Annual Report
of the
Independent Monitoring Board
at
HMP North Sea Camp
for reporting Year
(1 March 2017 to 28 February 2018)
Published
(July 2018)

Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody
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1 STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

The Prisons Act 1952 and the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 require every prison and Immigration Removal Centre (IRC) to be monitored by an Independent Board appointed by the Home Secretary from members of the community in which the prison or centre is situated. This Board is known as the Independent Monitoring Board (IMB).

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 the IMB judges appropriate any concern the IMB 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 custody.

To enable the Board to carry out these duties effectively its members have the right of access to every prisoner, every part of the prison and also to the prison’s records, with the exception of individual’s medical records unless specifically granted in writing by each individual.
DESCRIPTION OF HMP NORTH SEA CAMP

2.1 HMP North Sea Camp is an Open Category D male Resettlement Prison with a Certified Normal Accommodation of 420 (410 on roll at 28/2/2018). Some of the double occupancy accommodation only has one occupant to accommodate residents with medical needs. North Sea Camp opened in 1935 as a Borstal and became an adult male prison in 1988. The prison is six miles east of Boston and borders the North Sea.

2.2 HMP North Sea Camp has adopted a rehabilitative culture and now refers to the prisoners as residents. Thus, in this report the prisoners residing at North Sea Camp are referred to as residents.

2.3 HMP North Sea Camp welcomed the first transgender resident over the reporting year. The report may refer to a single resident as “he” for simplicity but this is in no way meant to cause offence to those residents who do not regard themselves as male. It is for ease of reporting only.

2.4 The prison holds a highly complex group of residents, a good number of whom are subject to Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). It carefully manages the risk associated with such offenders being held in an open prison, with comprehensive risk assessment being a core part of management.

2.5 The accommodation comprises six residential units within the main prison and several self-catering rehabilitation houses, called the Jubilee project, offering 60 places a quarter of a mile outside the main prison. Within the prison there is a kitchen and dining room, a modern healthcare unit, a well-equipped gymnasium, a chapel, a library and a large working farm with livestock and horticulture (including 51 polytunnels) and several workshops. The large playing field is used by residents for football and outdoor sporting activities and can be accessed by them during association periods in the summer months (up to 20.00 hours).

2.6 HMP North Sea Camp has the following contractors/agencies delivering services:

- Healthcare is provided by Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust
- Education and Training is provided by Novus
- Lincolnshire Action Trust (LAT) provides a Families Service
- Addaction - provides drug/alcohol support and counselling
- Probation Service
- Library Service (provided by Greenwich Leisure Ltd on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council)
- AMEY delivering maintenance and stores facilities

2.7 Voluntary organisations providing assistance to residents include Community Links, Samaritans, The Royal British Legion, Alcoholics Anonymous, and local church groups, Macmillan, Marie Curie, St Barnabas Hospice, Age UK and Early Prevention of Cancer (EPOC).
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The IMB at North Sea Camp recognise that North Sea Camp continues to perform well against Prison Service measurements. Budgets are tight throughout the prison service and North Sea Camp has had to juggle priorities during the reporting year. There are a significant number of positive matters to report but as ever there are some issues which the board would want to highlight to both the Minister and the Ministry of Justice.

Are residents treated fairly?

There are certain areas of the prison which cannot be accessed by those who need to use bariatric wheelchairs and large mobility scooters in order to mobilise. Problems are caused by a combination of doorways being too small and ramps being too steep with turning circles that are too tight. This applies to the library, education, the PAC (resident advice centre), resident induction unit, many work areas, parts of healthcare See 5.2, 9.3, 9.10. In addition to the above residents who use wheelchairs can experience difficulties getting overnight accommodation on Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL) See 11.7. The prison does not do enough to help such residents who are therefore not treated fairly.

Are residents treated humanely?

The rehabilitative culture at North Sea Camp, which has introduced the concept of prisoners being regarded as residents rather than prisoners in preparation for their release into the community, seems to be working well with a polite and calm atmosphere being created. It is noticeable that residents and staff always greet one another and converse with one another politely. Despite this, some residents seem reluctant to raise issues fearing reprisals which is probably a legacy from their experience of the prison service of years ago (many residents at North Sea Camp have spent a very considerable number of years in closed conditions).

The staff at North Sea Camp are to be commended for creating an environment which welcomes and integrates all no matter what their offence or protected characteristic.

Are residents prepared well for their release?

The large grounds give freedom to residents who have, in many cases, spent a very considerable number of years in closed prisons – after initially being daunted by the lack of walls most residents enjoy the views and the ability to solve many of their own issues by speaking to relevant members of staff in person – often this is at the scheduled drop in sessions at the Offender Management Unit (OMU), CET (Community Engagement Team) and the business hub.

When residents speak with Board members most of them see that being at North Sea Camp is a positive and say that they can get used to the concept of going back out into society again.

The work of the Residents Advice Centre (PAC – formerly known as the Prisoner Advice Centre and still referred to as the PAC) and Equality Hub takes workload from the OMU and the Equalities Officer but at the same time empowers a number of residents to become involved in meaningful work.
All residents can work either within the prison or outside the prison for a full ten sessions per week.

**Main Areas for Development**

**To the Minister**

**Growing numbers of elderly residents and residents with disabilities**
A growing number of elderly residents and residents with disabilities (mental and/or physical) strains resources and there is limited ability to provide single rooms for all those who need them. See 8.2, 7.1. Will the minister review the provision for elderly prisoners in the service as a whole?

**Opportunity to extend the Jubilee project**
Although this is an opportunity rather than a concern, the concern is that the prison service do not seem to fully recognise the unique opportunity to quickly offer additional places in category D rehabilitation accommodation.

The self-catering Jubilee project has been very successful in preparing residents who have been in prison for many years to become competent at skills of daily living – menu planning, cooking, cleaning, shopping to a budget, liaising with outside resources eg banks, libraries, citizens advice centre etc. The houses currently in use are in need of some refurbishment and there are a number of additional houses that could be put to use for a relatively small investment (approximately £500K, maybe less now that some of the houses have been refurbished for contractors doing the drainage project) providing additional places in Open prison accommodation. See 7.22.

The IMB brought this opportunity to the attention of David Lidington MP, Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice on 21 July 2017. Bringing more rehabilitation houses on stream would help reduce the waiting list of sex offenders waiting to go to open conditions (currently estimated to be in the region of 300).

**To the Prison Service**

**The following issues should be addressed by the prison service.**

**Review of the transport of property - Late arrival or non-arrival of property from sending prison**

The limited amount of property that can be transported with a resident causes problems. This results in residents having to get property sent on – this property either arrives late or is lost resulting compensation claims.

