



Annual Report
of the
Independent Monitoring Board
at
HMP Isle of Wight

for reporting year
1st January 2019 - 31st December 2019

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Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody

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1 STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

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

The Board is specifically charged to:

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

To enable the Board to carry out these duties effectively, its members have right of access to every prisoner and every part of the prison and also to the prison's records.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of the Independent Monitoring Board of HMP Isle of Wight for the period 1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019. IMB evidence comes from observations made on visits, scrutiny of prison records and of data, informed contact with prisoners and staff, and prisoner applications.

Main judgements

Are prisoners treated fairly?

The IMB has evidence to support their finding that the regime in HMP IoW provides fair and equitable treatment. This is verified by improvement in equalities management, prisoner-led forums and a reduction in discrimination incident report forms (DIRFs), together with improvement of the complaint process *[paragraphs 5.3, 5.11, 5.15]* which has demonstrated a commitment to ensure all prisoners are treated equitably.

Are prisoners treated humanely?

Board members have witnessed the care provided for prisoners, and this has been particularly observed in the segregation and reintegration unit (SARU) in managing the most complex and demanding group of prisoners with care and sensitivity *[paragraphs 6.1 – 6.5]*.

Are prisoners prepared well for their release?

The majority of prisoners in HMP IoW have committed sexual offences. The establishment does not normally discharge back into the community *[paragraph 11.7]*. However, a number of programmes are provided to reduce the risk of reoffending *[11.2 – 11.6]*.

The Board agrees with the concern of the Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons (HMIP) 2019 inspection that there is an insufficient regime for the small number of remand prisoners. Plans are in place to introduce multi-disciplinary team support to the remand unit from spring 2020.

Main Areas for Development

TO THE MINISTER

- The Board continues to be concerned at the number of prisoners with complex mental health needs and the lack of mental health provision, resulting in extremely disturbed prisoners being held in segregation conditions. Have there been discussions with the Department of Health and Social Care and NHS England to improve the situation? *[paragraph 6.6]*

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

- Are there plans to provide sufficient funding to enable long-standing essential building work, to ensure adequate facilities are available? *[paragraphs 7.7 - 7.9]*
- Is action being taken to standardise the permitted items allowed across the prison estate? The anomalies across different establishments create tension and frustration when prisoners are advised they are unable to have items permitted in other prisons *[7.14]*.

TO THE GOVERNOR

- Are there plans to ensure that all new members of staff receive mental health training? **[paragraph 8.7]**
 - Will the next healthcare contract stipulate nursing cover on both sites?? **[8.9]**
 - Are there plans to address with the local authority the issues of funding and procurement of specialist equipment for prisoners with disabilities? **[8.13]**
-

Improvements

- Improvement in equalities management and prisoner-led forums **[paragraphs 5.3, 5.14]**
 - Continued improvement in the complaints process **[5.15]**
 - Reduced numbers of DIRFs **[5.11]**
 - Consistent improvements in the managing of SARU **[6.1 – 6.5]**
 - Improved management of property **[7.12, 7.13]**
 - Increased attendance of the Senior Management Team at Monitoring Quality of Prison Life meetings **[7.22]**
 - Positive development to support prisoners with mental health difficulties **[8.2 – 8.4]**
 - Palliative care commendation **[8.12]**
 - Exceeded Kaizen target **[11.4]**
 - Significant number of prisoners moved to category C prisons **[11.7]**
-

Exceptional reporting

There was a sombre atmosphere at the end of the year with prison staff and the IMB deeply affected by the death of a member of staff while on night duty. Actions were taken to mitigate the effects on the establishment and a support programme was launched for those affected.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

On the 1 April 2009, HMPs Albany, Camp Hill and Parkhurst were merged to form HMP Isle of Wight. On 19 April 2013 HMP Camp Hill was de-commissioned and closed. Albany occupies the site of a former military barracks, and Parkhurst was originally a military hospital which became a prison in 1863.

The establishment lies to the north of Newport, the Isle of Wight county town, and is opposite the Island's Accident & Emergency Unit [A&E] and only hospital.

