



**Annual Report**  
of the  
**Independent Monitoring Board**  
at  
**HMP Lindholme**

for reporting Year  
**1<sup>st</sup> February 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2019**

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*Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody*

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### 1 STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

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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**

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#### **Are prisoners treated fairly?**

Overall, prisoners receive fair treatment. However, there continues to be concerns over the proportion of prisoners having links to organised crime and the consequent negative impact this can have on the safety of prisoners (see Section 4). The length of time some prisoners spend in segregation remains a significant problem (see Section 6). The transfer of property from wing to wing or segregation and from other prisons can be inconsistent (see Section 7; Section D). Since October 2018, a spur of one wing has been designated for older prisoners: this Report considers the preparations made for this category of prisoner (see Section 5).

#### **Are prisoners treated humanely?**

Prisoners are in general treated humanely. However, substance misuse and the ease with which illegal substances remains a significant problem (see Sections 4 and 8). With regard to healthcare and mental healthcare, this reporting year is the first full year of the new provider. However, issues continue regarding waiting times and 'Did Not Attend' for appointments (see Section 8).

#### **Are prisoners prepared well for their release?**

HMP Lindholme is a Category C prison and not a designated Resettlement prison. However, a small number of prisoners are released each month, and they receive support from a probation service. It is a training prison and, in this capacity, prepares prisoners for their release. Prisoners are given good opportunities to obtain work and employment (see Section 10). 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**

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### **TO THE MINISTER**

The recruitment of extra staff is welcomed. However, the low age and limited life experience of a significant proportion of new recruits has been observed. Will the Minister consider raising the minimum age of application to the Prison Service to beyond the current 18 years?

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**

With regard to the older prisoner unit, will the Prison Service ensure that such prisoners transferred to Lindholme are happy to come? In the initial entry there is evidence that some prisoners were moved further away from their families, thus making visits more difficult (see Section 5). In addition, some prisoners to this unit fall below the 50+ age bracket. Will the Prison Service ensure that the age limit is not reduced indiscriminately (see Section 5)?

Will the Prison Service consider what measures are needed to ensure that the staffing levels of the Healthcare provider are maintained as per contract (see Section 8)?

Will the Prison Service examine its procedures for the transfer of prisoner property from one establishment to another establishment (see Section 7)?

### **TO THE GOVERNOR**

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

Will the Governor ensure that the supporting paper work for Adjudications is completed on time so that an Adjudication is not required to be dismissed (see Section 6)?

### **Improvements**

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Improvements in the security in the use and detection of drugs have been noted: there is a more effective use of perimeter patrols, including the purchase of a quad bike, to prevent illegal substances being thrown onto the establishment; there has been more effective control of the use of drones to communicate with prisoners; the CCTV coverage in the visits area has been upgraded.

Staffing levels have increased, and they are now at their highest for at least two years. However, it must be noted that new recruits cannot immediately replace the loss of older, experienced Officers.

The number of prisoners designated as having links with organised crime has reduced since the last Report. This noted a figure of around 170 such prisoners – approx. 17%-18% of the total population. In the current reporting year the figure has reduced to around 120 – approx. 12% of the total population. Even so, despite this improvement, the figure remains disproportionately high.

### **3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON**

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HMP Lindholme is a Category C Male Prison. It is 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; Bistro 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; Care UK for Health Care and Mental Health Care.

### 4 SAFETY

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The previous Report made comment on the large proportion of prisoners designated for organised crime gang activities – between 17% and 20%, typically around 170 prisoners. This has declined in the current reporting year to around 120 prisoners. Even so, at approx. 12% -13% of the prison population, this remains high to an unacceptable extent.

New prisoners had an induction course on entry to the prison. There was also a dedicated wing (L Wing) to receive new prisoners and they spend at least one night there before moving to other wings. As part of induction, an educational assessment was also carried out.

The number of ACCTs opened in the reporting period averaged 15.5 per month compared to 36 per month in the previous year. Board members check ACCT documentation weekly in Segregation and when a wing is visited on Rota. The procedures were found to operate effectively (see Appendix 1).