Excess property which is held back at the sending prison to be sent on at a later date often does not arrive in a timely manner or at all. The IMB receives a considerable number of applications regarding property not arriving from other establishments which the Board does attempt to chase. Often other establishments are slow to reply to North Sea Camp and this causes anguish
to residents. This is often exacerbated by the contractor using the smallest possible vans to save costs and leaving property behind, sometimes in prisons where a resident has overnighed. Consideration should be given to allowing residents to transfer more property with them in the transport – that way less property would go missing. See 4.2, 7.14.

**Fruit and dairy produce from the canteen**

The IMB feels that fruit and yoghurts and butter available from the canteen should be able to be sourced locally unless the prison service provide DHL with refrigerated vans as the produce does not travel well. See 7.20.

**Transfer of residents at inappropriate times in their lives and horrendous journeys to reach the receiving prison**

The IMB wrote to Sam Gyimah MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Prisons and Probation on 8 August 2017 to draw attention to the terrible journey that one resident undertook to reach North Sea Camp and the fact that North Sea Camp had not been correctly informed of the resident’s needs prior to his arrival. A reply about what was done to accommodate the healthcare needs of the resident at North Sea Camp was received but no comment was made about the appalling transfer journey of the resident. Such transfers should not happen (see 8.9). The IMB would request that a review be carried out of transfer policy.

**Problems with timely replies from outside probation**

At one point during the reporting period there were 20 Offender Assessment System (OASys) assessments late in being completed and of that 20, 16 were due to delays in the community. This is typical. There are also delays in getting replies for ROTL boards and agreements to accommodation for release. See 11.2, 11.4, 4.4. The IMB would request that the external probation service are asked to reply swiftly to requests so that residents can make progress in line with their sentence plans and parole board expectations.

**Size of sleeping accommodation**

The size of rooms in Harrison and Llewellin accommodation units are not adequate in that it is often impossible to put a chair or table let alone one of each for each resident into a room (see 7.1)

**The IMB would request consideration be given to new accommodation.**

**Delays in maintenance of essential kitchen equipment**

Delays in maintaining essential kitchen equipment (Amey) have caused problems in the kitchen – luckily the catering team are very experienced and have been able to work round these issues. See 7.11. This problem did not exist when the maintenance work was done in house. The IMB would ask that the contract with Amey be reviewed – was enough money allocated for a good service?
To the Governor

The following issues should be addressed by the governor

Toilets and showers
The toilets and showers have been due for refurbishment for over a year. The Board understand that the prison has secured the funding to be able to complete refurbishments in 2018/19 (see 7.2). It is hoped the project will be completed very soon.

Laundry issues
To maintain the current service level investment in equipment is essential, as the appliances are old and end of life. Out of three washing machines one is nearly always out of order. Part of the problem is who accepts responsibility for repair/replacement as Amey and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) Contract Manager tend to prevaricate over this, each looking for the other to sort the problem. If new machinery were purchased this would make the laundry more productive and would improve the quality of the wash see (7.12).

3.16 PAC and OMU interaction
While the PAC works well the PAC would like more regular meetings with OMU so that they can receive information and make suggestions about how things might be improved. See 11.8.

To the Provider of Health care services

Dental services
A visiting dental van came to the prison several times during the reporting year to get the waiting list down due to the fact that local dentists were unable to cope with the high level of appointments needed. A dentist in Spilsby dealt with all requests for false teeth. Plans are ongoing for a new monthly visiting dental service that would be able to offer a wider range of treatments as the van which has visited in the past could only do simple fillings and check-ups. Despite all this positive action by healthcare staff on the ground the list of residents waiting to see a dentist is still very high – typically running at 80 to 100 residents at any one time. A resident can wait for 3 plus months for a routine dental appointment which does not mirror what the general public in Boston experience. See 8.3.

Areas for improvement

Items mentioned in the report for 2016/17 that have not improved – paragraph numbers refer to the 2016/17 report.

2.3. The Board continues to have grave concerns about the level of personal property problems. When prisoners are transferred from one establishment to another, their property is often lost, left behind or sent to the wrong prison. The problem is worse where transfers are from private prisons. The Board is aware that dealing efficiently with prisoners’ property moves is a major problem across the prison estate and would like to see HMPPS taking urgent steps to address the issues rather than stating that their contract management processes are addressing this. Clearly they are not as the problems continue and indeed grow. (See Para 7.11 and 7 12)
2.4. The Board continues to be concerned with the problems the prison (which is on a spread out site where lots of walking is required) faces with a growing elderly population and the increasing incidence of age related illnesses and physical disabilities. The Prison and the Healthcare Provider are trying to ameliorate this but a dedicated unit for the care of the elderly would be advantageous. (See Para 7.5)

2.5. The Board recognises that within the wider community access to healthcare does involve waiting for appointments and that the same should apply to those in prison who should expect not better but equal access to treatment. In the main this is true at North Sea Camp but there are two important areas where treatment is significantly worse.

a. The first concerns Dentistry where waiting lists for treatment are unacceptably long. In addition attempts by the local healthcare team to mitigate this through a Dental Triage service carried out by nurses was stopped by the contractor. It would appear that prisoners do not get annual check-ups at the dentist and merely attend if they have pain – this does not mirror treatment available in the community. (See Paras 8.1.8 to 8.1.12) (A mobile dental service is due in late September 2017 which should reduce the backlog)

2.6. The Board is concerned about the continuing poor performance and cost of the AMEY Estate Contract which has caused great difficulties at the prison (see Para 7.4) on a positive note the Stores function run by AMEY continues to work well with most problems being externally driven. (See Paras 7.9-7.10)

2.7 Some of the accommodation at North Sea Camp is not of a standard that is commensurate with modern purpose built prisons. There is use of dormitory accommodation when prisoners first arrive at North Sea Camp and some other rooms are very cramped without space for a table and chair. The Board recognises that some accommodation is very old but the prison service will need to update this accommodation within the next five to ten years or else make use of the houses outside the prison that are not currently used so that cramped double occupancy rooms can become single occupancy and dormitories can be totally phased out. (See Para 7.1 to 7.3)

2.12 Shortages of Offender Managers in the community, especially in the London area, has led to delays for prisoners with regards to ROTLs as paperwork often takes a long time to be produced and sent to North Sea Camp OMU. (See Para 11.7, 11.8, 11.9)

Mabel Brooks
Chair
Independent Monitoring Board
HMP North Sea Camp
4 SAFETY

4.1 A number of strategies are in place to ensure that residents live free from violence, coercion, debt and bullying. These include:

- A Safer Custody team providing a daily drop in service to residents to air any concerns they may have on a variety of topics. This service has been successful in reducing complaints and continues to alleviate work for officers and administrators. Residents often respond better to informal verbal advice than written responses. The team liaise with other departments quickly and therefore deliver responses to residents speedily. Conversations and actions are logged. The Safer Custody team highlight any identified Safer Custody issues to the relevant unit staff.

