



Annual Report
of the
Independent Monitoring Board

at

HMP Lancaster Farms

for reporting Year
(1 February 2017 to 31 January 2018)

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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.

Main judgements

Overall the Board considers that Lancaster Farms is a well-managed prison which is responsive to comments made by the Board and generally provides a safe environment for prisoners in which, to a large extent, they are treated fairly and humanely.

Are prisoners treated fairly?

On the whole prisoners are treated fairly in this establishment – with a considerable level of care and attention being given to the needs of protected characteristic groups by staff. Prisoners are able to benefit from the existence of a First Night Unit (FNU), adjudications achieve a proper balance between care and punishment and Care and Separation Unit (CSU) reviews are fairly conducted. However, issues in relation to fairness of treatment are raised by the use of FNU as an overspill place for the CSU (6.9) and delays and difficulties connected to lost, stolen or damaged prisoners' in-possession property when prisoners are moved from other prisons to Lancaster Farms (7.8).

Are prisoners treated humanely?

Generally prisoners are treated humanely- they are able to serve their time in reasonable safety and are treated with an appropriate degree of respect and decency. Those segregated are appropriately treated with segregation reviews operating effectively. All prisoners benefit from the modern and reasonably well-maintained and campus-like premises and they have reasonable access to healthcare services and to an expanding, but still not complete, range of purposeful activities. However, concerns in relation to humane treatment are raised by the often lengthy use of CSU for own protection prisoners (6.5), the bleak and indecent nature of the exercise yards in the CSU (6.7, noted last year), the increasing use of double cells (7.5) and lunch that has to be eaten in (even double) cells with unscreened toilets (7.6, also noted last year).

Are prisoners prepared well for their release?

Prisoners are, to a significant extent, offered preparation for their release with contributions coming from many sources including education, work, programmes and the operation of the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) deploying Shelter. However, issues in relation to resettlement are raised concerning the continuing lack of robust engagement with families, prisoners continuing to be transferred to Lancaster Farms with less than 12 weeks to serve, difficulties of establishing robust release plans for prisoners from other areas (11.2) and lack of family visit provision, specifically provision for children in the Visits Hall (11.7).

Main Areas for Development

TO THE MINISTER

7.8 The issue of lost, damaged or stolen prisoners' in-possession property needs attention on more than a case-by-case and prison-by-prison basis.

TO THE PRISON SERVICE/TO THE GOVERNOR

4.6 Difficulties with prisoners coming from HMP Forest Bank without medication need to be urgently addressed.

6.7 The external exercise yards for the CSU require considerable, long-awaited improvement to provide a decent experience for unit prisoners.

7.6 Further serious consideration should be given to allow the midday meal to be eaten out of cell, thus ensuring that prisoners are treated with greater decency.

TO THE GOVERNOR

4.5 The routine use of the FNU as a place to house overspill prisoners from the CSU (also referred to in 6.9 and 7.7) needs to be reviewed. If retained then a record needs to be made and displayed in the CSU of all relevant segregated prisoners held on the CSU or elsewhere.

7.1/10.7/11.4/11.10 In the light of the recent appropriate move towards IMB Annual Reports being more firmly based on a variety of evidence, information sharing protocols and procedures need to be agreed between the Board and the prison covering, amongst other matters, adjudications, purposeful activity and resettlement.

7.9 The operation of the Offender Management Unit (OMU) and delays in dealing with complaints need careful monitoring in order to ensure that they contribute to effective staff prisoner communications.

11.2 A number of the issues raised in the 2017 IMB report relevant to resettlement have not been resolved and need attention. These include lack of robust engagement with families, prisoners continuing to be transferred to Lancaster Farms with less than 12 weeks to serve and difficulties in establishing robust release plans for prisoners from other areas.

11.7 Better provision for children in the Visits Hall needs to be made including making a crèche available for mid-week visits and improvement in suitable play equipment.

Improvements from last year

A refreshment break has been introduced for the classroom sessions.

An all-prison response has been made to reducing the purposeful activity gap.

Commissioners were made aware of the functional effects on Healthcare of provider transition and steps taken to minimise disruption during the tendering process and contract transfer.

