



Annual Report
of the
Independent Monitoring Board
at
HMP Lindholme

for reporting Year
1st February 2017 to 31st January 2018

Published
11 June 2018



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

Are prisoners treated fairly?

Overall, prisoners receive fair treatment (see Appendix 1, 3c, 3d, 4a, 4b, 7a). However, there are concerns over the large proportion of prisoners having links to organised crime (see Section 4) and the length of time some prisoners spend in Segregation (SEG) with the consequent problem of disruption (see Section 6). The procedures dealing with prisoners' complaints could be more speedily facilitated (see Section 5; Appendix 1, 9b).

Are prisoners treated humanely?

Prisoners are in general treated humanely. However, there are concerns about the quality of Health care and Mental Health care in terms of waiting times and access to the relevant practitioner (see Sections 8, D; Appendix 1, 6a, 6b, 6c). In addition, substance misuse and the ease in which drugs can be obtained are problem areas (see Sections 4, 8; Appendix 1, 4c).

Are prisoners prepared well for their release?

HMP Lindholme is a CAT C prison and not a designated Resettlement prison although a small number of prisoners are released each month. However, it is a Working/Training prison and, in this capacity, prepares prisoners for their release. Prisoners are given good opportunities to obtain work and employment (see Section 10; Appendix 1, 5a). Much of this employment provides transferable vocational qualifications (see Section 9). The transfers out for prisoners nearing completion of their sentences to a prison within their locality has been reduced to 3 months, and this must continue to be regarded as unsatisfactory (see Section 11).

Main Areas for Development

TO THE MINISTER

Will the Minister review the admission procedures for HMP Lindholme to ensure that the proportion of prisoners with links to organised crime is reduced to a similar proportion as in other establishments (see Section 4)?

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

Will the Prison Service review the procedures for the transfer of prisoners to a local prison to complete their sentences beyond the 3 months now in operation (see Section 11)?

TO THE GOVERNOR

Will the Governor monitor and ensure that the Healthcare provider adheres to the principles and practice stated in its successful application (see Section 8)?

How can the Complaints Procedure within the prison be made more effective (see Section 5)?

What steps can be taken to reduce the amount of time in the Segregation Unit (see Section 6)?

Will the Governor review the procedures in place with regard the transfer of property when a prisoner is moved between wings or from wing to the SEG (see Sections 7, D)?

Improvements

Comment was made in the last Report on the buildings and fabric of the prison. Major repair work has been done in the Bakery and it is now producing bread for surrounding establishments as well as meeting HMP Lindholme's needs. The Gymnasium has benefitted from an expenditure of £25,000 to improve its fabric. Staffing remains a problem in that experienced officers continue to leave or retire. However, the rate of retention has improved, and staffing levels have increased as a result of further recruitment. The effectiveness of the OMU in terms of sentence planning has benefitted from increased staffing to address previous problems, particularly that of the backlog.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

HMP Lindholme is a Category C Male Prison. It was designated as a Working Prison but, since November 2017, it has been re-designated as a Training Prison. It was opened in 1985 on the site of a former RAF Station. It occupies a very large area of approximately 128 acres close to the village of Hatfield Woodhouse, 10 miles to the east of Doncaster, South Yorkshire. It has a C.N.A. (Certified Normal Accommodation) of 924 and an O.C. (Operational Capacity) of 1010.

The establishment is a combination of buildings. A large number of former RAF buildings have been converted into Residential accommodation. Other former RAF buildings house: Administration including the Offender Management Unit and Security; Prisoners' Reception; Industrial Workshops; Education; Healthcare; Chaplaincy; and Library.

Modern Units have been built for: further cellular Residential accommodation; Segregation block; Visits Centre; Gymnasium; Bakery. A new Kitchen block was opened in 2012. A Reception area for prisoners' visitors is located outside the main gate.

The prison is in the public sector and the Prison Service is responsible for the operation of the establishment. There are two main service providers: NOVUS for Learning and Skills; provision for Health Care and Mental Health Care was contracted to Nottingham NHS Trust until August 2017 and, for the remainder of this reporting year, to Care UK.

4 SAFETY

Overall, prisoners felt safe in the prison (see Appendix 1, 4a) and they were treated with respect (see Appendix 1, 3d). However, a significant minority – over one third – were aware that victimisation, racism and bullying were present.

The previous Report made comment on the large proportion of prisoners designated for organised crime gang activities. This continued to be an issue in the current reporting year – between 17% and 20% of the prison population fell within this category, typically around 170 prisoners.

Prisoners' reception was reviewed by the Board over a period of two months as part of a national initiative from the Secretariat. It was found that most prisoner intake was from prisons a reasonable distance from HMP Lindholme. The process of reception was thorough with prisoners treated courteously (see Appendix 1, 2b). One drawback in the system was that Reception closes from 12.30 pm to 1.30 pm so prisoners arriving within that period were left in the van. However, the time of arrival can often be determined by factors outside the prison and in the arrangements between prisons.

New prisoners had an induction course on entry to the prison although Appendix 1, Question 2c, would indicate that not all prisoners received this – only three quarters of the prisoners interviewed acknowledged that they had had an induction course. As part of induction, an educational assessment was also carried out.

The number of ACCTs opened in the reporting period averaged 36 per month compared to 26 per month in the previous year. Board members check ACCT documentation weekly in SEG and when a Wing is visited on Rota. The procedures were found to operate effectively.

There were indications that the prison was less safe than in the previous reporting year.

Incidents of self-harm increased. The monthly average of incidents was 44 in this reporting year, with September being exceptionally high at 81 incidents. This compared to a monthly average of 30 incidents in the previous reporting year. The large majority (70%) of incidents were by cutting and were carried out on the Wings.

Substance misuse has become an increasing problem in the prison. Despite the efforts of the establishment, the geography of HMP Lindholme with a lengthy perimeter fence to defend, together with the large proportion of prisoners linked to OCGs, work against an effective control of drug use. Appendix 1, 4c, substantiated this with 75% of prisoners feeling that the drug problem was a serious issue. In contrast, alcohol misuse had virtually ceased to be a problem (see Appendix 1, 4d).

The recorded number of violent incidents increased. The monthly average for assaults on prisoners more than doubled to 32 compared to 15 in the previous reporting year. The main cause of violent action was debt related – almost half of the incidents – although it can be noted that around 10% of incidents were gang related. The most common areas for violent incidents to happen were in the cells or association areas – combined they account for 80% of all incidents. A reason for this may be the staffing shortages that the prison suffered from in the reporting year. Assaults on prison staff also increased from a monthly average of 5 previously to 7.7 in this reporting year. In September 2017, 14 assaults on staff were reported. An underlying reason for this increase in violence may be the type of prisoner in HMP Lindholme. The longer serving members of the Board have felt that the prison population has become more challenging, and there are elements of Cat B criteria in many of the prisoners received here.