- A system of reporting violent incidents (VI) is in place. This has enabled more accurate documenting of VIs. The majority of these are low level bullying and verbal/emotional threats and are often offence linked. Most low level incidents relate to room sharing. The prison has responded to these by introducing enhanced behaviour monitoring procedures and a robust and fair use of the adjudication process. Adjudications have varied from 4 to 23 a month with the average being 11 a month. A system of: “How to Report, How to Respond and How to Reduce” is in place.

- The Community Relationship Group (CRG) is a monthly meeting where resident representatives and heads of department meet to talk about issues. Chaired by a member of the senior management team (mostly the Governor), this forum gives residents a voice and any security concerns can be actioned.

- A monthly Newsnight run by the Head of Residential to which all residents are invited has helped security in that residents are given statistics on Immediate Security Reviews (ISRs) and how many residents are returned to closed conditions etc. Residents can also ask questions and raise any fears they have regarding security issues.

- A Citizenship Scheme rewards consistent good behaviour and individual achievement and has helped encourage residents to respect their fellow residents.

4.2 In addressing the questions about whether residents arrive in good condition after their journeys, whether the reception process is thorough and careful and whether residents are assessed carefully on arrival, the IMB undertook a review of certain aspects of the Bus to Bed review produced by the Prison Management Team for the 2016-17 IMB annual report. That identified a number of issues that were reported on last year:

- The first concerned buses having a large number of property bags that extended into the gangway between cubicles. Some of the bags were very heavy. There is a concern as to what would happen if the bus crashed – would the bags impede emergency services
access. Should there be better and more storage for residents’ property on the transport buses? As movement and loss of property is one of the most common reasons for applications to the IMB this matter needs to be addressed by the prison service and the transport contractor.

- The second concerned the reception processes where unnecessary delays were encountered on two of the four visits. The view of the Board is that:
  
  o If every prison filed papers in the same order within a resident’s folder it would save time and act as a check for staff transferring a resident – it would be easy to see if all paperwork was present.
  
  o This would save a very considerable amount of time throughout the prison service.

- The third concern was partly related to the paperwork issue which meant that some residents spent much longer than necessary on the buses once they had arrived at North Sea Camp. On checking with the Deputy Governor he informed the Board that all residents should leave the bus as quickly as possible irrespective of missing or incorrect documentation. He said that this would be reviewed.

- Some of the new arrivals felt intimidated when they were being moved to their accommodation. The process involved a trolley being loaded and moved very noisily with the new arrival across the length of the prison to the reception accommodation block, thereby drawing undue attention to the new resident.

With the exception of the first issue which is in the hands of a private contractor and the second issue which was a suggestion that standardized paperwork be adopted by the prison service nationally, the prison has taken these concerns on board and they have been addressed since the Board did its review. Members visit the reception area regularly on rota visits and there are competent reception orderlies and experienced officers supporting the reception process. The trolley still goes through the prison but is now not noisy and so new residents do not have attention drawn to them.

4.3 ACCTs (Assessment, Care in Custody & Teamwork) have varied from 6 open in a month to 0 with the average number of ACCTs open being 2 a month. The Board monitors the ACCT procedures as part of its Rota Visits and can report that procedures are correctly followed.

4.4 North Sea Camp typically has 105 life sentence residents and 125 IPP (Sentences of Imprisonment for Public Protection) residents at any one time. All residents at North Sea Camp work towards release and therefore are encouraged to go out in the community on ROTL. Several of the residents at North Sea Camp are subject to Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) which means extensive paperwork has to be completed every time these residents leave the prison. In a typical month there may be 2% of the residents on MAPPA 3, 15% on MAPPA 2, 75% on MAPPA 1 and 8% with no MAPPA involvement. Delays are caused by late responses from outside probation, especially in the London area, resulting in some residents having to keep submitting dates for ROTL. Residents who go out to work in the community are subject to extensive checks.
4.5 Support for first night arrangements is part of a robust induction process for new residents. Arriving residents will be placed in dormitory accommodation in a residential unit which deals specifically with receptions. Residents will then be allocated places in the other residential units as those become available. The average stay in a dormitory was 7 days although now that the prison is usually full residents can spend several weeks in a dormitory. The prison has no cell accommodation so there are no safer cells. There is a strong team of Listeners together with the other arrangements detailed in paragraph 4.1.

4.6 The Safer Custody committee meet once a month and there are attendees from many departments. Staff have received Suicide Awareness and Self-Harm training to improve their awareness of behaviour that could be an indication that a resident is not coping and could result in that resident causing harm to himself. This has resulted in a higher number of ACCT documents being opened which means residents get timely intervention to resolve issues that endanger their wellbeing. This work undertaken by the Safer Custody group with other strategies the prison has in place helps to ensure that victims of bullying are supported and perpetrators are challenged.

4.7 In common with all prisons, drug taking, other substance misuse and mobile phones are present in the prison. The staff, supported by a good intelligence gathering process, have had some success in finding drugs, phones and other illegal items. There are periodic instances of new psychoactive substance (NPS) misuse but the board does not think the problem is a major one in comparison with other parts of the prison estate

4.8 Intelligence reports are acted upon quickly. Immediate suitability reviews (ISRs) are held immediately for any resident who is not behaving in accordance with the rules and ethos at North Sea Camp. The aim is always to try to manage the resident at North Sea Camp but occasionally residents refuse to engage with staff and so have to be returned to closed conditions. Sometimes residents are returned to closed condition for a period for stabilisation if they have mental health issues. Some residents are returned to closed conditions for 28 days pending the outcome of an enquiry. All residents receive written notification of why they are being removed from North Sea Camp and the IMB believes the ISR process to be fair.

4.9 There have been no deaths in custody during this reporting period.
5 EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS

5.1 The board continues to monitor that residents are treated equally, and that any disadvantages resulting from protected characteristics are removed appropriately in order to meet residents’ needs and entitlements.

5.2 The Board is satisfied that most of the residents of North Sea Camp are able to access regimes and facilities fairly. There are efforts to meet special needs, however those residents who use bariatric wheelchairs and mobility scooters and who cannot walk even short distances are severely disadvantaged.

During monitoring visits members observe that the regime enables North Sea Camp residents to access information they require via displays on notice boards, or by looking up the procedures and PSIs (Prison Service Instructions) available to view in the Library. Those residents who struggle to read or write can go to the PAC (Resident Advice Centre) where they can get help to complete forms or obtain information.