A review of the OMU operation was carried out and the unit re-organised.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

HMP Lancaster Farms is a Category C Resettlement prison, currently with accommodation for 560 adult male prisoners. It is a modern prison with four main residential blocks each divided into two wings. Coniston houses the substance misuse recovery unit and other prisoners are held in Derwent, Windermere and Buttermere units. HMP Lancaster Farms benefits from having a large open central area with grass and flowerbeds, large easily-surveilled wing communal spaces and buildings that are reasonably modern and generally in a good state of repair. The majority of wing accommodation is in single cells although the number of double cells with bunk beds has recently been expanded in response to pressures within the prison estate. There will be, in the near future, four cells specially adapted for prisoners with disability. There is only one gated cell. The residential units are situated around a central garden area and all communal facilities, healthcare, education, library, workshops, chapel, gymnasium and kitchen are easily accessible from this area.

The Care and Separation Unit, Ullswater, holds 12 prisoners. Accommodation is provided in single cells with five of the cells designated as 'safer cells,' two have CCTV installed and there are, in addition, two special cells.

Healthcare is provided by 'Spectrum' Community Health CIC. Spectrum also provides the substance misuse service, with the mental health services sub-contracted to Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys Foundation Trust and pharmacy services being managed in-house. Rehabilitation services are provided by Sodexo Justice Services and Purple Futures, with both companies contracting Shelter to deliver resettlement. Food is prepared in the contracted out kitchen and transported to the wings in heated trolleys. The prison maintenance contract was awarded to Amey PLC. The prison provides some community engagement through the well-attended School Careers session, which involves five local sixth-forms as well as a new collaboration between the University of Lancaster and the prison.

Evidence sections 4 – 11

4. SAFETY

4.1 Safety is a key priority at Lancaster Farms. There are quarterly Safer Custody and Violence Reduction Meetings attended by Healthcare representatives and Samaritans in addition to relevant prison staff.

4.2 The scope of violence reduction training provided as part of the staff induction package has widened to allow more in-depth discussion of violence and its causes. New members of the IMB who attended this training have found it useful and commented positively about its delivery.

4.3 Reception is staffed by experienced officers who receive prisoners in a professional and positive manner. Care is taken over property management resulting in a low level of complaints about property loss within Lancaster Farms itself (but see 7.8 below).

4.4 Prisoners are admitted to a FNU where induction is carried out by prisoner Reception Orderlies. Prisoners received Mondays to Thursdays are transferred the following day to the wings but there can be delays in this arrangement for Friday arrivals.

4.5 The IMB have noted prisoners from other locations are sometimes placed on the FNU. Both staff and Reception orderlies have told the IMB this has an impact on the function and ethos of the wing as the prisoners located there usually have additional needs requiring staff attention and they do not provide a true representation of the Lancaster Farms population.

4.6 There are difficulties with prisoners coming from HMP Forest Bank without medication. This establishment routinely transfers to Lancaster Farms on a Friday and has a policy which does not allow prisoners to travel with their own medication. If medication is not stocked at Lancaster Farms prisoners may be without medication for a period. On one occasion a prisoner had to be taken to the local hospital for treatment as a result of this arrangement.

4.7 Our monitoring of Assessment, Care in Custody and Treatment procedures (ACCT) suggests that procedures are adhered to and that the needs of vulnerable prisoners are carefully considered.

4.8 Self isolation is often related to prisoners accumulating debts, so a scheme of in-cell employment has been introduced to allow prisoners to earn wages and pay off their debts.

4.9 Violence reduction is currently managed through the Challenge Support and Intervention Package. Additional measures to combat violent behaviour introduced in the reporting period include Five Minute Intervention training and use of body worn cameras.

4.10 Governor's reports during the reporting period indicated that there was a high level of substance misuse at Lancaster Farms and measures were introduced to reduce this, and have had some success. These included increased physical security around the perimeter to reduce throw overs and use of drones. Cooperation with the local police has led to arrests of individuals attempting to bring drugs into the prison, dog searches are regularly used and a high level of awareness has led to intelligence-led confiscation of drugs.

4.11 One wing is to be designated as a Recovery Wing. The implementation has in part been delayed by the insolvency of the Substance Misuse provider but the prison and provider are now in the process of identifying suitable residents. Due to the size of the wing some of the

residents will not be part of the Recovery Programme but will be expected to sign a compact and adhere to the principles of the programme.

4.12 There has been one death in custody during the reporting period.

5. EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS

5.1 The prison is required to care for 'protected characteristic groups' which are currently - age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage/civil partnership, pregnancy, race, religion/belief, sex and sexual orientation.