The prison kitchens, stores, and some administration buildings are outside the perimeter walls. All these departments serve both sites, which adds to the complexity of the establishment.

There is only one separation and reintegration unit [SARU], which is based in the Parkhurst site; this means that any prisoners from Albany requiring to be segregated have to be transferred under escort.

Both sites have a healthcare centre, and there is one inpatient healthcare unit (IHU) based in Albany: this unit has two palliative care suites.

HMP Isle of Wight is a category B male training prison and is part of the long term and high security estate group. It had an average population of approximately 1033 prisoners over the reporting period of which around 40% were aged over 50, including 47 prisoners over the age of 70.

Over 98% of the prisoners are convicted sex offenders, with 100 serving life sentences and a further 42 with an indeterminate sentence for public protection (IPP). The remainder are determinate sentences, mostly of four years or more, together with a few remand prisoners from the local Isle of Wight courts.

B Evidence sections 4 - 11

4 SAFETY

Violence

4.1 Over the reporting period the following incidents were recorded:

Assaults on staff

- 65 in 2018
- 68 in 2019 (up 4.6%)

Assaults prisoner on prisoner

- 124 in 2018
- 102 in 2019 (down 18%)

Total of violent incidents

- 189 in 2018
- 170 in 2019 (down 10%)

The trends during the year may be reflecting the prison's position as a high security establishment; a number of older category C prisoners have been transferred out and replaced by a younger population.

4.2 Safety and safer custody issues are now dealt with through challenge, support and intervention Plans (CSIPs) which are reviewed in a weekly safety intervention meeting (SIM). The meetings are generally well attended by members of the senior management team as well as wing staff.

Self-harm

4.3 Number of prisoners involved in self-harm during 2019

- 122

Total self-harm incidents

- 679 in 2018
- 745 in 2019 (up 10%)

4.4 Self-harm is a major concern of the governor, and the Board has been pleased to learn that one of the custodial managers is now developing a welfare review questionnaire - a working document linking practical guidelines for the support of individuals without breaching the privacy of prisoners' healthcare and mental health data. A similar questionnaire has also been written on violence reduction, and it is hoped that next year will show the effect of these two new innovations.

Public protection

4.5 The prison has approximately 800 prisoners who are identified as an ongoing risk to children and these are reviewed every year. There are currently 45 prisoners subject to 100% monitoring of their mail and phone calls. The interception communication monitoring board (IPCO) meeting is held weekly to review the appropriateness of monitoring, and on average 75-80 prisoners are assessed each month.

Deaths in HMP IOW

4.6 There were six deaths in HMP IoW in 2019. All cases have been investigated by the Prison and Probation Ombudsman.

Six coroner's inquests remain outstanding from all deaths in custody over recent years.

CONCERNS

4a) The significant increase in self-harm [*paragraphs 4.3, 4.4*]

5 EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS

Incentives and earned privileges (IEP)

5.1 Most prisoners are on enhanced level with the breakdown as follows:

	2018		2019	
	Number of prisoners	Percentage	Number of prisoners	Percentage
BASIC:	29	2.79%	26	2.5%
STANDARD:	220	21.19%	184	17.8%
ENHANCED:	789	76.01%	824	79.7%

It can be seen that there has been an encouraging 3% increase in the number on enhanced.

Food range for ethnic and cultural groups

5.2 There are five food choices for both lunch and evening meal to provide an appropriate meal for all ethnic and cultural groups. Despite a food budget of £2.08 per prisoner per day, appropriate food is provided for 31 religious and cultural festivals. This is challenging and hard to achieve.

Equality in terms of the protected characteristics

5.3 Equalities and inclusion has had a very much improved year, though regrettably, due to regime, officers allocated to this activity have had their allocated time reduced. Forums have increased and are now very much prisoner-led. This ownership has given encouragement to prisoners and given them an opportunity to stretch themselves and try new skills, although this has not been without issues and problems on some occasions. To avoid confusion these forums are planned in advance for a three-month period, with senior managers being allocated to attend on a rota basis (although regrettably, due to regime, this attendance is sometimes a casualty). This means a lot to prisoners who feel they are being heard by a wider group. The meetings give prisoners an opportunity to share joint concerns shared by others with their protected characteristics. Attempts have been made to invite prisoners with other protected characteristics to attend different forums and events to encourage understanding and tolerance.