Incidents of self-harm decreased in comparison to the previous year, although the data still produced a worrying picture. The monthly average of incidents was 30.7 in this reporting year, with more or less consistency throughout the year. This compared to a monthly average of 44 incidents in the previous reporting year. The large majority of incidents were by cutting and were carried out on the wings in singular cell accommodation (see Appendix 1).

Substance misuse continued to be a problem in the prison. 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 substance use. However, the prison has introduced a number of measures to improve security. The monthly average figure for substance misuse incidents was 45.1, although there was an inconsistency over the year. There was a significant decline in substance misuse incidents towards the end of 2018 – an indication that the measures taken by the prison to combat the problem were having an effect. However, this progress in tackling substance misuse was partly offset by an increase in hooch related incidents. From being virtually free of the problem in the early months of the reporting year, there was a significant increase in the last three months – these account for over half of hooch related incidents. An initial conclusion would be that, as substance misuse came under greater control, prisoners turned to hooch as an ‘easier’ option (see Appendix 1).

The monthly average for assaults by prisoners on prisoners was 18.3, generally consistent over the months. This compared to 32 in the previous reporting year but was in line with previous years. The most common areas for violent incidents to happen were in the cells or association areas. Assaults on prison staff produced a monthly average of 13.7, a figure in line with previous years. There was an inconsistency with four months well above average. Significantly, this declined in the last three months of the recording year – a possible consequence of increased staffing (see Appendix 1).

Deaths in custody totalled seven in the reporting year. At the time of producing this report, the investigation and Coroner’s Reports had been completed on five deaths: three deaths were accounted for by substance misuse; one death by ligature in the cell; one death by natural causes.

## 5 EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS

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HMP Lindholme continued to engage 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 42 Discrimination Incident Report Forms (DIRF) completed by prisoners and staff in the reporting year: a reduction compared to the previous year (82). 36 of these were submitted by prisoners, the remaining 6 by staff. The three highest characteristics of issues in the DIRFs were discrimination on the grounds of race, disability, and religion. Scrutiny panels met to ensure that DIRFs were answered both correctly and promptly. In the reporting year, 17 out of 36 DIRFs answered were not replied to within 28 days. This was consistent with some concern by the Board regarding the complaints system in HMP Lindholme in general. As deadlines for responses to complaints have been missed, 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: 70% White and 30% BME. There were 21 foreign national prisoners. The prison continued to discuss and actively engage regarding issues of race and ethnicity in regular equality and diversity meetings.

An 'older' prisoner spur was opened in the reporting year in one of the bigger wings (J Wing). It houses 104 prisoners. There was a staggered integration from October 2018 and the maximum was reached by the end of the reporting year. Prisoners who are over 50 were accommodated here from within HMP Lindholme and by transfers from other prisons. The accommodation was refurbished in cells and the association area to meet the needs of this population. Opportunities for work existed in the main prison which enabled older prisoners already in HMP Lindholme to retain their jobs. Around three quarters of the older prisoners had employment across the prison. Of the one quarter that did not have employment there were a number of retired prisoners and prisoners with long term illnesses. Access to specific areas such as the Gym and Library was in dedicated time slots. There has been a continuing dialogue with the prison management to ensure that the needs of the older prisoners were considered. Visit made by Board members have commented on the calm and communal atmosphere in the spur.

The Board has raised two issues with regard to the older prisoners. Members have been approached by prisoners who were transferred here from other prisons, taking them further away from their families. Secondly, it has been noted that there were prisoners in the 40+ age bracket. This would seem to go against the definition of a dedicated older prisoner spur.

Prisoners with declared disabilities made up around 30% of the total prison population. The main reasons for a declared disability were mental illness (30%) and reduced mobility (16%). This brought further problems logistically (access to wings and cells), due to the nature of HMP Lindholme and its category as a 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).