5.2 The Equality Action Group meeting attended was well-conducted.

5.3 Not all of these protected characteristic groups are evident in the prison population at Lancaster Farms but a considerable level of care and attention is given to the needs of the various groups by Safer Custody, Chaplaincy and other prisoners.

5.4 Although the prison does not have a self-identified transgender prisoner at the moment, thought has already been given as to how the prison would implement the national policy when it is necessary.

5.5 In January 2018 the Lancaster Farms prison population could be categorised into approximately 25 religious registration categories, the majority being "Nil" with Roman Catholic being next (145 prisoners), then Church of England and Muslim (114 and 62 prisoners respectively). Some of the smallest religious groups present are Jewish, Buddhist, Mormon and Pagan. It is impressive that the Chaplaincy seeks (and usually are able to provide) outside representatives of these religions. Furthermore, the prison ensures the incense required by some religious groups is made available for purchase using a special order form.

5.6 Prisoner Forums have been re-instated from December 2017 and they now include a Foreign National (FN) forum. There were 14 FN prisoners in October 2017.

5.7 Between five to seven Discrimination Incident Reporting Forms are submitted per month, with a slight increase in the final quarter of 2017. They are dealt with in a timely manner and the Deputy Governor has instituted quality control checks.

5.8 There were 115 prisoners with self-declared disabilities in the prison in October 2017. The IMB Annual Report last year stated that a further three low-mobility cells were planned and we are pleased that these are nearing completion on the three remaining residential wings.

5.9 There have been no applications from prisoners concerned with 'Equality and Fairness' out of a total of 149 IMB applications received during the reporting period.

6. SEGREGATION/CARE AND SEPARATION UNIT

6.1 Regular, at least once weekly, IMB visits reveal that the CSU is usually full to capacity (and sometimes overflows – see 6.9 below) but despite this staff on the unit have good relationships with the prisoners some of whom are vulnerable and/or volatile. Staff run the unit with fairness, humanity, efficiency and patience.

6.2 Regular visits by IMB members also show that despite the often frenetic level of activity due to the unit being full most of the time and busy with adjudications and reviews, staff deliver the necessarily restricted regime of a unit like this, ensuring that prisoners receive daily showers, phone calls and time in the fresh air.

6.3 IMB observation of the unit and of incidents show that de-escalation techniques continue to be used leading to special cells being rarely used and then only for short periods.

6.4 Board members have found that, when they have been able to attend reviews during the reporting period (but see 6.8 below), they are conducted in an appropriate manner and are attended by relevant staff. Similarly, adjudications attended by IMB members reveal a proper balance between taking regard of the welfare of the prisoner and the maintenance of good order and discipline. Observations reveal that adjudications are conducted fairly and humanely.

6.5 Analysis of the unit records and Governor's reports reveals that, regrettably, a significant proportion of prisoners (at least 33%) continue to be held for lengthy periods on the CSU for their own protection (now termed self-isolation), despite the welcome attempts to deal with the matter in an alternative manner, by reducing violence and bullying. Such self-isolating prisoners still have only limited opportunities for purposeful activity while on the CSU although unit officers facilitate access to reading materials and, where appropriate, radios or other in-cell occupation. An initiative has been recently introduced, to provide self-isolators with improved in-cell work and structured opportunities to visit the gym (see 9.6), the full impact of which has not yet been felt.

6.6 Some prisoners on ACCTs are held on the CSU (IMB analysis of CSU records suggests about 15% of all such CSU prisoners are on ACCTs). The reasons for placement on the CSU are recorded in the ACCT documentation and regularly reviewed. A review of ACCT documents throughout the prison by IMB members during the reporting period revealed that appropriate attention was being taken to procedure and detail.

6.7 Regular IMB scrutiny of the five CSU external exercise enclosures reveals that one yard continues to be unusable due to bird excrement, and that the other four yards, although recently cleaned, remain unimproved in the ways indicated in the Minister's response to the 2017 IMB Annual Report, namely wall murals for each exercise yard, the placement of shrubs and garden plants and the installation of 'some physical exercise equipment' (2017:5). Consequently the environment remains extremely bleak with no opportunity for exercise except pacing around the perimeter fence. This is not a decent environment and is in marked contrast with the good quality regime provided inside the CSU itself.

6.8 Improved scheduling of reviews, with the aim of making them more accessible to IMB members, has so far proved elusive.

