that given the long-term nature of many Full Sutton prisoners, the current materials and IT equipment are considered adequate for their needs. The Board does not support this view. It has been agreed that it would be useful to have at least one or two machines that were more up to date, and therefore more useful to help those prisoners who are planning for release.
6. The Education contract is due for renewal early next year, the tendering process beginning at the end of January 2018. Under the new contracts, the core subjects (Maths, English and IT) will remain as a key provision but the governor will have some discretion over the supply and duration of other subjects. No figures are yet available, and it is not yet clear how much this will impact provision. The IMB hopes that the development of more stimulating and therapeutic courses will be considered, along with the need for better maintenance and a realistic program for continuous updating of equipment and resources.
7. The Board is satisfied that prisoners normally have daily access to an outside exercise area, and can either access cardiovascular exercise machines, or attend the main gym, where there is a range of exercise and weight machines. There has been some delay in repairing machines and some equipment is in need of replacing.
8. The prison promotes prisoner physical and psychological wellbeing with information posters displayed throughout the prison. Planned support was offered to encourage smoking cessation within the prison population prior to the prison becoming smoke free in September 2017. Prior to this date, prisoners who smoked tobacco, were offered support to stop smoking. Most prisoners accepted the change and have taken the opportunity to stop smoking or have transitioned to using the vaping units.

10 WORK, VOCATIONAL TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT

1. Workshops achieved an attendance rate of 87.25% of target hours (around the same as last year). Of the 536 prisoners currently held at Full Sutton, 446 (83.2%) were engaged in purposeful activity; 22 (4.1%) were unemployed and 68 (12.6%) were not in employment due to either their location in the Segregation or Healthcare Units or were deemed unsuitable for employment following risk assessment. The Board made 17 monitoring visits to the workshops during the year.
2. Improvements have been made to the provision of meaningful work during the course of the year, and two workshops that provided little meaningful work for prisoners have been successfully replaced:
 - A new workshop has opened manufacturing camouflage netting for the MOD. The workshop has expanded since it first opened so that it can produce larger nets. Prisoners enjoy the work here, and the nature of the product being manufactured requires teamwork and precise working and a healthy competitive spirit has developed in the workshop.
 - In November, another workshop was converted to become a bicycle repair workshop, repairing and refurbishing bicycles for a Hull Based Charity, the Margaret Cary Foundation
3. Other workshops continue to function well:
 - Textiles: The textiles workshops make prison shirts, sweatshirts, joggers and rip-proof suits. The workshops are well attended and there is generally sufficient work to do. Prisoners learn new skills and appear to enjoy the work offered by these workshops, although some tasks are very repetitive. There is the potential for the prison to obtain additional embroidery contracts if new, updated machines are purchased. Previous intentions to purchase embroidery machines reported by the Board in 2016 have not come to fruition and the Board remains of the view that this should be pursued.
 - DHL: This is a busy and popular workshop, operating 9 sessions per week providing sundry order items to both Full Sutton and other prisons. Prisoners have to work accurately, (some in supervisory roles or quality control roles), and have the opportunity to experience working in picking, packing and despatch. DHL also undertakes to guarantee any ex-prisoner who has worked in this workshop an interview for a vacancy in a DHL depot in the future.
 - Industrial cleaning: This workshop teaches the basics of cleaning and hygiene practices to prepare prisoners for employment in a variety of wing cleaning jobs, and so fulfils an important role in the life of the prison. Many of the prison wing cleaners have attended this course and gained the qualification which results from its completion. A follow-on course in bio-hazard cleaning is currently planned for early 2018 to develop prisoners' skills further.
4. Some workshops are less successful in meeting the aim of meaningful work:
 - The contract services workshop assembles pens and ear plugs for a private company. The work is repetitive and boring and cannot be classed as meaningful. The workflow is irregular (governed by the orders the prisons receives) and there have been significant periods of low or non-activity this year.
 - The Braille workshop transcribes books into Braille for individual customers as well as providing a forum for prisoners to learn Braille to RNIB standards. However, there is a declining market for Braille transcription and the RNIB is also scaling back its

learner course, and so the workshop is at risk. While the workshop also prints and designs posters and other similar publications for display on noticeboards around the prison, thought needs to be given to how this workshop should be developed or replaced.