	Feb 2017	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 2018	Total
Physical assaults, incl. fights	14	16	18	20	24	25	26	51	47	41	51	64	397
Harassment and threats	55	72	75	66	49	88	97	96	120	50	N/A	N/A	768
Debt	8	9	9	9	14	12	7	11	23	14	N/A	N/A	116
Use of force	29	39	35	29	47	45	47	48	76	51	58	54	558

Note: a new reporting process was introduced at the end of November – CSIP. This does not record ‘Harassment and Threats’ and ‘Debt’. Data for these categories are thus not available for December and January.

5 EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS

HMP Lindholme continued to engage often with prisoners and staff regarding the issue of discrimination in the establishment. Senior staff met to discuss policy pertaining to equality and fairness within the prison at the monthly Prisoner Equality Action Team (PEAT) meetings. Members of the Board frequently observed these meetings to ensure an avenue for active monitoring of equality issues arising in the prison.

There were 82 Discrimination Incident Report Forms (DIRF) completed by inmates and staff in the reporting year, with a reduction of applications slowly throughout the year. 57 of these were submitted by prisoners, the remaining 25 by staff. The three highest characteristics of issues in the DIRFs were discrimination on the grounds of race (53), disability (15), and religion (11). There were three broad subjects of which DIRF were frequently relating to; Language (29), Staff (17), and work (12). Scrutiny panels met to ensure that DIRF's were answered both correctly and promptly. However, in the reporting year, 35 out of 75 DIRFs answered were not replied to within 28 days. This was consistent with a growing concern by the Board regarding the complaints system in HMP Lindholme in general. As deadlines for responses have increasingly not been satisfied, this has led to prisoners feeling frustrated.

HMP Lindholme has a diverse prison population, many from differing racial and ethnic communities on the outside. The population makeup in the reporting year was approximately: 71% White and 29% BME. Alleged racially motivated attacks have increased slightly but remained low, and the staff at HMP Lindholme acted decisively in every instance. The prison continued to discuss and actively engage regarding issues of race and ethnicity regularly during Equality and Diversity meetings.

The elderly population at HMP Lindholme in the reporting year was 8.3% of the population, therefore a sizable portion unable to work. In response to this issue, the Board observed a continued push within the establishment to meet the unique needs of elderly prisoners (the vast majority being standard or enhanced prisoners). The opening of "The Haven", located in the prison library, has offered the older prisoners an opportunity to engage in music and reading away from the younger population, and therefore without its associated pressures.

Prisoners with disabilities made up 27% of the total prison population, an increase on last year. This brought further problems logistically (access to wings and cells), due to the nature of HMP Lindholme and its category as a working/training prison. The prison has attempted to mediate on this issue, by offering alternatives where work was not possible (i.e. in education, library, and chaplaincy).

The Chapel at HMP Lindholme went through a period of growth since the last Board report, with many new additions being made to its roster. The Chapel was staffed by 14 members from a multitude of faiths including; Church of England, Roman Catholic, Muslim, Mormon, Sikh, Hindu, Judaism, Jehovah Witness, Paganism, and Rastafarianism. However, while the breadth of the services provided was more than adequate given the diversity of the Lindholme population, the Board had concerns with the attainability

of attending a service. While services were given frequently, staffing levels in the prison meant that there was apprehension among prisoners and staff alike (including members of the chaplaincy), that escorts to chaplaincy from the bigger wings were carried out irregularly.

HMP Lindholme has engaged with prisoners concerning LGBT rights in developing a sub group of the Equality and Diversity Committee to elevate pressures on the LGBT population. However, there still remained concern from the Board in the reluctance of prisoners to reveal their sexual orientation (4.3% non-disclosed), largely from the threat of assault.

6 SEGREGATION/CARE AND SEPARATION UNIT

The Segregation Unit (SEG) is a purpose built single storey building containing 20 segregation cells, with a communal shower facility and two outside exercise yards. The facility was closed for two weeks in the reporting period to allow refurbishment to the shower area and redecoration of the cells. During that time separate segregation accommodation was provided satisfactorily in one of the large prison wings.

The Unit was visited at least once a week by a member of the IMB, and each prisoner was given the opportunity to speak freely. The IMB was informed of new arrivals in the Unit and a Board member attended Review Boards which were held weekly (see Section D). Prisoners always had the opportunity to attend the Review Board and a member of the Mental Health Care Team was always present. In addition, Members attend planned removals when on site.

The Segregation Unit had good staffing levels and security. Conditions in the Unit were generally satisfactory. Prisoners often complained about the cells being too cold in winter time, but this proved difficult to correct since the heating elements are installed at roof level to prevent damage. For the most part, documents in use in the Unit were properly completed and kept up to date. Where errors occurred, they were always corrected at once.

The Unit was well used, with 17 - 18 of the cells being occupied most of the time. It has been at this level for a number of years. We had a concern at the length of time some prisoners remained in the unit. It was not unusual for there to be 3 or 4 prisoners at any one time being held there for more than 42 days, albeit with the correct authorisation. This issue requires a closer monitoring next year. Many prisoners stated that they were not willing to be returned to normal accommodation and applied for transfer to another prison. Thus, there seemed to be a culture amongst some prisoners to use the Segregation Unit as a route for obtaining a transfer out.

Adjudications were held regularly in a room in the Segregation Unit. Members of the IMB on rota attended some adjudications. It was noticeable in recent months that charges were not being brought in a timely manner. This resulted in the charges being dismissed, thereby wasting staff effort. This has been brought to the attention of the Governor.

7 ACCOMMODATION (including communication)

Residential Accommodation

There are 10 accommodation wings.

A to F Wings are former RAF dormitories converted to mainly single cells; each Wing houses 64 prisoners on eight spurs. These Wings, being more dated, have required more extensive refurbishment programmes, and have been more prone to malfunctions, notably in the shower areas.

G to K Wings are modern structures housing, respectively, 120, 180 and 180 prisoners.

L Wing is the most modern structure comprising 30 double cells each with its own shower facility.

All accommodation has been kept to a reasonable standard and the levels of cleanliness have been acceptable.

In addition, there is a Segregation Unit with a capacity to hold 20 prisoners in single cells.

The **Kitchen** provides food for the ten wings spread over a site of one hundred acres. Thus, getting food of an acceptable standard to its point of delivery has tended to be a challenge with temperature variations from wing to wing. It was noted that wings could assist more by warming up the serving counters prior to the food's arrival. The cleanliness of the kitchens has improved over the year, but a constant monitoring of the kitchen workers by the managers has continued to be necessary to ensure that basic food preparation standards are met.