6.9 A tendency, only recently noted, to hold overspill prisoners from the CSU on the adjacent FNU is regrettable given that this is potentially detrimental to both FNU and CSU prisoners. It also means that, until this was discovered, IMB members were unable to exercise their proper role in talking with all segregated prisoners.

7. ACCOMMODATION (including communication)

7.1 The smoking ban came into force on 16th October, 2017 and IMB observation indicates that it has been effectively and humanely handled and consequently minimum disruption has been associated with this significant change. However, the recent fire caused by a prisoner using exposed wires from a kettle to light a wick in a cell is of concern. The activity focused around dealing with smoking cessation has been, during the reporting period, productively re-focused around healthy living and wellbeing. The Board considers that it would be helpful if statistics on adjudications are routinely provided by the prison.

7.2 Wing exercise yards have been improved with the installation of exercise equipment (with the exception of the CSU), although their use has been restricted by muddy conditions.

7.3 Work has now been completed on fences around Derwent and Coniston making them more secure.

7.4 For most of the reporting period the food provided for prisoners has not been the source of regular prisoner complaint as shown by the wing 'Food Books' and IMB applications (only 3% of applications concerned food). However, towards the end of the reporting period some informal complaints were logged by Board members. This raises concern that recent increases in general food prices (3.90% per annum according to the ONS 2017) are making it difficult to keep to the previous high standard attained in this area taking into account that the amount spent, £2.02 per prisoner per day (NOMS Response to FOI Request 96015 2015), appears to have not been increased since 2015.

7.5 Pressures within the prison estate have led to an increase in the operational capacity at HMP Lancaster Farms from 549 to 560 (Governor's Reports March and April 2017). To accommodate this more single cells have been converted to double occupancy, with approximately one quarter of prisoners now being accommodated in this way. Members of the Board have grave reservations about double cell provision in principle, but especially where the change has been effected by the conversion of single cells to double cells simply by adding bunkbeds as it raises important decency issues, which are exacerbated in the context of 7.6 below.

7.6 Midday meals continue to be eaten 'in cell' with unscreened toilet facilities and thus it is expected that the promise made (Minister's Response to the IMB Annual Report 2017:5) to consider enabling prisoners to eat their lunch out of cell will be treated with due seriousness. It is not a sign of a decent regime that this practice routinely occurs. This matter is made more urgent with the issue noted at 7.5 above.

7.7 The induction unit on Coniston 1 was closed in spring 2017 but a First Night Unit was re-introduced in October 2017. IMB observation has established that this has not been without difficulties connected to continuity of staffing and lack of clarity of the staff role, although significant attempts to deal with both of these issues have been made and progress has been made. The FNU has also been potentially detrimentally affected by its use as an overspill facility for the CSU.

7.8 Property-related complaints still figure highly in prisoners' applications to the IMB (26% of all such applications in the reporting period), most (31/38) of those are concerned with property allegedly lost in transit from previous prisons. This is a long-standing issue that leads to a range of negative prisoner reactions, wastes prison staff time and leads to compensation payments to prisoners. It thus requires a response on more than a case-by-case or prison-by-prison basis, a matter that has been noted variously by the Prisons and

Probation Ombudsman (PPO) (2014), the IMB Prisoners' Property Investigations Group (2015) and, most recently, by the PPO Annual Report when they stated that '*... it is really time for the Prison and Probation Service, as a whole, to get a grip on the way prisoners' property is managed*' (2017:53).

7.9 The problems with the OMU during the reporting period, delays dealing with complaints, as revealed by the number of sentence-related applications to the IMB and applications about delays in replies to complaints, as well as many concerned with lost property as noted above, have detracted from effective communication with prisoners. The OMU was reorganised towards the end of the reporting period.

8. HEALTHCARE (including mental health and social care)

8.1 There is a close working relationship between the prison and health services. The Local Health Delivery Board meets quarterly and is chaired by the Prison Governor with attendance from a commissioner representative from NHS England.

8.2 The same provider is responsible for Healthcare and Substance Misuse, allowing for closer integration of services and record systems.

8.3 On reception all prisoners are seen by Healthcare and a member of the Mental Health team. Revised arrangements for prisoners attending appointments at the Healthcare Unit have reduced the numbers at one time in the waiting area with fewer incidents. There have been no complaints about Healthcare staff attitudes in the last three months and they have received three compliments.