Every opportunity is taken to celebrate, respect and remember events that are important to prisoners with each characteristic. There has been a considerable amount of positive engagement.

5.4 Gypsy, Romanies, Travellers

The number in this group has reduced. Appleby Fair was celebrated again in June, and the kitchen provided a much appreciated cultural meal which was enjoyed by many, both in and not within this cultural group.

5.5 LGBT

Again, successful Pride events were celebrated in the prison in July.

Sexual Orientation 2019	
Bisexual	29
Gay	31
Heterosexual	794
Other	7
Not disclosed	173

5.6 Transgender

The number of transgender prisoners has reduced slightly this year. A Transgender Awareness day was another successful event that was held. Showering and access to clothing remains difficult with such small numbers on each site.

5.7 Race

Race 2019	%
Asian British/Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, any other Asian background	7%
Black British/Caribbean, African, any other background	13%
Mixed/White & Black Caribbean, White & Black Asian, White & Asian, any other background	2%
Other/Arab, any other background, prefer not to say	2%
White/English/Welsh/Scottish/N Irish/British, Irish, Gypsy or Irish Traveller, any other background.	76%

This remains fairly constant. The greater percentage of population is White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish and this equates to 68% of the prison population

In October Black History month was celebrated on both sites. These were very successful events enjoyed by all, enhancing awareness of different cultures.

5.8 There are 145 foreign nationals which equates to 14% of the population. Home Office immigration enforcement visit the prison every six months to interview relevant prisoners regarding their future. There has been a continual concern with any change in residency entitlement with regard to Brexit, with prisoners concerned as to what will become of them. Citizens Advice Bureau have also visited forums.

5.9 Age / disability

Age Profile	%
20-29	16
30-39	24.5
40-49	19
50-59	24.5
60-69	11.5
70-79	4
80-89	0.5
90-99	0

309 prisoners, which equates to just under 30% of the population, have a recorded physical or mental disability.

5.10 Faith

There are 29 recorded religions within the prison population, with 28% of prisoners indicating no religious affiliation. The chaplaincy team supports all the religions, and offers pastoral support for prisoners and staff.

5.11 Discrimination incident reporting forms [DIRFs]

		2018	2019
ALBANY	TOTAL	73	44
	Upheld	25	9
	Partially upheld	10	6
	Not upheld	38	29
PARKHURST	TOTAL	51	61
	Upheld	19	12
	Partially upheld	8	18
	Not upheld	24	31
GRAND TOTAL		124	105

The main issues of concern are race, sexual orientation, disability, and access to religious services. The IMB has carried out quality assurance checks on these to ensure both level of investigation, fairness and timelines.

Lammy Report

5.12 Following the report by David Lammy MP [into the treatment of black, Asian and minority ethnic individuals in the criminal justice system], a summit was held on both sites. This was well attended and supported by staff and prisoners alike, where full and frank opinions were exchanged. This resulted in many initiatives, which have been worked upon. There is an action plan, with a meeting to be convened in February 2020, to move final initiatives from amber to green. There are no red scores.

Ship

5.13 An initiative called SHIP, which is an acronym for Sexual Health In Prison, was initiated in HMP IoW, and was started by two prisoners. Its aim is to signpost and give guidance to all prisoners on sexual health. This is now partnered with Care UK and has been rolled out to a further 26 establishments. It starts on induction upon entering the establishment, and continues as and when required.

HMIP

5.14 When HMIP visited HMP IoW in April/May 2019, its assessment under 'respect' was rated at 3. Significant improvement in management was noted, with a major turnaround in engagement.

Complaints

5.15 The annual report for 2018 described improvements in the time frame for completing complaints with 89% completed on time. This improvement has continued throughout 2019 with 93% of complaints completed on time.