HMP Lindholme has engaged with the small number of prisoners concerning LGBT rights in developing a sub group of the Equality and Diversity Committee to elevate pressures on the LGBT population. However, the Board has noted the reluctance of prisoners to reveal their sexual orientation (3% non-disclosed), largely from the threat of assault.

The Chaplaincy at HMP Lindholme was staffed by 16 members from a multitude of faiths; Church of England, Roman Catholic, Free Church, Muslim, Mormon, Sikh, Hindu, Buddhism, Judaism, Jehovah Witness, Paganism, and Rastafarianism. Regular services were provided in the Chaplaincy throughout the

week that reflected the diversity of the HMP Lindholme population. In addition, faith courses were run by the chaplains, some for a specific religion, others more general (e.g. Living with Loss for recent bereavement). The work of the Chaplaincy has been supported by the introduction of Prison Visitors. At the same time, the Samaritan service to the prison was suspended through lack of volunteers.

## **6 SEGREGATION/CARE AND SEPARATION UNIT**

The Segregation Unit is a purpose built single storey building containing 20 segregation cells, with a communal shower facility and two outside exercise yards. The accommodation has been improved over the course of the reporting year. This included a refurbishment of the shower area – a specific area noted in the previous Report as requiring attention.

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. 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 Healthcare Team was always present. In addition, Board members attend planned removals when on site.

The Segregation Unit had good staffing levels and security. The management of the Unit has improved with a more consistent staffing and management structure. Conditions in the Unit were generally satisfactory. 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. Many prisoners stated that they were unwilling to be returned to accommodation on a wing and sought a 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. There was some evidence to support this as the number of prisoners transferred to other establishments (75) marginally exceeded those returned to wing accommodation (67). However, to set alongside this conclusion was the decision by the prison not to allow some prisoners to return to wing accommodation in HMP Lindholme because of the nature of the offences which brought them into SEG (see Appendix 2).

A concern of the Board in the previous Report was the length of time some prisoners remained in the Unit, particularly if over 42 days. This was monitored more fully in this reporting year. The data is available in Appendix 2. It was a particular concern that five prisoners spent over 80 days in SEG. In all cases, including the five prisoners, it was found that the extensions beyond the 42 days had the correct authorisation. To a very large extent, it was factors beyond the control of the prison management that resulted in prisoners being detained beyond the 42 days. Delays in the recategorisation of a prisoner, the reluctance of other establishments to accept a prisoner and delays in obtaining police reports, where relevant, were the principal 'external' causes.

Adjudications were held regularly in a room in the Segregation Unit. Members of the IMB on rota regularly attended adjudications. It was again observed that there was an issue with the documentation required for an adjudication. Specifically, the documentation was not completed and/or presented to the prisoner within the permitted time scale or there were deficiencies in the paperwork. The result was that the adjudication process had to be stopped and the charges dismissed. Dismissals accounted for almost a fifth of governor adjudications in the reporting year. The Board felt this to be not only a waste of staff effort but also that it was potentially harmful to the discipline in the prison. Prison management has responded in reviewing its structures, and it was noticeable that there were far fewer dismissals towards the end of the reporting year (8% average over the last three months). When adjudications did proceed, Board members noted that the issues were dealt with fairly and expediently.

## 7 ACCOMMODATION (including communication)

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### 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. One section of J Wing has become a dedicated spur for older prisoners.

L Wing is the most modern structure comprising 30 double cells each with its own shower facility. New prisoners are initially housed in this wing.