8.4 General practitioners attend the prison daily Monday to Friday and the waiting time for an appointment is currently seven days. The service is staffed by locum doctors but problems with lack of continuity have been reduced by regular locums and guidelines for treatment. Previous levels of complaint to the IMB relating to changes in medication have reduced as a result.

8.5 Lack of dental services due to staff resignations and equipment failure were of concern to the IMB in the late autumn 2017, with an increase in applications to the IMB and a doubling in Healthcare complaints. These issues have now been dealt with and the waiting time for a routine dental appointment is now 11 weeks. Healthcare complaints have now reduced to a baseline of around 30 per month.

8.6 The Mental Health In-reach Team are fully staffed and collaborating with other disciplines, notably Substance Misuse services, allowing them to focus on prisoners with mental illness.

8.7 The prison does not have access to a Clinical Psychologist but is allocated one day a week from a counsellor and recently a specialist trauma counsellor commenced working in the prison once a week.

8.8 Staff have been trained in preparation for prisoners with social care needs once the current building programme to provide a disabled access cell on each wing is completed.

8.9 Prisoners are actively encouraged to engage in lifestyle changes to promote their health and wellbeing. A Health and Wellbeing group has been established chaired by the Prison Governor and attended by representatives from all wings who actively participate. The meeting is used to disseminate information about planned developments and to elicit prisoner ideas on future strategies.

8.9 National protocols lead to ambulances being called when any prisoner collapses prior to assessment by an internal healthcare professional. As the majority are a result of substance misuse the need for specialist intervention or transfer to hospital is low. Of 82 "collapses" at Lancaster Farms 8 were transferred to hospital and in 70% of cases the ambulance was not required and sent away.

9. EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

9.1 Novus continues to make a full contribution to the robust quality assurance processes operated by the Quality Improvement Group.

9.2 Novus has provided 60% of activity capacity, some of which has been based on new courses. They have to some degree compensated for loss of activities in other areas e.g. the termination of 'Intelling' contract and delays in Horticulture.

9.3 Novus classes achieve a commendable attendance rate of 75%.

9.4 Higher Education and local community engagement is being expanded in several areas including with the University of Lancaster, the Criminal Justice awareness / career day for sixth form students and teachers and Open University courses. The University of Lancaster programme is for students and prisoners. Board members have observed this course occurring and briefly sat in on sessions. The Criminal Justice awareness / career day for sixth form students and teacher is an annual event, organised on a voluntary basis by a member of staff and is, we understand, the only one of its type in England and Wales. Both of these programmes are initiatives by Governor and staff and we believe are to be commended.

9.5 There are currently 10 prisoners undertaking Open University modules, but the future of this programme may be affected by the termination of the National Careers Service contract.

9.6 IMB observations, combined with an examination of the excellent QIG documentation, reveal that the Library continues to provide a good, well-received service and the gym remains popular, offers a number of successful courses as well as providing special sessions for self-isolating prisoners (see also 6.5 above).

9.7 In the previous year we commented that there were insufficient links with employers. The situation has improved. Novus has appointed a team leader with responsibility for providing opportunities for prisoners to gain, before release, Employment Passports (for Painting and Decorating and Storekeeping) and Enterprise Passports (for the self-employed). Apprenticeship days are also arranged.

9.8 We have commented for several years that classroom sessions are far too long without any break. We are pleased that "Brew Breaks" have now been arranged for prisoners in classrooms based on a trolley service.

9.9 IMB observation of QIG meetings indicates that more attention has been given to the educational needs of a diverse prison population.

9.10 Novus data reveal that class cancellations are now much reduced over previous years with 3.7% of cancellations being due to Novus and 6.3% because of prison operational issues.

10. WORK, VOCATIONAL TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT

10.1 Prison industries at Lancaster Farms include “Recycling Lives”, Farms & Gardens and the Waste Management Unit.

10.2 A notable achievement this year was the completion of the new workshop development building at the end of 2017. This will provide approximately 30 more work places at an enhanced educational level (Level 2).

10.3 There have been a few setbacks, such as the termination of the ‘Intelling’ call centre, even though this provision was well received by prisoners. Delays in the horticulture project mean that a further 30 work spaces will only become available later in 2018.

10.4 The opening of a small packaging operation has been useful for prisoners finding it difficult to access normal regime facilities. Board members have witnessed this being popular with prisoners.