Month	Total	Completed on time	Late	Percentage completed late 2019	Percentage completed late 2018
January 2019	220	196	24	11%	16%
February 2019	256	222	34	13%	10%
March 2019	288	262	26	9%	6%
April 2019	293	255	38	13%	12%
May 2019	331	292	39	12%	13%
June 2019	272	261	11	4%	12%
July 2019	230	226	4	2%	17%
August 2019	354	343	11	3%	16%
Sept 2019	281	271	10	4%	11%
October 2019	355	332	23	6%	5%
Nov 2019	294	281	13	4%	8%
December 2019	213	207	6	3%	13%
Total	3387	3148	239	7%	11%

6 SEGREGATION/CARE AND SEPARATION UNIT

6.1 Safety and security remain the priority of the prison for both prisoners and staff.

6.2 The Board continues to be satisfied with the condition, facilities and security within the segregation unit.

6.3 In previous reports, the Board was concerned about the high turnover of leadership within the unit. However since April 2018 there has been stability, and this has facilitated good team working and a purposeful environment within the unit. In 2019 the IMB attended over 300 individual good order or discipline (GOoD) reviews.

6.4 In the 2018 annual report, concerns were raised about the non-attendance of prisoners at their reviews, which was attributed to a lack of confidence by prisoners in the effectiveness of the process. In 2019 there has been a marked increase in prisoners attending their reviews and contributing to the process.

6.5 In the Board's last annual report concern was raised that all attendees who should contribute to the process did not always attend. The IMB has always prioritised 100% attendance. An IMB evaluation of attendance at 2019 GOoD reviews has shown that all parties are now in regular attendance, which may have had a positive impact on the attendance of prisoners as mentioned **[6.4]**.

6.6 Segregated prisoners with complex needs requiring specialist mental health provision out of the prison estate continue to wait an unacceptable time in segregation due to lack of provision.

CONCERN

6a) The delay in transferring prisoners with complex mental health conditions to more appropriate mental health facilities **[6.6]**.

7 ACCOMMODATION (including Communication)

Accommodation (cells)

7.1 All cells are designed as single cells, but it is reported that 156 prisoners are currently sharing cells. There are 78 cells that are currently being used as doubles, meaning that 13% of the total population occupy shared cells. An HMIP inspection (2019) recommendation was that all cells should only be used to accommodate one prisoner.

7.2 The sharing of cells is as a result of overcrowding. The number of prisoners accommodated at HMP IoW is not under the control of HMP IoW. There have been very few complaints about cell sharing from the prisoners.

7.3 HMIP stated that 'most of these cells had toilets which were poorly screened' and recommended that all prisoners should have effectively screened in-cell toilets. Privacy screening of in-cell toilets is an ongoing issue. Curtains are being sourced.

7.4 The night sanitation system in Albany has broken down several times in the past. HMIP reported that prisoners on these wings had a chemical toilet in their cells, but lacked the chemicals that would make them function properly. This may be a significant contributory factor in the 'toilet parcels' littering the ground outside the wings, reported by the wing cleaners. The accumulation of litter outside the Albany wings has continued to be an issue.

7.5 Shower facilities on the Parkhurst site (reported in two HMIP reports preceding the current report) are still awaiting refurbishment; this was raised previously in 2018. Temporary repairs are being made where possible, but some shower blocks have been closed as they are beyond repair. The funding for this has yet to be granted.

Exercise yards

7.6 These are bare spaces, lacking any equipment or facility to promote health or fitness, and the environment does not inspire or encourage purposeful use. HMIP (2019) identified this as an area for improvement. Recently some flowers troughs have been introduced on the Parkhurst site.

Repairs to buildings

7.7 Staff and prisoners report that small repairs are attended to well and in good time. It is the major repairs and maintenance needs where funding from grants must be sought that do not get attended to in time to prevent a worsening of the problem. It is often years before these repairs or upgrades are funded and work completed.

7.8 There was a serious roof leak in the Albany tailor's workshop which caused the suspension of all work in that department with no information or time scale of when repairs would allow work to resume. The roof has been reported as leaking for several months. Also in December 2019 there was a roof collapse in the area used for programmes in Parkhurst, and alternative accommodation was identified so that prisoners in these groups could continue to have sessions in an appropriate environment.