5.3 Residents are advised how to complain about prison matters; the complaint forms and procedures are fully explained during the induction process - these include Comp 1 & 2, governor complaint forms and DIRF (Discrimination Information Referral Forms). The PAC which is run by residents provides residents with support where required to complete these. Despite the good atmosphere at North Sea Camp some residents seem reluctant to complain fearing reprisals – this may be a result of experiences of the prison service of years gone by (many residents of North Sea Camp have spent a considerable number of years in closed conditions).

5.4 The prison has a resident run Equalities Hub. 2 full time equality orderlies and 2 full time safer custody orderlies are based there. The equal opportunities officer holds regular Equality Action team meetings. Orderlies from across the prison attend these meetings. In the year to 28 February 2018 the Equalities Hub dealt with resident enquiries as below:

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<tbody>
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<td>Equality Enquiry</td>
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<td>Disability</td>
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<td>General Enquiry</td>
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<td>Inductions – Meet and Greet</td>
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<td>Safer Custody Enquiry</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Staff Visits</td>
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5.5 The Library has information about how to escalate complaints to the Ombudsman. Residents can also attend Community Engagement Team (CET) or OMU drop-in sessions and get advice from their personal officers.

5.6 Healthcare and education have their own complaints procedures.
5.7 The board has sought to recruit applicants from a range of backgrounds through its recruitment campaigns. Because of the location of North Sea Camp recruitment is difficult and addressing the lack of diversity amongst the Board’s membership is proving difficult.

5.8 As soon as residents arrive at North Sea Camp they are given enhanced status on the Incentive and Earned Privileges scheme. One of the sanctions of an adjudicating governor is the return of a resident to standard or even basic IEP levels. This rarely happens but is an effective sanction when used.

5.9 Lincolnshire Action Trust is responsible for promoting and maintaining family links at North Sea Camp. The team hold family days every half term and during school holiday periods, in addition to the normal visiting days. The team also offer impartial family liaison advice.

5.10 Residents are advised of information on the timings of family days via notice boards. The application process is made clear during the induction process. The information is also available at the Library, at unit offices and through the PAC.

5.11 North Sea Camp makes good provision for family visits, with a small designated play area for young children in the visits suite, and during good weather events are held on the sports field. Sometimes a petting area containing some of the farm animals is set up.

5.12 North Sea Camp also arranges town visits (known as Resettlement Day Release – RDR) where residents can spend quality time with their friends and family. Resettlement Overnight Release (ROR) for overnight home visits either with relatives or at secure accommodation is arranged to ease residents back into the community.

5.13 Where possible North Sea Camp takes into account family circumstance when making decisions about residents. Lincolnshire Action contact the Offender Management Unit who make the relevant checks and risk assessments as part of the process.
Not applicable at North Sea Camp.
7 ACCOMMODATION

7.1 There has been some renewal of recreational areas during this reporting period. The size of rooms in Harrison and Llewelin accommodation units causes some concern. The rooms in these originally temporary buildings (now many decades old and long past their original lifespan) are rather small for two residents and some residents who have come from closed conditions and single cells find that a challenge. There is not enough space in many rooms for a table and chair let alone one for each occupant of the room.

However, as North Sea Camp is an open prison the residents are able to be out of their rooms for significant parts of the day which does help. North Sea Camp has plenty of open spaces, a gym, library and sports field which residents can access on a daily basis and there are long walks outdoors to get to the various parts of the prison. The accommodation, although old and tired in places, is kept clean and tidy.

Having to use dormitory accommodation for extended periods for new arrivals can cause problems – ideally there should be no dormitory accommodation.

7.2 The toilets and showers have been due for refurbishment for over a year. The Board understand that the prison has secured the funding to be able to complete refurbishments in 2018/19.

7.3 Regimes are appropriate and effectively managed. North Sea Camp has a good staff/resident relationship. North Sea Camp also offers many peer and mentor relationships, reinforced by purposeful work giving qualifications to assist resettlement in to the community.

7.5 Currently phone calls have time restrictions due to higher demand because of the increase in residents over the last twelve months. There are no restrictions on the number of calls that can be made. North Sea Camp has plans to increase the number of pin phones available to residents, and once these are installed time restrictions will be relaxed or possibly removed. Mobile phones can be purchased for temporary release days, and are held in lockers at the gates when the residents return to North Sea Camp.

7.6 All residents attend the dining hall for meals unless they are too ill to attend in which case meals are taken to their rooms by ‘buddies’. There is an early sitting to cater for those residents with mental health problems or physical health difficulties that might make attendance at a full meal service difficult.

7.7 The kitchen at North Sea Camp offers a cooked breakfast in the dining hall for all residents (porridge, sausage, egg etc). The kitchen offers special cultural evening menus each month (eg Chinese food evening, curry evening) and caters for religious festivals and events as agreed with the managing chaplain. Ramadan in particular is extremely well organised by the catering team. Residents observing Ramadan are given special heat retaining boxes containing a hot evening meal which they can then eat at sundown and are provided with breakfast packs to eat at the appropriate time in the morning. There is a good choice of food on the weekly menu and all dietary needs are catered for.
7.8 Board members observe the service of meals on rota visits and have found that there is appropriate portion control. Catering staff are correctly and hygienically attired in all areas where food is prepared and served.

7.9 The recent Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons (HMIP) inspection led to a very good report. Resident satisfaction levels for food run at 86% demonstrating that residents are highly satisfied with the food. The catering audit remains at green where it has consistently been for a 10-year period. The kitchen holds a level 5 food hygiene rating from the Food Standards Agency.

7.10 The kitchen operates a staff mess, and provides refreshments for the visits suite.

7.11 The main problems that the catering manager reports are continuous delays in the maintenance of essential equipment (Amey) and staff recruitment problems.

7.12 The kitchen laundry and HMP issued clothing and bedding all go through stores and is externally laundered at HMP Whatton. The residents’ personal clothing (non HMP issue) is laundered in the prison laundry. 42 special service washes are available every weekend. Residents make a £1 contribution for this service. There are additional washing needs, including the demand for clinical washes for those residents with medical problems (associated with an aging population within the establishment) and also a more recent demand for a ‘delicates’ washing program to be used by transgender residents.

To maintain the current service level, investment in equipment is essential, as the appliances are old and nearing end of life. If new machinery were purchased some items sent out could once again be laundered at North Sea Camp and the laundry would become more efficient. With resident numbers once again close to full complement during the reporting period this investment should be a priority for the prison.