10.5 The Good Greener on the Outside for Prisons project has shown benefits during the year particularly for helping older/disabled and vulnerable in-cell prisoners through the use of planter boxes which can be placed in the open air by red-banded prisoners.

10.6 The prison is actively seeking to develop new projects including the building of wooden camping huts and refurbishing equipment for a major retailer.

10.7 Overall, purposeful activity statistics supplied by the prison reveal that there is an increasingly reduced activity gap and that in the near future some 90% of the prison population will have access to purposeful activity at least on a part-time basis. The Board considers that it would be helpful if statistics on this matter are routinely provided by the prison.

11. RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

11.1 Pathways to Reducing Re-offending are coordinated through a bi-monthly Reducing Reoffending meeting attended by the Heads of pathways.

11.2 A number of the issues raised in the 2017 IMB report have not been resolved and although plans are in place to address them they will be subject to ongoing scrutiny from the Board (see section 2 of this report).

11.3 The IMB have received a significant number of applications relating to re-categorisation and Home Detention Curfew (HDC) and have noted periodic backlogs in dealing with these. Contributory factors are non-completion of Offender System reports prior to moving to Lancaster Farms and staffing levels. The prison has made efforts to manage the situation and towards the end of 2017 there was a drop in the number of applications relating to the Offender Management Unit (OMU). The effect of new regulations for HDC introduced at the start of 2018 and a major reorganisation of Offender Management services will be closely monitored in the next reporting period.

11.4 Shelter act on behalf of the two local Community Rehabilitation Companies and have developed good community links. Shelter staff interview every prisoner on arrival to identify all resettlement needs and complete a resettlement plan, which includes housing requirements. Pre-release boards are held in the 12 weeks prior to a prisoner leaving prison to review their needs and ensure they have accommodation on release. A Peer Representative provides a valuable service advising on debt management and employment opportunities. The Board considers that it would be helpful if statistics on resettlement are routinely provided by the prison.

11.5 The pre-release process for prisoners not from the local areas is managed on an ad hoc basis and consumes additional resources liaising with external services.

11.5 A Children and Families Strategy was completed in November 2017 making a commitment to ensure the needs of prisoners and their families was an integral part of each Reducing Reoffending pathway.

11.6 The family pathway is overseen by the Prison Chaplaincy who have worked alongside Partners of Prisoners to maintain services in the Visitor Centre and Visits Hall pending a decision regarding the contract for visitor services.

11.7 Concerns were raised in the IMB's 2017 report regarding the lack of facilities for visitors in the prison visits hall. The tea bar has been temporarily staffed by the local Neuro Drop In Centre and the IMB have observed a high level of use since it reopened.

11.8 The IMB has noted a lack of provision for children in the Visits Hall. Volunteers have run a crèche at weekends but this has not been available for mid-week visits and there is a lack of suitable play equipment.

11.9 The Programmes team deliver Thinking Skills Programme and Resolve (anger management) accredited courses and have worked individually with prisoners to encourage engagement with courses. The team have engaged families in prisoner recognition ceremonies and have used prisoners who have successfully completed courses as positive role models.

11.10 Progress has been made to ensure prisoners are well prepared for release. In the final three months of the reporting period i.e. November 2017 – January 2018 of the 166 prisoners

released: 136 (82%) were released to settled accommodation; no prisoners were released into homelessness; and 92 (55%) had employment on release. In the period August 2017 – January 2018 84 prisoners applied for bank accounts and of these 73 were successful. The Board considers that it would be helpful if statistics on this matter are routinely provided by the prison.

Section C Work of Board

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended Complement of Board Members	15
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	6 (but 3 members resigned)
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	9 (and 6 new members were recruited)
Total number of visits to the Establishment	56
Total number of segregation reviews attended	27

Section D Applications

Code	Subject	Current reporting year	Previous reporting year
A	Accommodation including laundry, clothing, ablutions	4	7
B	Discipline including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	7	12
C	Equality	0	0
D	Purposeful Activity including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	4	2
E 1	Letters, visits, phones, public protection restrictions	1	6
E 2	Finance including pay, private monies, spends	1	1
F	Food and kitchens	4	4
G	Health including physical, mental, social care	20	29
H 1	Property within this establishment	31	48
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	6	10
H 3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	1	6
I	Sentence management including HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-categorisation	33	62
J	Staff/prisoner concerns including bullying	10	14
K	Transfers (+Miscellaneous)	5 (+22)	11(+14)
	Total number of IMB applications	149	226