7.9 Gutters are not cleared; they are full of debris and vegetation which causes blockages and overflows, especially those surrounding the house blocks.

TV reception

7.10 Poor and interrupted reception has been an ongoing issue throughout this year. In March the community meeting reported 90% of prisoners suffering poor TV reception. The prison has made attempts to investigate and rectify the problem but to no avail.

Canteen

7.11 There is a choice of 640 lines from which the prisoners can choose to purchase, and HMPPS is continually increasing this list. The prison is now working with Public Health England to offer more healthy food products, in an effort to provide access to the dietary requirements of all prisoners. Five new ranges of hair products were introduced following discussions with prisoners at the Lammy summit.

Property

7.12 There has been a noticeable reduction (34%) since last year in the number of complaints to the Board from prisoners about property within the prison. Staff in reception report that this year they are managing internal property far more effectively and efficiently.

7.13 The number of complaints about property lost between prisons has reduced by just over 50% from those in 2018.

7.14 There continues to be a lack of standardisation over the whole prison estate about what is, or is not, allowed for prisoners' possessions.

Telephones

7.15 PSI 49/2011 "Prisoner Communications Requirements" specifies the minimum arrangements and allowances for prisoners to maintain contact with their families, friends and legal organisations. All prisoners are allowed a phone call upon arriving at HMP IoW.

7.16 Each prisoner has a PIN code which allows them to make phone calls from their allowance. These numbers are checked and approved by the prison. They receive a weekly allowance of credit for calls and are able to purchase unlimited additional credit from their canteen. (£4 purchases approximately 1 hour of phone calls to a landline or 30 minutes to a mobile phone.)

7.17 If a prisoner does not receive a visit in a particular month, their phone account is credited with an additional credit to take account of this.

7.18 The installation of in-cell phones is progressing well, and all cells at Parkhurst are now fitted with telephones. The installation of in-cell phones at Albany is due for completion by the end of February 2020. Telephones are allocated to individual prisoners with their respective PINs and cannot be plugged in to the phone point of another prisoner's cell. In addition, the public phones on the wings will still be operational and are not being removed.

Written communications for prisoners

7.19 All prisoners are allowed to send one personal letter each week paid for by the Ministry of Justice and additional legal letters. Prisoners may purchase stamps from their canteen to send additional letters.

7.20 All mail is tested for illegal substances using the Rapiscan machine. In the case of Rule 39 legal letters, a small tear is made at the top right-hand corner of the envelope and a swab inserted which is then scanned for the presence of illegal substances. All other mail is opened, but not read, by the dedicated search team (DST) and a swab taken which is then scanned for drugs. There are approximately 1-2 positive drugs test results per calendar month for spice.

Measuring the Quality of Prison Life (MQPL)

7.21 Each house unit at HMP IoW has an MQPL house unit leader, and landing representatives for each landing. The MQPL leader and secretary are full-time positions. The full-time roles are only open to prisoners of enhanced IEP status, who have not had any adjudications within the last six months. Also each house unit has its own catering representative, and monthly meetings are held with the catering manager to discuss any concerns relating to the quality and quantity of food at the prison.

7.22 The MQPL forum appears to work well and there was evidence that concerns raised by MQPL are acted upon by the senior management team. The attendance of the senior management team at the monthly Respect meetings, which cover MQPL, safer custody, and Listeners, has improved considerably over the last 12-18 months with representation from the head of residence or one of the residence governors.

7.23 The Board has an overall impression that the MQPL representatives serve the prisoners they represent well and to the best of their abilities, although there have been some recent difficulties in filling some MQPL vacancies, especially the unpaid voluntary roles.

CONCERNS

7a) The lack of funding over many years for remedial work in Parkhurst showers [*paragraph 7.5*]

7b) The lack of standardisation of property throughout the prison estate [*7.14*]

8 HEALTHCARE (including mental health and social care)

8.1 For the calendar year 2019, healthcare at HMP Isle of Wight has continued to be provided by Care UK, which provides a standard of care at least equal to that provided to the general public. The HMIP report (June 2019) describes the health services as 'very good' and IMB monitoring during rota visits supports this view: patients generally seem satisfied with service delivery and there are few glitches.