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. Some new trolleys have been purchased to improve delivery. There were significant problems with the Kitchen in this reporting year, and this has necessitated a close monitoring by Board members. At the end of July, for a period of about ten weeks, the fridges and freezers shut down, caused by an installation fault in the plumbing on the cooling plant. Initially, ad hoc menus from what food was available were set up. Where possible, perishable goods were stored in the adjacent HMP Moorland. Temporary freezers and fridges were eventually brought in, but these did not cover the full working capacity of the Kitchen appliances. The Board has been appalled at the delay in maintaining the equipment. It noted with concern that there was no service contract with Amey or any other provider. In addition, and relevant to this, the rota reports of Board members indicated that there was scarcely a week when the Kitchen could be said to have been working to full capacity. It is credit to the Kitchen management and staff for coping and providing a service in what has been a difficult year. The number of prisoners nominally assisting in the Kitchen is thirty. This was rarely achieved in the reporting year, and prisoner absenteeism often reduced the number to the low twenties. One effect of this were comments by Board members on the general lack of cleanliness of the Kitchen, including the toilet area. Board members have also reported concerns about the management of the Kitchen in terms of a lack of attention to basic standards of hygiene: e.g. prisoners have not worn gloves when handling food; prisoners walked around eating food; prisoners did not wear headgear; visitors, including IMB members, were not offered white coats or headgear. The Board will continue to monitor the Kitchen closely over the next reporting year. A computerised menu system was introduced in October. After some initial problems, it has worked well in that there was less waste and, therefore, more savings on the food bill.

The **Bakery** has developed well during the reporting year. It provided the bread supplies not only for HMP Lindholme, but also for the adjacent prisons of HMP Moorland and HMP Hatfield Lakes. In addition, bakery products were made available for purchase to prison staff and visitors in Reception and orders were being received from retailers outside the prison.

The management of prisoners' **property** continued to be an issue with movement of property 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 within the prison or, more especially, from wing to segregation unit. This has caused an additional aggravation to the prisoner and can impact on their behaviour. Towards the end of the reporting year, the management within the prison changed: Custody Managers are now in control of the in-prison transit of property. The Board felt that this was a positive move. Even so, it should be noted that 26.5% (62 in number) of all applications received by the Board related to property matters. This was consistent with the previous year (25%) (see Section D).

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

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Care UK have been in place as the health care provider since September 2017. There has been a change of the post-holder for Head of Healthcare since the previous Report.

A Prison Healthcare Operational Group has been established and is functioning well as a monthly review group between the Prison senior management team and the Healthcare team, with an IMB monitor. This group has engaged in frank, open and constructive discussion about shared concerns. There has been a monthly systematic review of: staffing, performance figures, action plan (traffic-lighted) and the risk register – all supported with adequate, well presented information.

\* **GP care** has been provided via Care UK commissioning a Mansfield GP practice for 3 days per week cover. In principle, this addressed issues of holiday cover and medical appraisal/revalidation. The 3 days of GP provision was intended to be supplemented by Advanced Nurse Practitioner input. However, the ANP post has been vacant for some time in the reporting year. This staffing issue has undermined five-day provision of care to prisoners at this level and has contributed to GP waiting times (see below).

\* **Staffing levels:** at the end of the reporting year, 16 out of a total of 60 posts were either vacant, awaiting completion of the recruitment process or subject to a period of notice. Staffing recruitment problems have been identified on the risk register. Mental health has been the most affected, and Substance Misuse Services the least.

\* **Waiting Times** to see a GP varied significantly from month to month. At the end of the reporting year, this was 3 weeks 4 days. The vacant ANP post had an impact on this. Waiting times for physiotherapy were 41 weeks and podiatry 19 weeks.

\* **Older Prisoners:** the designation of a spur of J Wing as an over-50s unit has introduced a greater burden of long term care into the prison. The full implications of this are not yet clear, and this will be monitored in the next reporting year.

\* The “**Did Not Attend**” rate for prison GP appointments has reduced towards the end of this reporting year to 7%.

\* **Telemedicine:** this service has been provided but has proved to be not as useful as hoped due to waiting time and rejection of referrals, thus diverting referrals back into mainstream secondary care.

\* **Hospital appointments:** cancellation of hospital appointments by the prison was high: at the end of the reporting year it was 10.6%.

\* **Psychoactive Substances:** the high level of use 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.

\* **Work-fitness clinics:** daily clinics (Monday to Friday) to assess prisoners who felt that they were not fit for work, in the context of a working prison, have been re-established with an 80% coverage of working days. This has been a welcome development.