7.13 North Sea Camp has sufficient and appropriate kit for every resident, although it has been highlighted that obtaining 5XL clothing and large size footwear (eg size 14) through the usual prison sources is impossible as they do not cater for the large sizes. Such items have to be bought by the North Sea Camp business hub from catalogues. The stores department is well run, and enough supplies are held for residents to change their kit. The only problem brought to the IMB’s attention in the stores department is the computer system, where initial teething problems from the new ordering system implemented in Jan 2017 have yet to be ironed out completely as the daily cycle count does not function properly. The stores staff have worked hard to overcome this fault.

7.14 Reception staff pride themselves on thorough property checks on arrival. Messy property cards from other establishments are re-written (old ones still retained for cross reference purposes). New residents often arrive from other establishments with large amounts of belongings. Some are though limited to no more than 3 bags plus legal papers plus one oversized item on the transport, which the IMB understands is what the transport provider has agreed to carry with the resident. On arrival at North Sea Camp, those residents with a lot of property residents are given time to select their most needed items before the remainder are stored on their behalf. Transporting excessive amounts of property does cause problems with the contracted transport provider but residents who have been in prison a long time and/or have
complex legal cases ongoing do accumulate a lot of property. The IMB would suggest that the transport of property be reviewed.

7.15 The main problem in the reception area is that with only one member of staff manning reception, multiple arrivals and discharges/transfers can be very hectic. In addition, the lack of experience of some staff members, who may have to stand in for the usual reception staff, can extend the time taken to complete tasks.

7.16 Any excess property which is held back at the sending prison to be sent on at a later date often does not arrive in a timely manner. The IMB receives a considerable number of applications regarding property not arriving from other establishments which the Board does attempt to chase. Often other establishments are slow to reply to North Sea Camp and this causes anguish to residents. Some residents have never had their property delivered and have had to claim compensation.

7.17 Residents leaving North Sea Camp pack up their own kit providing they are compliant, checking items against their property card and signing. Non-compliant residents have their items packed up by officers which is very time consuming due to the number of witnessed checks that have to take place.

7.18 Relationships between staff and residents are generally positive and supportive. Residents are allocated personal officers and a back-up personal officer, and in addition can speak to the unit officers who also are very approachable and do a lot to assist residents.

7.19 Residents are given advice on where to find information to access their legal rights as part of the induction process; this information can also be communicated by staff members, such as their personal officers, wing officers, offender supervisors etc. Information is also easily accessible in the library, in the PAC (resident advice centre) or via the application system.

7.20 Residents have adequate access to canteen via the ordering process, and also have access to various mail ordering catalogues, such as M & M catalogue, Holland and Barrett, Amazon, Arts and Crafts and there is also the facility to access alternative catalogues on request such as Avon. Fruit and dairy products can be ordered via the canteen but do not travel well as they are transported in cool bags only on non refrigerated vans. The IMB feels that fruit and dairy products should be able to be sourced locally unless the prison service provide DHL with refrigerated vans.

7.21 Residents can view Prison Service Instructions (PSIs) in the Library. Reception hold the available facilities list for residents to look at and this can also be viewed in the accommodation unit offices on request.

7.22 The self catering Jubilee project has been very successful in preparing residents who have been in prison for many years to become competent at skills of daily living – menu planning, cooking, cleaning, shopping to a budget, managing a bank account etc. The houses currently in use are in need of some refurbishment and there are a number of additional houses that could be put to use for a relatively small investment (approximately £500K, maybe less, now that some of the houses have been refurbished for contractors doing the drainage project).
It is pertinent to quote the comments from the July 2017 HMIP inspection report concerning accommodation and the Jubilee project:

“However, further progress in the area of respect had been jeopardised because of the poor state of the accommodation. The residential units were old, far too many of the rooms were too small to be used for double occupancy and the showers and toilets urgently needed refurbishment. There was a lack of suitable association areas. However, it was clear that a comparatively modest investment could deliver significant improvements.

“The prison had several houses outside the gate known as the Jubilee units, which offered men coming towards the end of their sentences excellent opportunities to gain resettlement experience. This high-quality provision helped men to re-enter the world of independent living. However, several of these houses were unused, virtually derelict and needed refurbishment. We were told apprentices from the prison population could have been used to cut the cost of such a project. I would strongly encourage the prison to explore the feasibility of this approach, or of constructing a new building on the extensive site.”

There are at any one time approximately 300 sex offenders waiting to go to open prison. North Sea Camp has successfully integrated sex offenders with non sex offenders and works to reintegrate all residents back into society as productive individuals.

Bringing further houses into use to expand the Jubilee project could enable the removal of the dormitory accommodation and also offer valuable open prison places. North Sea Camp is being put on mains drainage and so bringing the houses which are currently not used into service should pose no great problem.

7.23 The IMB has reported for many years about the opportunities to expand numbers in a cost effective way without success. HMIP clearly have the same view so the Board would urge the prison service to urgently agree to refurbish the rest of the houses outside North Sea Camp to offer further opportunities for resettlement and to improve the accommodation within the main prison.
8 HEALTHCARE

8.1 Healthcare services at HMP North Sea Camp are provided by Nottinghamshire Healthcare Trust. Drug misuse services are provided by Addaction who have just had their contract renewed. There are two healthcare buildings at North Sea Camp – one dedicated to mental health services and the other for all other healthcare services. Addaction are located in another area of the prison. IMB welcomes the proposal for an extension to be built on to Healthcare South so that physical health and mental health appointments can be held in the same building – this would remove the perception that everyone knows who has mental health issues as they are seen going to the mental health building.

8.2 With an ageing population the prison has many external healthcare appointments to facilitate. For example, in the month of July 2017 there were 107 hospital appointments and 52 external dental appointments and in the month of October 2017 there were 179 external appointments booked at a hospital and 36 external dental appointments. With United Lincolnshire Hospitals NHS Trust setting up centres of excellence in the county, some residents have to travel 40 miles to Lincoln for treatment. Some need to travel to cities even further away, e.g. Queen’s Medical Centre Nottingham or hospitals in Sheffield. Many residents have to be escorted to hospital and dental appointments and so the healthcare provider has funded 4 escort posts so that appointments are not cancelled due to escorting officers not being available, as was the case in previous years.

8.3 A visiting dental van came to the prison several times during the reporting year to get the waiting list down due to the fact that local dentists were unable to cope with the high level of appointments needed. At the time of reporting a dentist in Spilsby deals with all requests for false teeth. Plans are ongoing for a new monthly visiting dental service that would be able to offer a wider range of treatments as the van which has visited in the past could only do simple fillings and check-ups. Despite all this positive action by healthcare staff, dental waiting lists are still very high – typically running at 80 to 100 residents at any one time. Healthcare book appointments months in advance so that a resident has the reassurance that at some point they will get to see a dentist. However, even though the resident may have a booked appointment, that resident is still waiting to see a dentist. A resident can wait for 3 plus months for a routine dental appointment which does not mirror the service the general public in Boston expect or receive.