The management of prisoners' **property** has continued to be an issue with movement both within and outside the prison. It was noted that on a number of occasions prisoners' property did not arrive at the prison after transfer from a previous establishment. It was lost or misdirected, and prisoners had no other course of action than to be advised to make appeal to the Ombudsman's Office for compensation. Of equal concern to the Board was the loss of property after a prisoner has been transferred from one wing to another or, more especially, from wing to SEG. This has caused an additional aggravation to the prisoner and can impact on their behaviour (see Section D).

Laundry provisions on the site have been efficient. A consistent complaint noted by the Board was the lack of towels. On some wings only two towels per week were provided.

8 HEALTHCARE (including physical health, mental health and substance misuse)

Last year's IMB Report identified considerable concerns in the provision of Healthcare services by Notts Healthcare NHS FT and its relationship with prison management.

NHS England commissioned Care UK as the new provider from September 2017. A designated Governor has been appointed to hold the brief from the Prison Senior Management Team for leading on HealthCare issues.

A Prison Healthcare Operational Group has been re-established with monthly meetings. This includes Prison Management (including the designated SMT member in the chair), Head of Healthcare, Care UK Regional Manager for Prisons, the 3 Clinical Matrons and an IMB member.

The model of providing GP care has been via Care UK commissioning provision of service through a Mansfield GP practice undertaking to provide 3 days per week cover. A named GP has provided most of that care personally but with cover from the other GPs within the practice. The intention of this model is to provide resilience. The 3 days of GP provision have been supplemented by 2 days of Advanced Nurse Practitioner input.

Consultant Dermatology and Neurology in-reach services are planned. Care UK has commissioned a mobile ultrasound scanning and X-ray unit to relieve a backlog of these investigations which would otherwise require delayed hospital attendance.

A smoke free prison was implemented in the reporting year. E-cigarettes are available on canteen and are being widely used by prisoners. Some safety issues have been identified concerning prisoners using electric sparks to ignite contraband tobacco.

Productive discussions are taking place between Prison management and Healthcare about streamlining officer escorts to hospital in order to reduce missed hospital appointments.

The "Did Not Attend" rate for prison GP appointments fell from 10% in September 2017 to 4% in December 2017 (+ see Appendix 1, 6b).

The very prevalent use of Psychoactive Substances by prisoners has remained a major challenge to the day-to-day running and security of the prison, and to the Substance Misuse Team and Healthcare generally.

There appears to be a mood of expectation, co-operation and cautious optimism in the relationship between Prison Management and the new Healthcare provider, while at the same time recognising that it is still very early to be able to ascertain truly sustained improvement in Healthcare provision for prisoners (see Appendix 1, 6c).

9 EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Education is a core element in the provision for prisoners at HMP Lindholme. It enables them to gain nationally accredited qualifications which in turn will be of assistance on their release into the community. OLASS is delivered by Novus, the offender learning section of The Manchester College.

Initially, all prisoners on arrival at HMP Lindholme have an educational induction to determine the individual route of curriculum provision and progress.

The programme implemented by Novus has four broad elements with progression from level to level.

- * Functional Skills in English and Maths covering Entry level and Levels 1 and 2. There are plans to provide delivery on line for these courses.

- * 'General' employability skills including: Health and Safety in the Workplace; Managing Your Money; Understanding Enterprise Skills Information, Advice and Guidance; iMedia/ITQ; Art

- * Vocational Qualifications to Levels 1 and 2 with a diversified provision as befits a training prison. These courses are delivered in the workplace with Outreach in Functional Skills and Employability Skills where required. Qualifications available in the reporting period include: Catering; Food Safety; Food Preparation; Hospitality; Baking; Industrial Cleaning; Hairdressing and Barbering; Light Vehicle Maintenance and Repair; Painting and Decorating; Plastering; Bricklaying; Joinery; Auto Mechanics

- * Virtual Campus and Beyond the Gate to assist prisoners as they approach resettlement and release.

To summarise achievement in the academic year 2016-17:

- * Overall success rate of all courses combined as a % of entries: 92%

- * Vocational Employment success rate: 88%

- * Maths and English combined success rate: 68%

The **Gymnasium** occupies a separate block in the prison and comprises of a number of areas dedicated to different activities. It is well used, typically with 65-70 prisoners using the facilities at any one time. Hours of operation conform to the working/training prison: it is open from 8 am to 7 pm. There are separate sessions for prisoners over 50. Prisoners in work go to the gym after work. The staff are professional and dedicated in their approach; they form good relationships with the prisoners.

The fabric has been improved this year with an expenditure of £25,000. Whilst there remains some outstanding work to be done, the conditions are significantly better than those indicated in last year's Report.

There is a main **Library** in the prison. This is open for nine sessions a week, with closure on Fridays and Saturdays. In six of the sessions, as well as the normal lending facility, support courses of a specific nature are run: e.g. 'Storybook Dads', 'Turning Pages', 'Legal Call-ups'. In addition, the Library operates in the larger wings – G, K, J, L – for one session per week each, three of them in the early evening.

10 WORK, VOCATIONAL TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT

HMP Lindholme was designated as a working prison for the first nine months of the reporting period and then, from November 2017, as a training prison. Thus, work and employment with appropriate training must be a priority in the operation of the establishment. This enables prisoners to gain practical knowledge and, in many cases, externally validated qualifications, together with skills for rehabilitation back into the community.

In providing evidence, account should be taken of the fact that the number of jobs available throughout the year will vary as contracts cease and new contracts are obtained. Similarly, the number of prisoners in employment throughout the year will accordingly vary, as it will with prisoner movement to other prisons or on release. The statistics of jobs available and the number of prisoners employed has been monitored every month. The monthly average provided below gives a clear evidential picture of work and employment in the recording period.

Work, employment and training available 894 jobs	% of prison population 88%	Operational Capacity 1010
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Prisoners employed or in training	789	78%
Prisoners in full time education for Functional Skills	110	10.9%
Prisoners not employed *	112	11.2%
TOTAL	1011	100%

* This includes: retired, long term sick, vulnerable, new receptions, prisoners in SEG, unemployable based on Intelligence.

In addition, there will always be a small number of 'floating' prisoners (c. 60 or 6%) who are 'between jobs' having left or been dismissed from one job and awaiting re-designation.

The work, employment and vocational training can be broken down into three strands with approximately the same number of placements in each. To provide examples:

1. Contracts from external agencies have provided work places during the reporting period:

* MOD Textiles, Cam Nets, Flatracks, Tarpaulin covers

* Doncaster MBC lighting recycling workshop (DMBC won a national recycling award for this)

* Private Contractors including charities: fence panels, garden furniture, bike repairs

* Brydon Woods Workshop: a new development training prisoners in the manufacture of proposed prison accommodation from block assembly through to building erection

2. Further work places have been provided internally by the establishment to maintain the fabric of the prison and assist in its effective operation: e.g. Wing refurbishment, cleaning, laundry, waste management, library, kitchen, landscaping and gardening.