## 9 EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

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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.
- \* 'General' employability skills including: Health and Safety in the Workplace; Peer Mentoring; Understanding Enterprise Skills Information, Advice and Guidance; Business Skills; iMedia/ITQ; Art
- \* Vocational Qualifications, mainly to Levels 1 and 2, with some to Level 3, 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 year included: Hospitality & Catering; Food Safety; Food Preparation; Baking; Industrial Cleaning; Hairdressing and Barbering; Light Vehicle Maintenance and Repair; Painting and Decorating; Plastering; Bricklaying; Joinery; Welding; Building Maintenance. Auto Mechanics was closed during the year.
- \* Virtual Campus and Beyond the Gate to assist prisoners as they approach resettlement and release.

To summarise achievement in the academic year 2017-18:

- \* Overall success rate of all courses combined as a % of entries: 96%
- \* Vocational Employment success rate: 99% (100% in most courses)
- \* Maths and English combined success rate: 88%

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 prisoner.

There is a main **Library** in the prison. This is open for eight sessions a week, with closure on Fridays and Saturdays. In five 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

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HMP Lindholme is designated 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 with prisoner transfer movement. The statistics of jobs available and the number of prisoners employed have been monitored every month. The monthly average provided below gives a clear evidential picture of work and employment in the reporting year.

% of prison population employed in work and training	69%
% of prison population in full time education for Functional Skills	15%
% of prison population not employed in work, training or education *	16%

\* This included: retired, long term sick, vulnerable, new receptions, prisoners in segregation, those unemployable based on intelligence as well as prisoners who refuse work.

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

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

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

\* MOD: textiles, cam nets, flatracks, tarpaulin covers, sandbags

\* Doncaster MBC lighting recycling workshop

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

(It is regrettable that Brydon Woods Workshop which trained prisoners in the manufacture of proposed prison accommodation from block assembly through to building erection was discontinued in the reporting year.)

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).

Board members on rota have been aware of an inconsistency of attendance by prisoners. 'Popular' courses (e.g. Plastering) are almost always fully attended. Others (e.g. the Kitchen) less well attended. This presented a further question to the prison management: where did the absentee prisoners go?

However, overall, the extent to which HMP Lindholme fulfilled its role as a training prison can be evidenced from the above.

## **11 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION**

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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. This has developed in the last twelve months offering help and guidance in accommodation; education, training and employment; family ties; and health. 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**

As 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 continued concern. This was due to initial sentence planning too often not being completed at the prisoner's local prison where the resources are placed. Pre-sentence planning was offered in HMP Lindholme to help ease the backlog. Change is in the process of being introduced in the next reporting year under OMIC (Offender Management in Custody) in a shift of ownership whereby external probation will cease to be responsible for the completion of high risk assessments.

In this reporting year they were:

\* Probation responsibility: 63 Initials

\* Establishment responsibility: 135 Initials

### **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 has again noted that Band 4 officers were redeployed too often to operational duties, thus delaying the process even further. In a further change in the process of being introduced, under OMIC the role of Band 4 Officers is being replaced by non - operational staff. In addition, under OMIC, all prisoners will be allocated a key worker. The Board will monitor the impact of these changes in its next Report.

### **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. There were no ROTLS in the reporting year. 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. The number accessing HDC in the reporting year was 37 – a significant increase in line with the introduction of a more streamlined HDC policy.

In the reporting year, HMP Lindholme housed 21 foreign national prisoners, 53 lifer prisoners, 57 IPP prisoners and 64 determinate paroles.

## **Contact with family**

This is generally good:

- Most prisoners had no difficulty in contacting their family
- Most prisoners could obtain a visiting order easily
- Family days provided a good environment to enhance family links

Equally, it is evident that, for a variety of reasons, not least the distance of prisoners from their home area, a small minority of prisoners did experience difficulties in receiving visits from their families.