8.4 An optician visits once a month and usually sees all those on the waiting list. A physiotherapist visits regularly and usually there is no waiting list. Smoking cessation classes are run regularly and if a class is full a resident may have to wait six weeks for another class to start. Waiting lists for the physiotherapy service and smoking cessation are shorter than those in the community.

8.5 A diabetic retinopathy screening van visits the prison regularly but residents are now sent to the hospital for their abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) screening.

8.6 Local GPs visit the prison three times a week and can be contacted outside those times by the nurses on site for new prescriptions and reviews if residents’ health is deteriorating. Residents can get appointments with nurses the next day and there are always slots kept for urgent cases that can be seen on the day.
8.7 There is a high proportion of residents with disabilities this reporting year. Lincolnshire County Council Adult Social Care hold clinics at the prison twice a month. Items such as grab rails and walking frames are provided and advice given to residents who want to purchase their own items.

8.8 The healthcare team have a flexible approach and encourage feedback on NHS England feedback cards available in reception. As a result of feedback, medication times were changed and residents now take a queue number (the numbers change colour each day) so that they are seen in turn and no one can queue jump. Some residents have complained to the board that they felt that they waited too long to see a GP. However, waiting times are commensurate with GP waiting times in the community and there are a high number of missed appointments (DNAs – “did not arrive”). In February 2018, 124 appointments in healthcare (general health and mental health) were wasted. This was brought to the attention of the CRG (monthly resident and staff meeting) to try to encourage residents not to miss appointments without letting healthcare know.

8.9 One specific problem highlights the difficulties faced by residents with disabilities and more details are provided below:

- In May 2017 a resident who uses a wheelchair arrived at North Sea Camp from closed conditions several hundreds of miles away which necessitated an overnight stop. He arrived at North Sea Camp after a tortuous journey where he had sat in a van for four hours whilst prisons argued where he was to stay overnight. When he finally did get overnight accommodation, the prison refused to give him his painkillers and nerve blocking medication.

- The resident was in the middle of a complex medical procedure at his prison when he was given cat D status, but despite this, the resident was transferred to open conditions immediately after the Parole Board decision to recategorise was made.

- In August 2017 the IMB wrote to Sam Gyimah MP Parliamentary under Secretary of State for Prisons and Probation about the journey, the transfer of a resident in the middle of complex medical treatment and the fact that North Sea Camp had not been given adequate information about the resident’s needs in order to prepare in advance for his arrival.

- The Clinical Matron on duty when the resident arrived at North Sea Camp accepted him despite not having the right facilities to meet the resident’s requirements as it would have been inhumane not to allow him to stay and thus force the resident to undergo another difficult journey back to the sending prison. Since then, Healthcare have facilitated a special bed and mattress and a new wheelchair and the prison have allocated the resident a mobility scooter. This the resident needs to get to Healthcare which is about a quarter of a mile from the only accommodation block that has a room big enough for the resident to use and also has a disabled shower and toilet nearby.

- Appointments restarted to continue the resident’s medical treatment, although at first this meant a two hour each way drive to Nottingham whereas, at the sending prison, the hospital was a few minutes from the prison. This wasted NHS money and caused considerable distress to the resident.
However, to the credit of the Healthcare Team at the prison this resident who arrived at North Sea Camp very angry is now grateful for all that Healthcare have done for him.

**Mental Health Services**

8.10 Mental health services occupy a building away from the building where other healthcare services are provided. It is felt that this discourages residents from going to mental health as “everyone will know where I am going” and residents like to keep their mental health issues private. Funding is being sought to add on to the other healthcare building so that all healthcare services can be co-located.

8.11 Mental Health offer an open-door policy in that any resident who is distressed can knock on the door to set up an appointment. Emergency slots are kept each day for those who cannot wait a week for an assessment.

8.12 Mental Health run Mental Health Awareness days twice a year when different organisations come into the prison. Recently a one-day-a-week twelve-week Peace Education Programme run by the Prem Rawat Foundation was started – this course is run by volunteers (with a member of the mental health team in attendance) and helps residents to think about themselves differently. Feedback has been positive.

8.13 A psychiatrist visits every two weeks and some staff do days at North Sea Camp and also at HMP Lincoln. The staff team has been under strength and under pressure for some while, following resignations and the need to support colleagues in Lincoln.

8.14 The Mental Health Team at North Sea Camp work with external agencies in order to provide support for those residents with mental health issues who are about to be discharged from prison. A Royal College of Psychiatrists audit was very complimentary.

**Addaction**

8.15 Addaction have recently had their contract for the provision of substance misuse services renewed. The team is supported by orderlies. One orderly who worked with Addaction at North Sea Camp did voluntary work with Addaction in Boston whilst at North Sea Camp and, since being released is now volunteering at Addaction in Lincoln.

8.16 A part time family and community worker supports the families of those residents who are struggling with substance misuse.
9 EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

9.1 Education is provided through a partnership approach with NOVUS providing the Offenders’ Learning and Skills Service (OLASS) education provision. In addition Lincolnshire Action Trust and the National Careers Service provide education and training opportunities. Funding is based on attendance at classes and learning outcomes.

9.2 Courses offered are appropriate to the residents’ needs and while there are waiting lists for some of the more popular courses these are managed so that they tie in with residents’ sentence requirements. Courses offered are:

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<tr>
<th>Employability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business Venture</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Customer Service</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Team leadership</td>
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<tr>
<th>Information Communication Technology</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information, Advice and Guidance</td>
<td>Level 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, Advice and Guidance</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Knowledge</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resettlement Course</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
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<tr>
<th>Personal &amp; Social Development</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic Cooking Skills</td>
<td>Level 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Finance</td>
<td>Level 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money Management</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement Course</td>
<td>Level ½</td>
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<tr>
<th>Functional Skills</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>All levels</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>All levels</td>
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<tr>
<th>Vocational Training</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bricklaying</td>
<td>Levels 2&amp;3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fork Lift Truck</td>
<td>Levels 1&amp;2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telescopic Reach</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Practical Horticulture Certificate and Diploma</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting and Decorating</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
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</table>
The following courses have been withdrawn since the last reporting period:

- Employability Level 1
- Drawing Skills
- Sculpture
- Personal and Social Development
- Rail Engineering
- Track Maintenance L3

None of these five courses have been replaced by alternative provision. The track maintenance course had stringent drug testing requirements but would have led to well paid work on the railways. However most work would have been at nights and workers could have been sent anywhere in the country. The course become unpopular with residents and so was withdrawn for cost reasons.