Mental Health

8.2 There have been *positive developments* with regard to support for prisoners with mental health difficulties. NHS England has agreed to additional staffing – four posts (including a specialist for learning disability); two staff have already been appointed and are awaiting clearance. Mental health support for prisoners will increase from five to seven days a week in 2020.

8.3 A new programme 'Acceptance and Commitment Therapy' has run in 2019 with positive feedback from prisoners. The programme is for people with a personality disorder of whom there are many in the prison population. A practical difficulty is the necessary security clearance for the eight individuals who comprise the group.

8.4 From spring 2019 support for new prisoners with mental health difficulties has increased through weekly induction meetings to increase prisoners' awareness about mental health issues and the support available.

There are *several challenges* for those delivering mental health services:

8.5 The high number of referrals makes it difficult to reach the targets for time from referral to involvement. The aim is to see routine referrals within five working days (which is less than is required outside the prison); urgent referrals are seen within 24 hours (which is the same as for services in the community). In November 2019 there were 138 referrals (three years ago the referral rate was around 40 per month).

8.6 The long wait for patients to be transferred to hospital under the Mental Health Act is detrimental to the wellbeing of patients. This situation is beyond the control of staff who are concerned by the effects of the national shortage of suitable beds. The IMB strongly endorses the view of HM Chief Inspector of Prisons in describing this situation as 'totally unacceptable'. In December 2019, 11 patients were being considered for a mainland hospital; six have been assessed and are waiting. One patient with acute mental health difficulties has been accommodated in the segregation unit for his safety and the safety of others, a situation which is unsatisfactory and distressing for the patient and visiting family members. An additional feature is the frustration of healthcare and prison staff who are using their best endeavours to help patients in an inappropriate setting. This is wholly unsatisfactory.

8.7 Many new prison officers have been recruited during the year, but the mental health team is not involved in training sessions which are provided by the prison service; the team would like to be involved in this training.

8.8 There are ongoing difficulties in ensuring that healthcare staff are able to attend assessment in care, custody and teamwork (ACCT) reviews for prisoners at risk of suicide or self-harm. A system has been put in place to enable officers to use a functional mailbox to inform healthcare of the time and date of reviews but it is not always used, increasing the likelihood of reviews not being multidisciplinary.

Nursing cover overnight

8.9 There is concern at the lack of night nursing cover on the Parkhurst site. A prisoner who had inflicted self-harm, and was bleeding to the point of almost becoming unconscious, had to be transported to the IHU (Inpatient Healthcare Unit) with almost fatal consequences. The matter was raised with the Governor at the Board meeting following the incident.

Waiting times

8.10 Regime changes to the core day have impacted on clinical time resulting in a drop in performance in relation to waiting times which are in line with services in the community.

Dementia training

8.11 A general introduction was given at a full staff meeting in October. Since then, there have been training sessions for buddies and reps on each site each month. In addition, one disability liaison officer has attended a four-day dementia awareness course.

Palliative care

8.12 In August the IMB submitted questions about the delivery of palliative care and requested a written response; a verbal response was received in December. All nurses follow the NICE Guidelines on palliative care, and there is a monthly gold standards framework meeting to review practice. The lead GP makes decisions about the management of food and medication, and when these might have to stop. Advice is available from the Mountbatten Hospice. Care UK has been commended on the quality of palliative care.

Specialist equipment for prisoners with disabilities

8.13 There is a lack of clarity about funding and procurement for prisoners with disabilities. Care UK's view is that an occupational therapy (OT) assessment is required via social care, and any equipment required is then obtained from the community OT stores. Funding does not come from the Care UK budget but is the responsibility of the local authority.