5. During the reporting period the prison amended the Pay Policy, abolishing previously existing guaranteed bonus payments for enhanced IEP prisoners, and reducing hourly pay rates for Basic IEP prisoners. This aimed to both encourage more prisoners to engage in work and /or meaningful activity to earn their weekly wage and, in the case of Basic IEP prisoners, to give them an incentive to move towards Standard or Enhanced IEP Status, so increasing their earnings potential. The Board was consulted during the draft discussion stage of its implementation by the prison, and the change was handled appropriately and without problem.

11. RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

1. Full Sutton houses predominantly long-term prisoners, including a significant number of serious sex offenders and, as a result, few are released directly from the prison to the outside community. Resettlement therefore largely takes the form of sentence planning to encourage interventions allowing offenders to acknowledge their offences and address the risks of future offending. Such work supports prisoners to progress to lower category establishments and continue their rehabilitation. This sentence planning is not a straightforward task given the increasing numbers within Full Sutton of difficult men with complex needs, and it provides a continuing challenge to officers working as Offender Supervisors.
2. Although well-structured procedures are in place for both sentence planning and re-categorisation reviews, the effectiveness of the Offender Management Unit (OMU) has been made more difficult this year by resource pressures which have, in the Board's opinion, prevented some Offender Supervisors from fully engaging with offenders. These pressures have led to a focus on the completion of the sentence planning process at the expense of building meaningful relationships with the men. A dual-role model of part-time offender supervisors who were also supervising officers on the wings was in effect throughout almost all of the reporting period. This had the benefit of providing ongoing and informal contact between offenders and Offender Supervisors, and gave opportunities to observe day-to-day behaviour, but it was susceptible to cuts when staff shortages required officers to be deployed elsewhere within the prison.
3. Until the introduction of the new Offender Management in Custody model (see below), OMU management were reporting that close to 50% of allocated Offender Supervisor time was regularly being lost to other prison duties. As a result, the OMU function prioritised re-categorisation and OASys (Offender Assessment System) reviews over reviews of sentence plans, and the IMB has seen evidence of cases where sentence plans have not been reviewed in the appropriate timescale. The IMB has dealt with 14 applications relating to sentence planning in the reporting period, around half of which related to difficulties in gaining access to the Offender Supervisor or delays in updating sentence plans.
4. Early in the reporting period the OMU arranged Drop in Sessions to allow offenders to raise sentence planning concerns with the OMU Custody Manager (CM). The Board welcomed this measure as a way of increasing contact between offenders and the OMU function. Although it appears that few prisoners took advantage of these formal sessions, the Board is satisfied that prisoners, particularly those in the Segregation Unit, were also able to request and receive ad-hoc visits from the OMU CM to discuss issues of concern.
5. A further two IMB applications concerning sentence planning came from offenders who, having actively engaged with their offender supervisor in the sentence planning process, felt unfairly treated when the offender supervisor's recommendations were rejected by the OMU Governor. Although the Board accepts that the Governor reasonably rejected the proposals made, it is concerned that the process creates expectations in offenders which may be dashed with no substantive opportunity for the offender to challenge the Governor's decision.
6. At the very end of the IMB reporting period, as a result of the new Offender Management in Custody Model, Full Sutton changed the provision of its offender management services. The creation of a single hub of eight Offender Supervisors located within the OMU function, the greater use of custodial Probation Officers to act as Offender Supervisors for higher risk prisoners, and the introduction of the new key worker scheme for all prisoners, is intended to provide an increased emphasis on effective sentence planning and more meaningful

engagement with offenders in developing progression plans. The IMB will monitor the implementation and development of this new model in the coming year.