3. Vocational training in the work place resulting in external qualifications (see Section 9).

The extent to which HMP Lindholme is fulfilling its role as a working/training prison can be evidenced from the above. Equally, it may be questioned as to whether the prison is the right establishment for a number of prisoners categorised as 'not employed'.

11 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

The OMU department has a rehabilitation function which is to equip prisoners for life after release and to ensure the schemes offered are supported by well trained staff. HMP Lindholme does not have a resettlement role, but prisoners are relocated to their related Probation area at least 12 weeks prior to release.

Sentence Planning

In previous Reports, the Board noted that the trend of OASyS Plans to be completed within 8 weeks of initial sentence and at the prisoner's local prison was at a level of critical concern. The Board was pleased to see that HMP Lindholme was able to bring in agency Probation staff who were employed to help ease the backlog of OASyS plans. This was a great support to the department. However, the Board was frustrated to hear that the work carried out has now ceased and the agency staff left at the end of August 2017.

There are still prisoners waiting for their outside Probation Assessments. The Board noted that, due to the extra staff, the figures started to decrease. In this reporting period they are:

* Probation responsibility - 146 – Initials stood at 42 and reviews at 74.

* Establishment responsibility – 72 – initials at 73 and reviews are now not applicable.

There has been a significant change for the better.

MAPPA (Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements)

This is the frame work that merges the agencies. Planning for these cases needs to start 6 months before the release date. HMP Lindholme played an imperative and critical role in this process. The procedure was fully supported by Offender Supervisors.

Advice and Assistance Available to Prisoners

On arrival prisoners should ideally be seen by OMU staff within 14 days. As in the previous Report, the time scale was not sustained; granting sentence packs was typically behind schedule. The PID (Prisoner Information Desk), run by prisoners on the Wings, provided details to prisoners on how to contact the department best placed to help them. However, the Board must again point out that Band 4 officers were redeployed too often to operational duties, thus delaying the process even further.

ROTL (Release on Temporary Licence) & HDC (Home Detention Curfew)

ROTL is a scheme used by prisoners to undertake the required activities in the community, that cannot be facilitated at HMP Lindholme. There is a two tier system where the more serious and higher risk prisoner must be considered. This limits temporary release from closed prisons and reserves it for where enhanced behaviour operates; a decision must be certified by the Governor/Deputy Governor. HDC is the system used by prisoners serving sentences of between three months and four years to be considered for early release. HMP Lindholme is predominately a 4 year + establishment so precludes many prisoners. HDC has been revised; it now needs to be proven why it should not be granted. The number accessing HDC in the reporting year was seven.

In the reporting year, HMP Lindholme housed 20 Foreign National Prisoners, 71 Lifer prisoners and 56 IPP prisoners.

Contact with family

This is generally good:

- Most prisoners had no difficulty in contacting their family (see Appendix 1, 7a)

- Most prisoners could obtain a visiting order easily (see Appendix 1, 7c)

Equally, it is evident that, for a variety of reasons not least the distance of prisoners from their home area, a significant minority of prisoners did experience difficulties in these two areas of family links.

A Section – Work of Board

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended Complement of Board members	18
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	9
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	9
Number of new Board members in the reporting period	2
Total number of visits to the Establishment	511
Total number of segregation reviews attended	48
Total number of individual prisoner segregation reviews attended	360

D Section - Applications

Code	Subject	Current reporting year	Previous reporting year
A	Accommodation including laundry, clothing, ablutions	8	9
B	Discipline including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	10	0
C	Equality	8	4
D	Purposeful Activity including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	20	18
E 1	Letters, visits, phones, public protection restrictions	11	4
E 2	Finance including pay, private monies, spends	2	0
F	Food and kitchens	3	5
G	Health including physical, mental, social care	54	37
H 1	Property within this establishment	40	36
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	42	7
H 3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	1	3
I	Sentence management including HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-categorisation	67	22
J	Staff/prisoner concerns including bullying	17	15
K	Transfers	16	24
	Miscellaneous	28	38
	Total number of IMB applications	327	222

Appendix 1

Board Survey

The Survey was carried out on 7th September 2017.

The questions were devised by the Board Development Team and approved at the full Board Meeting.

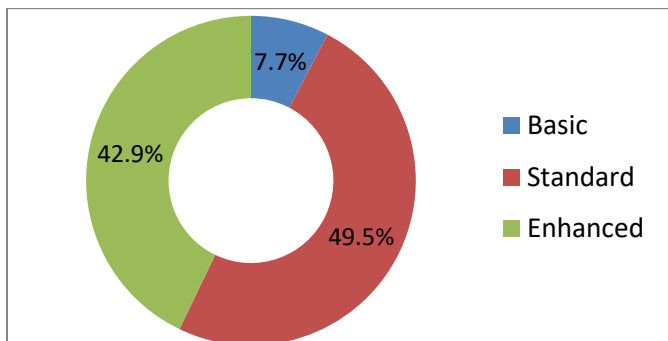
All members of the Board participated in the Survey.

All Wings and areas of work were visited with the exception of the full time education zone – it was felt to be inappropriate to interrupt lessons.

The intention was to record the views of 100 prisoners. In the event, 91 prisoners were consulted – 9% of the total prisoner population.

IMB – HMP Lindholme – Survey Questionnaire 2017

Question 1 Are you on Basic, Standard or Enhanced?

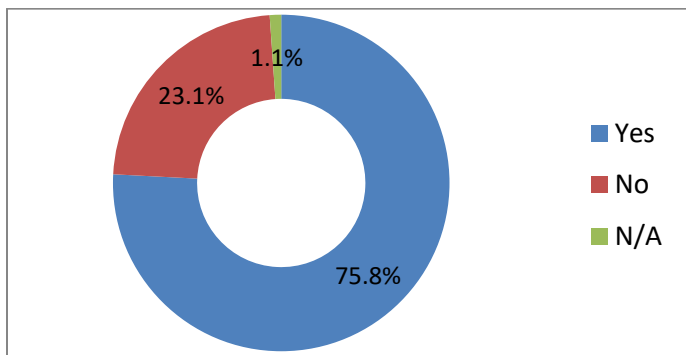


Basic	Standard	Enhanced	Total
7	45	39	91

Basic	Standard	Enhanced
7.7%	49.5%	42.9%

Question 2 - Arrival/Reception/Property

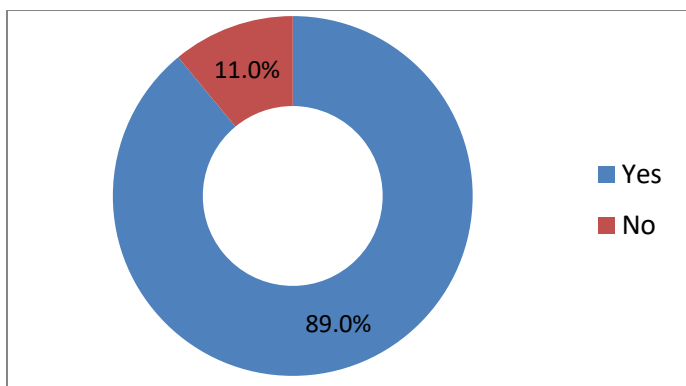
2a When you arrived at the Prison did your property arrive with you?