- Volunteering in the Community and Community Living – replaced by the Resettlement Course

9.3 All education, learning and skills provision is accessible to most but sadly not all residents. Please see comments in 5.2 above for problems facing those residents with bariatric wheelchairs or motor scooters who cannot walk. This has resulted in a resident who needs to do maths not being able to do a course. There does not seem to be provision for residents to access basic skills anywhere other than in one of the education classrooms which excludes residents needing to use bariatric wheelchairs or mobility scooters. While there are waiting lists for some popular courses the Board has not been made aware of residents not getting on courses they wish to undertake. Prioritisation within waiting lists takes into account a resident’s sentence plan and release date.

9.4 There have been no concerns raised with the Board about contact levels for delivery which meet the requirements of awarding bodies. Lessons start and end at published times. Some classes have had to be cancelled due to some unfortunate lengthy periods of ill health of instructing staff. The contractor does not appear to have contingencies in place for such eventualities. Courses are fully subscribed.

9.5 Qualifications offered are nationally recognised and progression by learners is encouraged. This is certainly the case in construction skills, where painting and decorating learners often progress to bricklaying where these additional skills fit their particular pathway. Up to and including level 3 qualifications are now attainable without residents having to self-fund the level 3 aspect.

9.6 Learners with additional learning support needs are catered for as far as practically possible. The department has access to a wide selection of additional learning support materials if
required when dealing with specific physical needs. This presupposes that residents can actually access the classrooms (see 9.3 above).

9.7 There is a separate educational induction process. This focuses on the need for good English and mathematics skills and relates each course to long-term employment opportunities. The process includes a full advice and guidance interview to assess previous knowledge and skills and to action plan and sequence interventions with the establishment to achieve long term aims.

9.8 An extensive publicity and marketing campaign is in place within the prison with information leaflets and posters provided to inform residents of the courses available, the timescales for each course and the minimum requirements. These link in with individual pathways plans. Displays around the prison inform residents of employment opportunities for each qualification. The Virtual Campus is available to everyone one day per week.

9.9 Achievement and success continue to be high with the academic year to July 2016-17 ending on 96% for the department. Success levels for 2017-18 are running at 95% with a forecast of 98% for the end of the academic year. Attendance at sessions is high at 88%, although gymnasium attendance during classroom hours by some residents under medical rehabilitation and Addaction supervision does adversely affect attendance figures. These factors similarly affect attendance figures in other areas such as bricklaying, painting and decorating.

9.10 A well-stocked and very well run library supports education/learning and books can be obtained on inter-library loans. There is a very high library footfall and at weekends the library is run entirely by the residents. The librarian is very good at encouraging those who find reading difficult and runs many special events that encourage use of the library. Sadly access to the library is not available to bariatric wheelchair users or those needing to use a mobility scooter. Some residents can walk very short distances but some cannot and the latter are disadvantaged
10 WORK AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

10.1 At North Sea Camp at the end of the reporting year there were 410 residents on the roll with 3 residents on long term sick, 5 residents deemed disabled and 23 residents classed as retired. All other residents have jobs which have 10 sessions per week i.e. full time employment.

10.2 Residents have jobs both within and outside the prison. There are over 80 external placements available – some paid by the employers and some unpaid i.e. paid by the prison at prison work pay rates. Some external placements are only part time and so residents will do half their working week outside the prison and then have an internal prison job for the rest of the week. Every work placement in the community involves a proper interview.

10.3 An employer engagement event is held every three months – local employers are invited to attend the prison for presentations and to talk about offering placements to residents. These events have changed the way local employers see the prison.

10.4 Due to the nature of the offences of some of the residents at North Sea Camp, quite a number of external work placements cannot be filled. Sometimes, even if an employer is willing to take on a resident and that resident works hard, the staff working alongside him look up his name on the internet and, when they find out what offence he is in prison for, they say that they can no longer have the resident working alongside them. Staff threaten that unless the resident is removed, they will refuse to continue to work. This is very disheartening for the residents concerned who have been model employees.

10.5 There are qualifications in all work areas. A new qualification has been introduced in Production for those wanting to work in factories and workshops which includes time management and quality control.

10.6 There is a working farm at North Sea Camp which has a large number of livestock – mainly rare breed sheep (usually about 400 lambs are produced each year) and rare breed pigs. The farm manager was a Butler Trust commendee this year. Part of the Butler Trust nomination reads as follows:

*The farm manager “points out that his work instils responsibility in the men by ‘allowing them to care for another creature; for many, this can be the first time this has happened for a long time.’ The impact is enduring, with many residents asking where they can help with voluntary conservation projects near to their place of release. The farm manager’s passion is often translated into residents gaining qualifications, ‘it is reasonably common for men to change their resettlement plans completely and decide to remain in the county so that they can gain employment in the agricultural industry and continue to do the thing they have come to love.’”*

The farm has rare breed sheep and pigs as well as non-rare breed stock and plants. The farm manager says “the men consistently turn up for work before start times as they are so eager to tend to their animals or plants.”

10.7 Two innovative work areas within North Sea Camp are recycling and the making of lobster pots. Doing recycling on site has generated a good income for North Sea Camp and residents can obtain qualifications in recycling. A natural progression is to work on a fly tipping team for Boston Borough Council. Some residents who have outside jobs keep those
jobs on release from North Sea Camp. Attendance at work is always in the high nineties and work is rarely cancelled.

10.8 There is a job club at North Sea Camp run by residents where residents go to find out about jobs and to complete application forms. After an application form for a job has been submitted a labour board is held in the board room and residents are allocated jobs. It is hoped to move to offering residents an interview for each job they apply for to give them a chance to explain in person why they want a job and to help prepare them for the outside world of job applications and interviews. Residents are helped to write CVs ready for applying for jobs when they leave prison.

10.9 Some retired residents ask for work and they are considered for appropriate work - label and badge making is a favourite with residents who are perhaps less fit but still keen to work.

10.10 On average, North Sea Camp has 1100 ROTLs per month (the day count will be more as some ROTLs are up to five days long). These include family days, work days, special purpose licence (usually for medical appointments) and training days. In any month approximately 75 residents will go out on overnight leave; following the usual ROTL boards and risk assessments checks.
11 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

11.1 Offender management is of high quality at North Sea Camp. In the HMIP report (inspection took place 3-13 July 2017), the score for resettlement rose from 2 in 2013, to 4. The Offender Management audit, carried out internally and verified by another establishment, gives the situation as green for both 2016 and 2017.