Social care

8.14 A memorandum of understanding with the IoW Council has now been signed.

Communication concerns

8.15 While IMB rota visits to the IHU and the healthcare points on the Albany and Parkhurst sites have shown services to be generally well received and appreciated by patients, it has not been possible to provide an overview of service delivery which is data driven. In the past data has been drawn from the minutes of LDQB (local delivery and quality board) meetings. There were difficulties in 2018 with the facilitation of LDQB bimonthly meetings; by the year's end healthcare determined that the prison service was responsible for these meetings and would facilitate them in 2019. Concern about the lack of LDQB meetings was expressed at IMB Board meetings this year and put before a Governor. The IMB was informed of a meeting in July run by Care UK, and minutes of LDQB meetings were requested by the Board member attending. Across the year the only minutes received were a draft copy of minutes for the September meeting (received in October). Minutes of other LDQB meetings were not made available until December. To remedy this situation and ensure an ongoing overview of healthcare services during 2020, three briefings will be provided by Care UK for the IMB monitor. This should enable IMB to have a data driven overview across the year.

CONCERNS

- 8a)** The trebling of mental health referrals over a three-year period [*paragraph 8.5*]
- 8b)** The lack of night nursing cover on the Parkhurst site [*8.9*]
- 8c)** Clarification of funding, and procurement of special equipment, for prisoners with disabilities [*8.13*]

9 EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

9.1 Education at HMP Isle of Wight was run by the Offenders' Learning and Skills Service (OLASS4) at the beginning of the reporting period, but has since changed to the Prison Education Framework. The education provider continues to be Milton Keynes College. The majority of learners study on a part-time basis, mixing other prison activities with their college studies.

Classes are offered in English, Maths, English for speakers of other languages [ESOL], art & design, and IT. Qualifications may also be obtained in customer service, peer mentoring, business studies, and painting & decorating. In addition, learners who wish to undertake higher level studies are helped to access well-promoted distance learning courses such as the Open University.

A recent Ofsted inspection rated the department "Good" for learning and skills. The quality and commitment of the teaching staff is very high and this corresponds with the results obtained.

9.2 The following have been assessed as key strengths in this past year:

- Effective support and performance management of staff
- Outstanding success rates across the provision of 98%
- Increased success rates in functional skills English and maths with a decrease in first-time fails
- Well supported and promoted enrichment opportunities for prisoners
- Students' choice tutor of the year 2018-2019 for OLASS was won by HMP IoW.
- Outstanding (100%) retention rates

9.3 Key improvements which have had a demonstrable impact over the past year:

- The recruitment and retention of a highly skilled English tutor.
- Access to the library for college learners
- Sustained increase in success rates for maths and English at the Parkhurst site

9.4 Acknowledged priority areas for improvement:

- The allocation to classes
- Punctuality for classes once movement has started
- Continuing support to tutors with target setting
- Reintroducing focus groups on the Albany site

Art success

9.5 Six pieces of artwork by Isle of Wight prisoners were displayed at the Koestler Trust exhibition at London's South Bank during autumn 2019, and some of these were then purchased by members of the public. In addition, Koestler published an anthology of 50 poems, including six entries from HMP IoW. Artwork was also exhibited locally at Brading Roman Villa.

Libraries

9.6 Albany Library has a central and accessible location. The new air-conditioning installed last year is working well.

9.7 The Parkhurst library has set up a satellite library room within the Parkhurst education department. However, this does not help disabled residents and others who have difficulty in getting to the Library building.

CONCERN

9a) The ability of prisoners with disabilities to access library facilities [*paragraph 9.7*]

10 WORK, VOCATIONAL TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT

10.1 Workshops such as the woodmill, tailor's and print & litho produce goods and services for both the internal and external prison markets. Others including waste management, BICS (British Institute of Cleaning Standards) and the gardens support local delivery.

10.2 The fabric of the DHL building, dealing with canteen orders, has not increased to accommodate the national products list; due to the size of the accommodation only 26 prisoners can be employed. With the new core day, DHL lost 26 x 8 hours per week, and as a result DHL now only serves four prisons and is no longer providing canteen to HMP Portland.

10.3 The number of prisoners unemployed across both sites varies between 20 and 30. While this may be the official number unemployed, it is not quite the complete picture, with many work locations being over 100% sourced; this is usually in the region of an additional 20%. This is to facilitate those not being able to attend work for various reasons, but does not necessarily work effectively. While prisoners are paid for this time, if they are not required in the workplace this can result in feelings of low self-worth, isolation, boredom and frustration at being locked up. When prisoners apply for jobs, if they are unemployed and the job they require is not available, they are allocated wherever there is a vacancy. For the above reasons this also causes frustration.