Yes	No	N/A	Total
69	21	1	91

Yes	No	N/A
75.8%	23.1%	1.1%

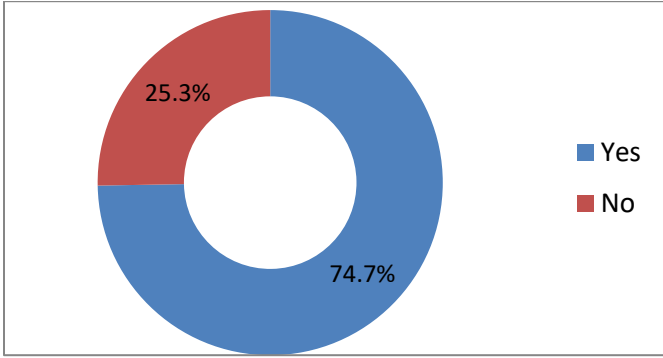
2b. Were you treated with courtesy/respect upon arrival at the Prison?



Yes	No	N/A	Total
81	10	0	91

Yes	No	N/A
89.0%	11.0%	0.0%

2c. Were you given an Induction within your first week at Lindholme?

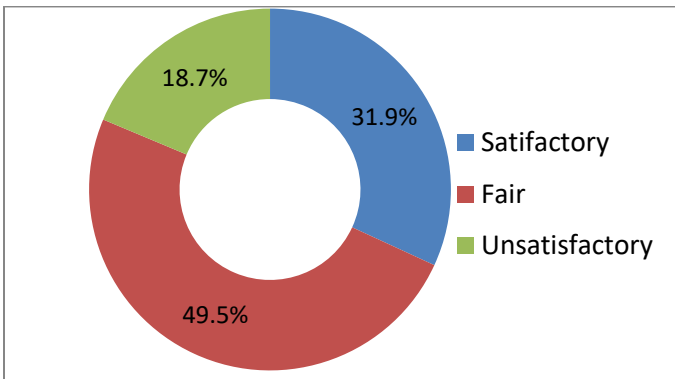


Yes	No	N/A	Total
68	23	0	91

Yes	No	N/A
74.7%	25.3%	0.0%

Question 3 – Residential

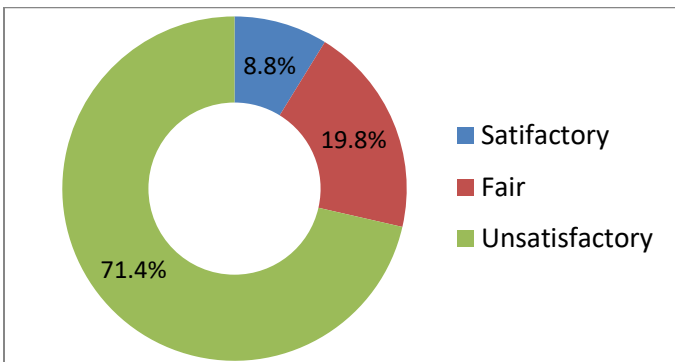
3a. What is your opinion of the accommodation?



Satisfactory	Fair	Unsatisfactory	Total
29	45	17	91

Satisfactory	Fair	Unsatisfactory
31.9%	49.5%	18.7%

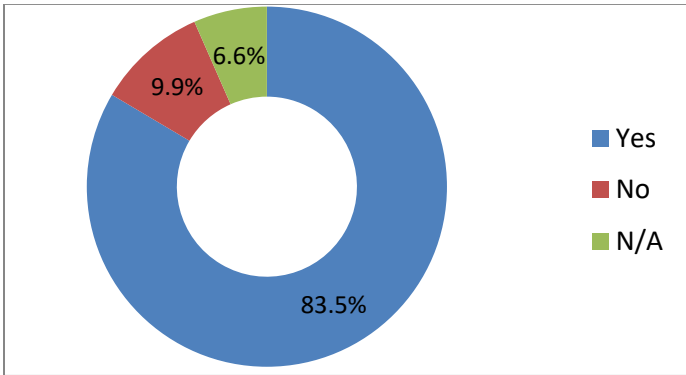
3b. What is your opinion of the food?



Satisfactory	Fair	Unsatisfactory	Total
8	18	65	91

Satisfactory	Fair	Unsatisfactory
8.8%	19.8%	71.4%

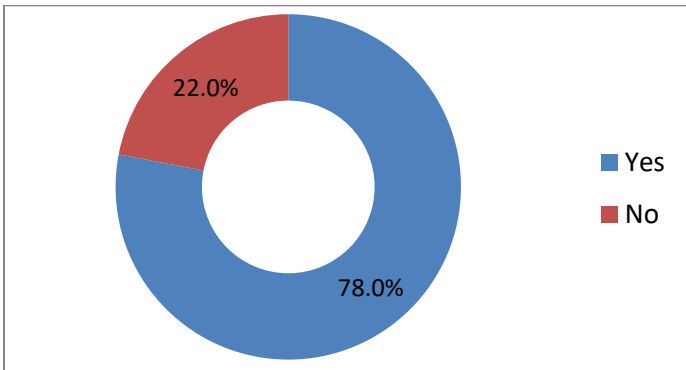
3c. Do you have access to a listener when required?



Yes	No	N/A	Total
76	9	6	91

Yes	No	N/A
83.5%	9.9%	6.6%

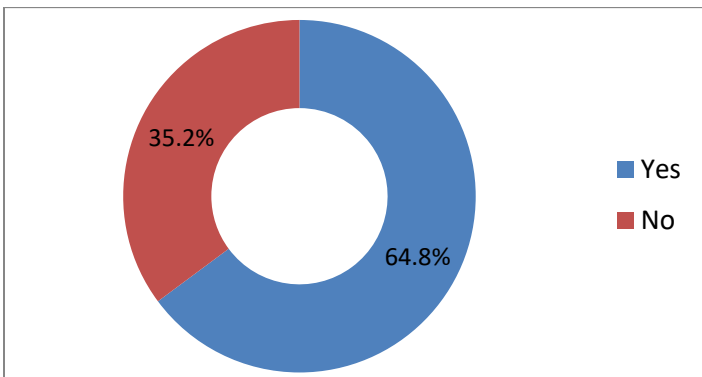
3d. Are you treated with respect within the prison?