IPP prisoners

7. At the end of the reporting period there were 30 IPP prisoners at Full Sutton which is a 45% reduction in the number in the previous year. Of the current IPP prisoners, 24 (80%) are over-tariff, which is higher than last year, but marginally lower than the corresponding national figure of 83%. As the proportion of IPP offenders decreases, it is inevitable that the proportion of those remaining in prison who are over-tariff will increase. However, the Board notes that there is little evidence that the recommendations of HM Inspectorate of Prisons, *Unintended consequences: Finding a way forward for prisoners serving sentences of imprisonment for public protection* (November 2016) have been acted upon within Full Sutton. HM Inspectorate of Prisons took the view that large numbers of IPP prisoners are continuing to be held inappropriately within the prison system and made recommendations to ensure that they can be better supported to achieve release. In the context of the HMIP recommendations to (as then) NOMS we are of the view that:
 - There have been no efforts to prioritise access to offender supervisors for IPP prisoners. Indeed, we have dealt with one application from an IPP prisoner with an imminent parole hearing who struggled to speak with his offender supervisor despite frequent requests.
 - Given that Full Sutton houses some IPP prisoners who are deemed the most difficult to engage with, and who are also considerably over their tariff, there has been no consideration of the more specialist provision or enhanced offender management casework process for IPP prisoners that HMIP recommended.
 - There is no evidence that the prison has taken action to specifically track the progress of IPP prisoners in gaining access to Offending Behaviour programmes as we suggested in our last Annual Report.

C Section – Work of Board

The number of members continues to be well below complement. This has been the case for several years. During 2017, while three new members joined the board, three also left, so the number of active members remains at eight. A recruitment campaign, held in March 2017, resulted in three successful candidates, one of whom subsequently withdrew his application, and two of whom are still (as at January 2018) going through the lengthy Counter Terrorism Clearance and formal appointment processes. A further recruitment campaign will take place in 2018.

Despite the above, the Board has continued to function well. The Board continues to ensure monitoring takes place weekly in units where the men are on restricted regimes that is, the Segregation Unit, the Close Supervision Centre (CSC), the First Unit, and Health Centre inpatients. Members attend the majority of Rule 45/46 boards, as well as the monthly reviews of men in the CSC, and the fortnightly reviews which are undertaken of men in First Unit. The Board has visited all areas of the prison at times when they are in use by prisoners, including at weekends, during association, and at meal times, and has monitored searching arrangements and visits. Members have also been able to attend most of the meetings which deal with the condition and treatment of prisoners, including SMARG, MCBS, VRS and Suicide Prevention meetings, as well as the meetings of the Prisoner Council, the Equalities Action Group and Forum. Other relevant meetings are attended when possible. Board members also regularly attend ACCT reviews (of those at risk of self-harm). The timeliness of dealing with applications to the Board has improved, and there is no longer any delay in meeting prisoners or examining their applications.

The Board has had a full training programme during the year including sessions on the ACCT review process, the role of Offender Supervisors, and the work of the Samaritans in the prison. Members have also undergone training in understanding radicalisation, radical criminal culture, and Islam in readiness for the opening of the Separation Centre in 2018.

The Board has managed to achieve the above through: the willingness of its members to give their time flexibly according to what needs to be done; a professional approach to monitoring, to relationships with staff and within the Board; good team work; and timely communication.

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended Complement of Board Members	17
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	8
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	8
Total number of visits to the Establishment	493
Total number of segregation reviews attended	625

Section - Applications

Applications to the IMB 2017

Code	Subject	Reporting Year 2016	Reporting Year 2017
A	Accommodation Including laundry, clothing, ablutions	2	10
B	Discipline including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	32	30
C	Equality	6	2
D	Purposeful Activity including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	21	12
E1	Letters, visits, phones, public protection restrictions	17	27
E2	Finance including pay, private monies, spends	12	10
F	Food and kitchens	6	4
G	Health including physical, mental, social care	12	24
H1	Property within this establishment	29	22
H2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	21	45
H3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	2	1
I	Sentence management including HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-categorisation	24	22
J	Staff/prisoner concerns including bullying	41	20
K	Transfers	12	21
O	Other	8	25
	Total number of IMB applications	245	275

The total number of applications to the IMB has increased by 30 possibly due to a more accurate method of recording. Attention should be drawn to the marked increase in applications due to difficulties experienced in transferring property from other establishments. This problem has continued to grow as the year has progressed.