## **A Section – Work of Board**

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<b>BOARD STATISTICS</b>	
<b>Recommended Complement of Board members</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Number of new Board members in the reporting period</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total number of visits to the Establishment</b>	<b>408</b>
<b>Total number of segregation reviews attended</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Total number of individual prisoner segregation reviews attended</b>	<b>420</b>

## D Section - Applications

<b>Code</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Current reporting year</b>	<b>Previous reporting year</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Accommodation including laundry, clothing, ablutions</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Discipline including adjudications, IEP, sanctions</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Equality</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Purposeful Activity including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>E 1</b>	<b>Letters, visits, phones, public protection restrictions</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>E 2</b>	<b>Finance including pay, private monies, spends</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Food and kitchens</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Health including physical, mental, social care</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>H 1</b>	<b>Property within this establishment</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>H 2</b>	<b>Property during transfer or in another establishment or location</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>H 3</b>	<b>Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Sentence management including HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-categorisation</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>Staff/prisoner concerns including bullying</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>Transfers</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>16</b>
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>
	<b>Total number of IMB applications</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>327</b>

## **APPENDICES**

- 1. Analysis of Incidents Reports, February 2018 to January 2019**
- 2. Analysis of Prisoners placed in the Segregation Unit,  
February 2018 to January 2019**

**APPENDIX 1 INCIDENT REPORTS**

	<b>Feb 18</b>	<b>Mar 18</b>	<b>Apr 18</b>	<b>May 18</b>	<b>Jun 18</b>	<b>Jul 18</b>	<b>Aug 18</b>	<b>Sep 18</b>	<b>Oct 18</b>	<b>Nov 18</b>	<b>Dec 18</b>	<b>Jan 19</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Monthly %</b>
<b>Assault Prisoner on Prisoner</b>	25	17	10	27	18	28	21	16	17	11	15	14	219	18.3
<b>Assault Prisoner on Staff</b>	23	10	13	9	13	22	21	9	22	9	5	8	163	13.7
<b>Fight</b>	16	27	8	9	10	7	10	10	6	7	2	5	117	9.8
<b>Threats</b>	18	19	14	12	16	21	19	15	24	13	8	17	196	16.3
<b>Use of force</b>	20	27	28	27	38	25	31	13	22	2	10	13	256	21.3
<b>Substance Misuse (UTI)</b>	111	40	20	44	69	41	74	49	9	10	30	44	541	45.1
<b>Hooch</b>	6	4	3	0	18	19	2	6	12	19	18	36	143	11.9
<b>Self-Harm</b>	26	39	36	27	31	45	34	28	40	12	24	26	368	30.7
<b>New ACCT</b>	12	9	13	15	15	18	18	23	24	12	16	11	186	15.5
<b>Weapon find</b>	8	15	8	7	16	27	14	9	12	8	8	16	148	12.3
<b>Death in Custody</b>	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	

## APPENDIX 2 SEGREGATION

### 1. Prisoners placed in SEGREGATION in the Reporting Year: 166

#### Reasons for placement:

* serious incident within the prison	154 (92.8%)	
* own protection	10 (6.0%)	
* refusal to re-locate	2 (1.2%)	166

### 2. Destinations of prisoners in SEGREGATION

* returned to Wing	67 (45.3%)	
* transfer to other establishments	75 (50.7%)	
* release	4 (2.7%)	
* moved to secure hospital	2 (1.3%)	148
+ still in SEGREGATION at end of reporting period	18	166

### 3. Prisoners exceeding 42 days in SEGREGATION 47 (28.3% of prisoners in the segregation)

* 100+ days	2 (101;102)	
* 90-99 days	2 (90;92)	
* 80-89 days	1	
* 70-79 days	7	
* 60-69 days	7	
* 50-59 days	16	
* 43-50 days	12	47

### 4. Destinations of prisoners exceeding 42 days in SEGREGATION

* transfer to other establishments	38 (80.1%)	
* returned to Wing	7 (15.0%)	
* release	1 (2.1%)	
* moved to secure hospital	1 (2.1%)	47