Yes	No	Total
71	20	91

Yes	No
78.0%	22.0%

3e. Do you meet with Officers on the Wing or at Association?

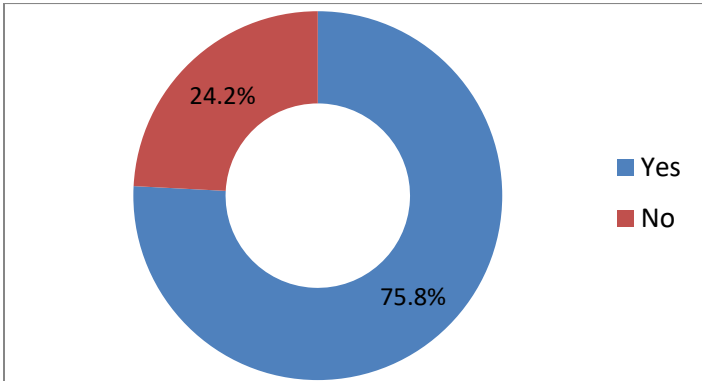


Yes	No	Total
59	32	91

Yes	No
64.8%	35.2%

Question 4 – Security/Safety

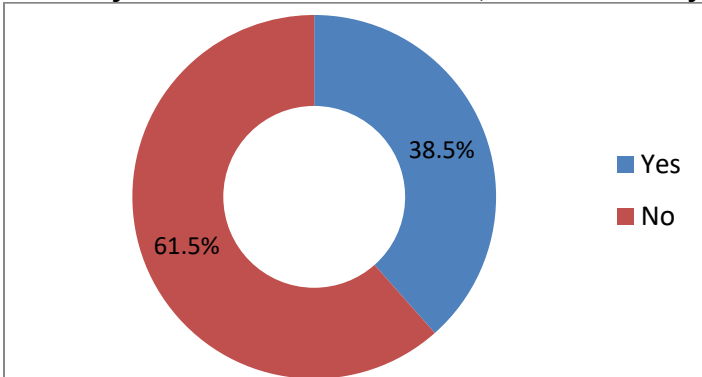
4a. Do you feel safe in this prison?



Yes	No	Total
69	22	91

Yes	No
75.8%	24.2%

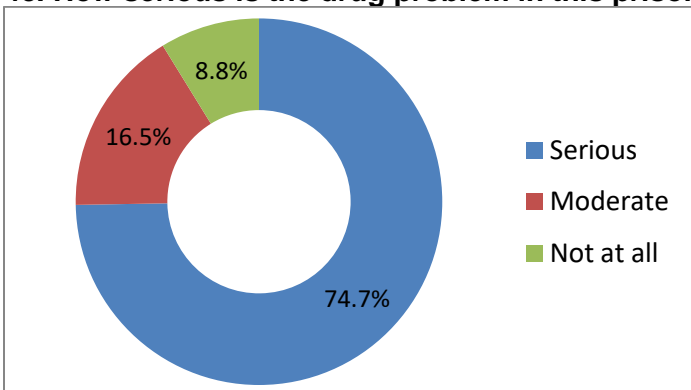
4b. Are you aware of victimisation, racism or bullying from any quarter?



Yes	No	Total
35	56	91

Yes	No
38.5%	61.5%

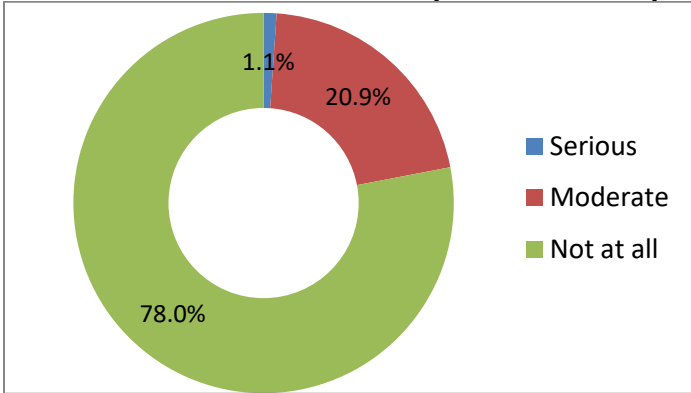
4c. How serious is the drug problem in this prison?



Serious	Moderate	Not at all	Total
68	15	8	91

Serious	Moderate	Not at all
74.7%	16.5%	8.8%

4d. How serious is the alcohol problem in this prison?

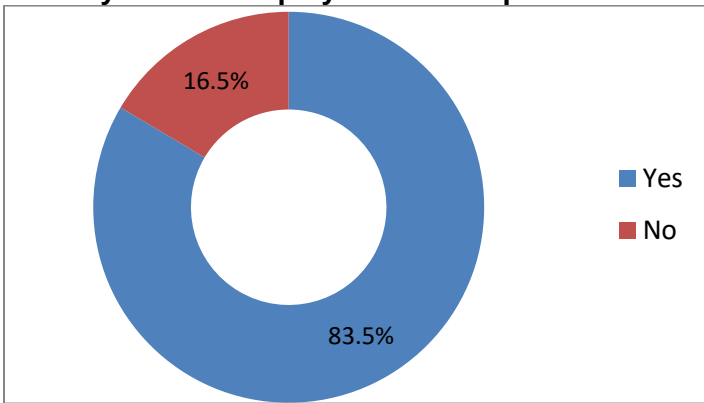


Serious	Moderate	Not at all	Total
1	19	71	91

Serious	Moderate	Not at all
1.1%	20.9%	78.0%

Question 5 – Work

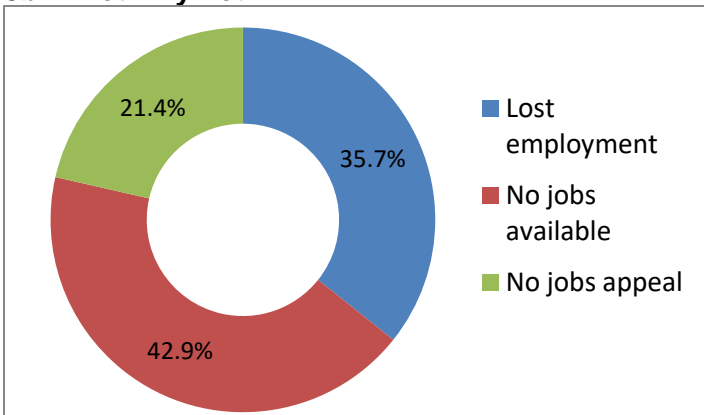
5a. Do you have employment in the prison?



Yes	No	Total
76	15	91

Yes	No
83.5%	16.5%

5b. If not why not?