11.2 Sentence planning is timely and of good quality. During the first 3 months after arrival at North Sea Camp a review is undertaken and an updated sentence plan is produced, to reflect Open Conditions. A new OASys (Offender Assessment System) plan is implemented before ROTLs start. Around 90% are completed in the first 3 months. At one point, to give an example that is typical, there were 20 late in being completed and of these 20, 16 were due to delays in the community. The majority of the delays are attributable to this reason.

11.3 Residents are given a plan to work to during their time at North Sea Camp. Residents are asked to choose a pathway and then they consult with their Offender Supervisor, who will either support the pathway or advise on a more appropriate route. Education and the resident then devise an education programme. The aim is to prepare residents for getting a job on release. In many cases residents gain qualifications for work they can already do; for example residents who used to work in the construction industry gain a relevant qualification which will enable them to more easily find work.

11.4 There is a major focus on MAPPA at North Sea Camp and there are some 380 residents who are MAPPA eligible. Work between the relevant agencies in the MAPPA process is in the main good but there are some issues with some outside probation services with responses being tardy thus holding up the resident’s progress. This is particularly difficult for residents who have been tasked by the Parole Board to undertake certain “tests” eg work in the community before going back to the Parole Board. Some residents have had to delay parole hearings as they have not achieved the goals set at a previous board.

11.5 North Sea Camp provides a considerable level of advice and guidance via the Job Club, the PAC (Residents Advice Centre), and offender supervisors. Shelter work with those residents who are not returning to family, during the last 3 months of their sentence.

11.6 Co-operation between the Probation Service and the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) is not particularly successful at North Sea Camp. This is in line with the picture nationally where only 2 of the CRC providers have been found providing an effective service. Currently there are about 20 cases with the CRC, who get involved in the last 3 months of the sentence. The staff on site provide good support, but it is seen as a work in progress and could be better.

11.7 There are between 1200 to 1400 ROTLs per month and 98% of these are successful with lessons being continually learned where there are problems.

It can be difficult however to find overnight accommodation for residents who use wheelchairs and mobility scooters and this can hold back residents who are working to Parole Board targets.
11.8 The prison has a residents’ advice centre (PAC) which is run by residents. There are currently 9 residents on the team who staff the PAC seven days a week 365 days of the year. They provide support for any resident who requires it with the completion of applications and complaints. The PAC handles the first stages of the ROTL process for the Offender Management Unit. Residents who undertake work in the PAC can take qualifications in Information Advice and Guidance.

The following Table shows the level of activity in the PAC in this reporting year.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Applications</td>
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These figures do not include general enquiries about public transport or giving out maps for going into Boston. That additional footfall could be easily identified if the PAC had a footfall counter like the Library has to record every individual entry.

On the basis of a top roll of 420 the figures show that, on average, each resident accessed support from the PAC 14 times a year.

The PAC would like more regular meetings with OMU so that they can receive information and make suggestions about how things might be improved.

11.9 Residents’ post-release plans are considerably affected by the availability or otherwise of accommodation. For North Sea Camp residents there are complications with release plans because, due to the nature of their offences, some individuals find it difficult to get accommodation. Despite the best efforts of North Sea Camp and outside agencies a few residents are released with no fixed abode.

11.10 Family visits are well managed at North Sea Camp. The visits area which was rather basic has recently been refurbished with new furniture and coffee making facilities. Family Days are organised together with courses and workshops around family relationships and ROTLs for home visits.

11.11 Residents can have a bank account, if they apply for one, prior to release. Although some local banks have issues in letting residents open bank accounts it would appear that, in the main, residents do manage to open bank accounts prior to release.
12 THE WORK OF THE IMB AT HMP NORTH SEA CAMP

12.1 Overview

1. The Board has been able to recruit one new member. This means that we now have six Board Members. As this means that we have not reached the official full complement of 10 members the Board has carried out a further recruitment campaign which began during the reporting year and will finish in the next reporting year. There are high hopes of additional recruits from that campaign. The Board welcomes the change to the national appointment process which has reduced the length of time it takes to appoint new members.

2. Rota visits are carried out on a weekly basis. Resident applications are taken either via the IMB boxes or when a resident makes a direct approach to a Board member. Applications are dealt with as they are received and residents are kept updated on progress as soon as practicable, bearing in mind that many are out working during the day. The number of applications was down by approximately 20% from last year.

3. Members make brief reports on their rota visits, copies of which are sent to the Governor via email who either notes its contents, responds directly on issues raised or sends it to an appropriate staff member for comment. Board meetings are held once a month when the Governor or a member of the senior management team attends to deliver a statistical report, to discuss current issues and to respond to board members’ questions on matters of concern or interest.

4. Board members monitor some of the few adjudications arising and attend some of the establishment’s management meetings.

5. The Governor, Senior Managers and Staff are cooperative and supportive of the Board’s presence and activities. Members benefit from the support of a diligent and willing Board Clerk.

12.2 Training

1. The Chair attended the Annual Conference in March. Board members continue to take the opportunity to attend training courses within the prison. Board meetings are often followed by informal training/information sessions given by professionals working in the prison. All Board members contributed to the Annual Team Performance Review

12.3 Board Statistics

| Recommended Complement of Board Members | 10 |
| Number of Board Members at start of reporting period | 7 |
| Number of Board Members at end of reporting period | 6 |
| Number of new members joining within reporting period | 1 |
| Number of members leaving within reporting period | 2 |
| Number of attendances at meetings other than Board meetings | 179 |
| Total number of visits to the prison (including all meetings) | 226 |
| Total number of applications received | 76 |
| Total number of segregation reviews held | N/A |
| Total number of segregation reviews attended | N/A |
### 12.4 Resident Applications to the Board

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APPENDIX 1 – ABBREVIATIONSexplained

AAA - abdominal aortic aneurysm

ACCT - Assessment, Care in Custody & Teamwork

CET - Community Engagement Team

CRG - Community Relationship Group – monthly staff and resident meeting

DNA – Did not arrive (eg for an appointment)

HMIP - Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Prisons for England and Wales

ISR - Immediate Suitability Review

MAPPA - Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

MOJ - Ministry of Justice

OASys - Offender Assessment System

OLASS - Offenders’ Learning and Skills Service

OMU - Offender Management Unit

PAC – Residents Advice Centre (formerly known as the Prisoner Advice Centre and still referred to as the PAC)

PSI - Prison Service Instructions

RDR - Resettlement Day Release

ROR - Resettlement Overnight Release

ROTL - Release on Temporary Licence

VI - Violent incident