10.4 There is a need for more employment places, in order to give prisoners a more purposeful day, but in Albany the workshops are frequently unable to achieve maximum attendance because of other activities taking place within the prison.

CONCERNS

10a) There is a need for adequate employment/training which provides certification and transferable skills for the future, outside of the prison. Due to the nature of the long sentences being served, many of the prisoners, due to age, are unable to utilise their skills on release.

11 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

Sentence planning

11.1 Over the reporting period the offender management unit received 71 newly sentenced prisoners from court, and 19 licence recalls.

Programmes

11.2 The prison delivered eight standard foundation groups with 10 starters each and one learning disability (LD) foundation group with six starters

- This year 68 prisoners completed the standard groups
- Five completed the LD group
- 20 have gone onto Kaizen, or are having programme needs assessments (PNA) or will have a PNA in due course.
- 19 have gone to Horizon, or have been assessed for it, or have been/will be assessed for medium intensity courses.
- One has been recommended to do Building Better Relationships [BBR]
- Two have recommended for Becoming New Me+
- 13 have unknown outcomes, either because they have been transferred, or still awaiting risk levels to determine their treatment pathways.
- 18 have no further treatment due to being low risk, (but still offered the opportunity to do the foundation group due to a specific need, such as poor anger management, that would make their and their officers' lives easier)
- 85 Programme Needs Assessments have been completed

BNM+ (Becoming New Me with Learning Disability)

11.3 The department has been promoting learning disability challenges understanding to workshop instructors, which has been received well. It started with eight prisoners, but lost two group members.

Kaizen

11.4 This is a new programme designed for adult men convicted of violent and/or sexual offences, and with a high risk of re-offending.

The agreed targets for the year in Albany were 14 starts and 12 completions, and the prison exceeded both of these with 15 individuals and 15 completions. They have increased their target for next year. Graduates are encouraged to become peer mentors. Some graduates were encouraged to write letters to share their experience of the programme.

At Parkhurst there have been six completions since September 2019. This has included group members who have been re-categorised and not engaged well in category C establishments. They have therefore been returned to HMP IoW and then have started Kaizen and received positive entries regarding changed behaviour. A group member is looking to become a peer mentor.

Horizon

11.5 This is for adult men who have been convicted of sexual offences and assessed as a medium risk of re-conviction.

In Albany, one group ran with nine completions, five of which were considered for being peer mentors. In Parkhurst there were 2.5 groups with 19 completions.

Motivation and Engagement (M&E)

11.6 This is a one-to-one programme for men with challenges such as those serving indeterminate sentences for public protection (IPP), and requires resources and individual supervision. Seven M&E cases were delivered over the year.

Transfers

11.7 Over the reporting period:

- Seven prisoners were accepted from other long-term high security estate (LTHSE) prisons to assist with population management.
- 45 category B prisoners progressed to a prison closer to their homes.
- 257 prisoners progressed to category C, and overall 344 category C prisoners were transferred to more suitable establishments.

C Section – Work of Board

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended complement of Board members	24
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	20
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	22
Total number of visits to the establishment	991
Total number of segregation reviews attended	52

D Section - Applications

Code	Subject	Current reporting year	Previous reporting year
A	Accommodation including laundry, clothing, ablutions	6	8
B	Discipline including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	5	7
C	Equality	4	12
D	Purposeful activity including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	21	28
E 1	Letters, visits, phones, public protection restrictions	15	22
E 2	Finance including pay, private monies, spends	30	19
F	Food and kitchens	4	4
G	Health including physical, mental, social care	29	33
H 1	Property within this establishment	46	70
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	22	45
H 3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	8	6
I	Sentence management including HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-categorisation	9	15
J	Staff/prisoner concerns including bullying	32	42
K	Transfers	20	22
L	Miscellaneous	82	61
	Total number of IMB applications	333	394
	Confidential applications	17	9