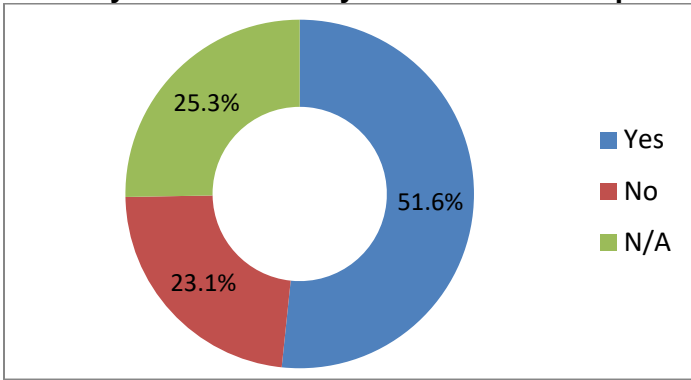


Lost employment	No jobs available	No jobs appeal	Total
5	6	3	14

Lost employment	No jobs available	No jobs appeal
35.7%	42.9%	21.4%

Question 6 – Healthcare

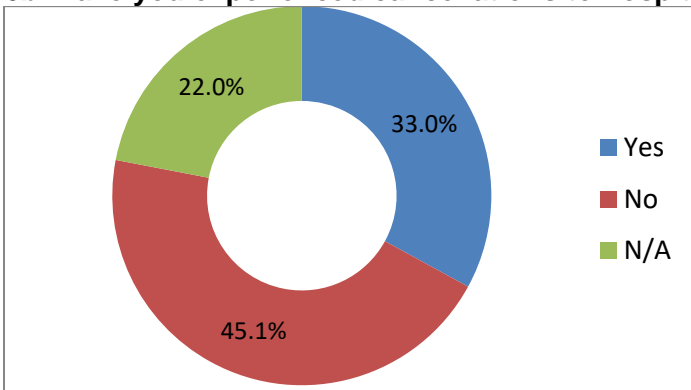
6a. Are you able to take your medication as prescribed?



Yes	No	N/A	Total
47	21	23	91

Yes	No	N/A
51.6%	23.1%	25.3%

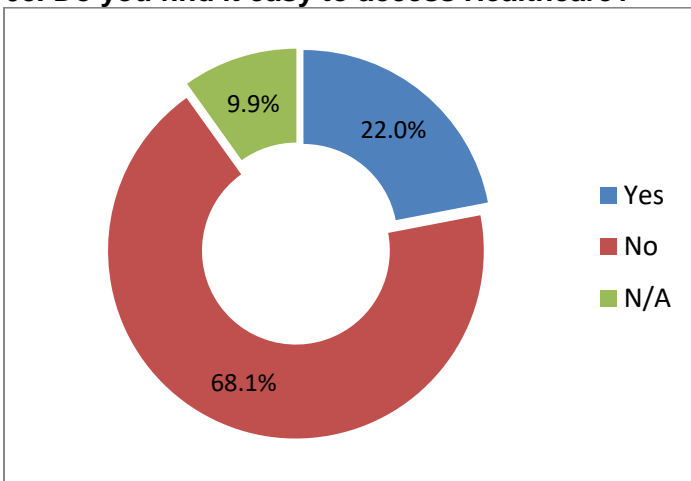
6b. Have you experienced cancellations to hospital appointments?



Yes	No	N/A	Total
30	41	20	91

Yes	No	N/A
33.0%	45.1%	22.0%

6c. Do you find it easy to access Healthcare?

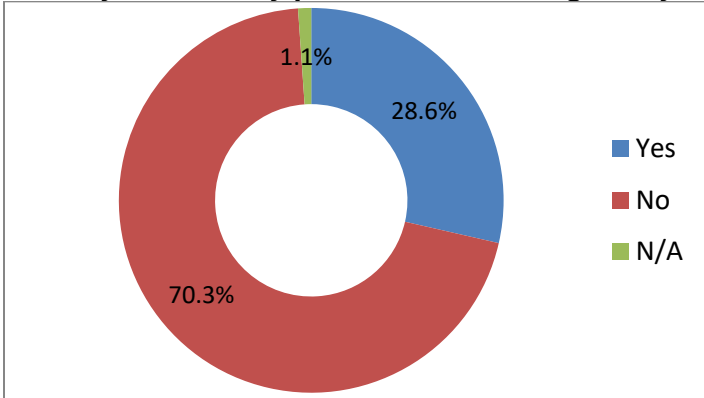


Yes	No	N/A	Total
20	62	9	91

Yes	No	N/A
22.0%	68.1%	9.9%

Question 7 – Family

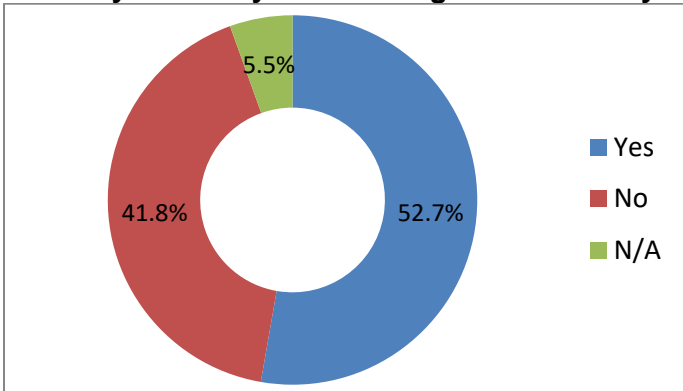
7a. Do you have any problems contacting family?



Yes	No	N/A	Total
26	64	1	91

Yes	No	N/A
28.6%	70.3%	1.1%

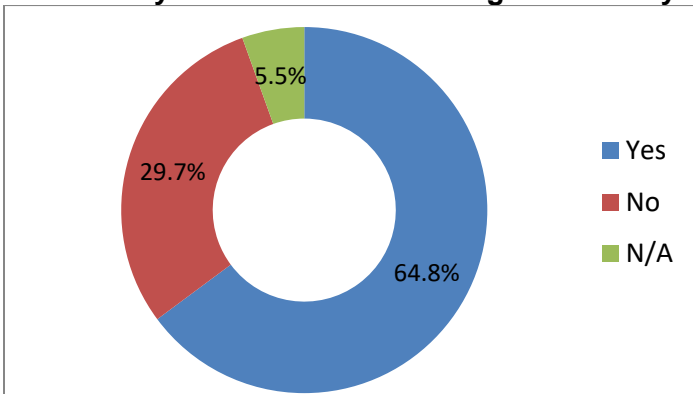
7b. Are your family close enough to visit easily?



Yes	No	N/A	Total
48	38	5	91

Yes	No	N/A
52.7%	41.8%	5.5%

7c. Are they able to obtain a visiting order easily?

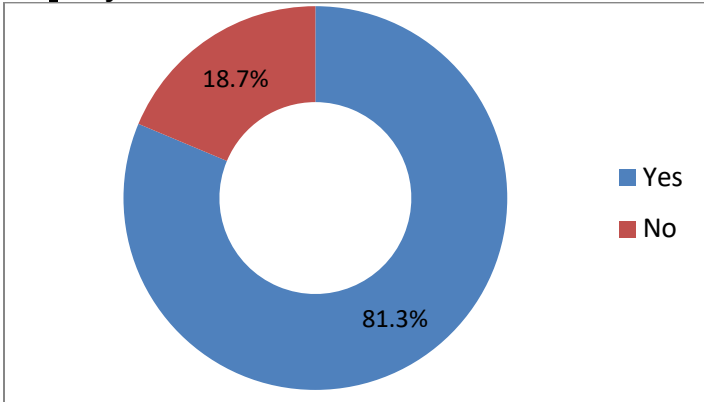


Yes	No	N/A	Total
59	27	5	91

Yes	No	N/A
64.8%	29.7%	5.5%

Question 8 – IMB

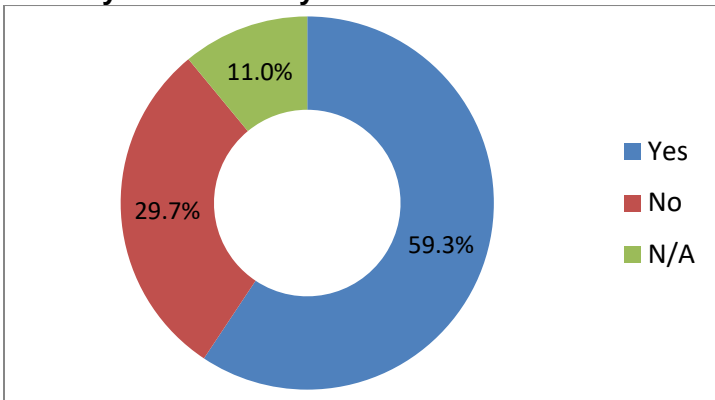
8a. Do you know about the role of the IMB?



Yes	No	Total
74	17	91

Yes	No
81.3%	18.7%

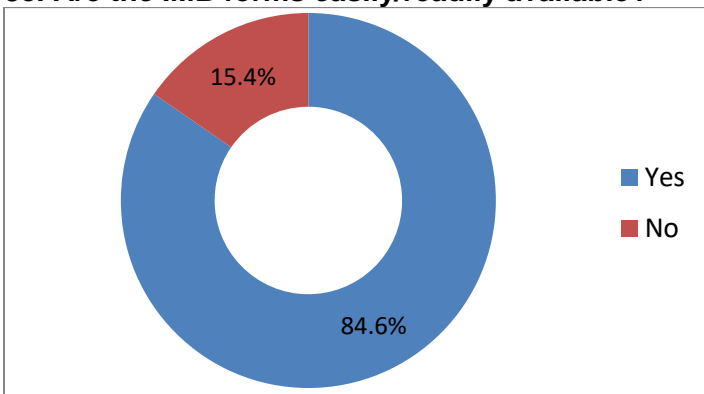
8b. Do you find it easy to contact the IMB?



Yes	No	N/A	Total
54	27	10	91

Yes	No	N/A
59.3%	29.7%	11.0%

8c. Are the IMB forms easily/readily available?

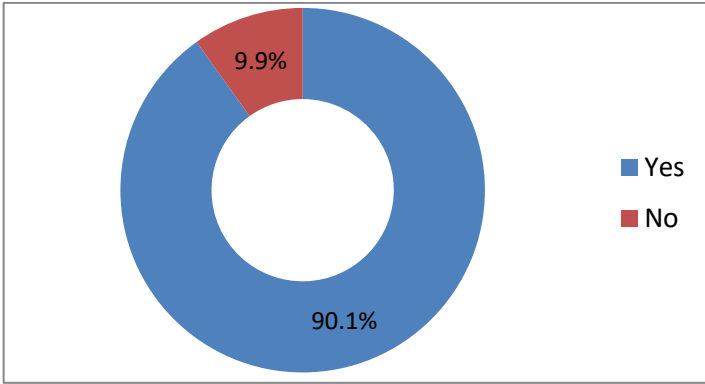


Yes	No	Total
77	14	91

Yes	No
84.6%	15.4%

Question 9 – Prison Complaints Procedure

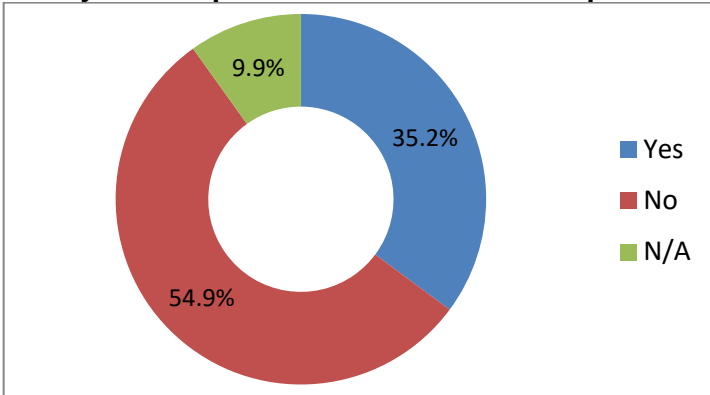
9a. Do you know how to use the prison complaints procedure?



Yes	No	Total
82	9	91

Yes	No
90.1%	9.9%

9b. Is your complaint dealt with within the prescribed time scale?

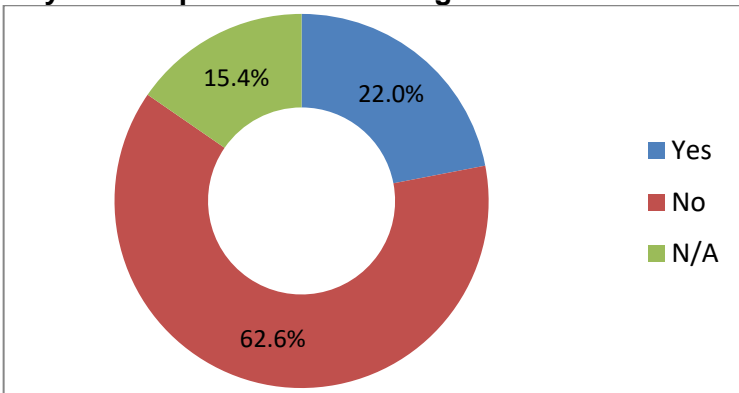


Yes	No	N/A	Total
32	50	9	91

Yes	No	N/A
35.2%	54.9%	9.9%

Question 10 – Chaplaincy/Miscellaneous

Do you have problems attending faith services?



Yes	No	N/A	Total
20	57	14	91

Yes	No	N/A
22.0%	62.6%	15.4%