



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

**HMP Peterborough (Men)**

for reporting Year  
April 2019 to March 2020

Published  
August 2020



*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.

*The COVID-19 outbreak has had a significant impact on the Board's ability to gather information and discuss the contents of this annual report. The Board has therefore tried to cover as much ground as it can in these difficult circumstances, but inevitably there is less detail and supporting evidence than usual. Ministers are aware of these constraints. Regular information is being collected specifically on the prison's response to the pandemic, and that is being collated nationally.*

### **Main judgements**

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

The Board believes that, overall, prisoners are treated fairly and with respect.

The Offender Management in Custody (OMiC) key worker initiative was implemented last year; however, the Board has insufficient evidence to judge the effectiveness of the scheme (see paragraph 7.14).

Most prison complaints are handled within time limits (see paragraph 5.7). The Board is concerned that the handling of prisoners' property continues to be problematic, both within the prison and on transfer (see paragraphs 4.7 and 7.8).

The prison regime is good, and time out of cell was more than 10 hours (see paragraph 7.15).

The standard of wing accommodation has improved but concerns remain: in-cell toilets are not adequately screened (see paragraph 7.5), some areas are in need of redecoration and wings are not always clean and tidy (see paragraph 7.1). The Board is pleased that communal tables and seating have been installed on some wings, which may encourage social interaction (see paragraph 7.2).

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

The Board believes that, overall, prisoners are treated humanely and with decency.

The Board is pleased to see that there has been a decrease in assaults on both prisoners and staff (see paragraph 4.4).

The Board is concerned that some prisoners are held in the separation and care unit (SCU) for long periods (see paragraph 6.3).

Improvements to the healthcare provision are ongoing, and mental health and social care provision is good (see section 8). The Board is concerned that there has been little evidence of health promotion activities (see paragraph 8.6). The Board is also concerned that there is not always suitable accommodation for prisoners with disabilities (see paragraph 7.4).

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

Preparation for release is important in the prison, evidenced by the good learning and skills provision (see sections 9 and 10), the focus on maintaining family ties (see paragraph 5.5) and the effectiveness of the Outside Links service (see paragraph 11.8). Short sentences, however, make it difficult to deliver effective interventions (see paragraph 11.5). Accommodation on release remains an issue (see paragraph 11.3).

### **Main areas for development**

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**TO THE MINISTER**

The Board remains concerned about the lack of suitable accommodation for prisoners on release (see paragraph 11.3), as proper resourcing of accommodation could be cost-effective in reducing reoffending.

### **TO THE PRISON SERVICE**

The Board is concerned that some prisoners are held in the SCU for their own interest for long periods while awaiting transfer (see paragraph 6.3).

### **TO THE DIRECTOR**

The Board remains concerned at the level of illicit substance availability and use, and its consequences for prisoners' safety (see paragraph 4.5), but is encouraged that further security measures have been put in place to mitigate this.

### **IMPROVEMENTS**

The Board welcomes the increased emphasis on prisoner safety this year (see paragraph 4.1). There has also been a gradual improvement in the appearance of the wings, which, it is hoped, will be enhanced by the introduction of new furniture (see paragraph 7.1). The daily regime has been modified and this has improved the timing of meals (see paragraph 7.3).

The Board notes that the prison continues to embed improvements into healthcare practice (see section 8).

### 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

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Her Majesty's Prison (HMP) and Young Offender Institution (YOI) Peterborough is a private prison on a brownfield site in the city centre, made up of two separate establishments, one for women and one for men, which share the same staff and management. It opened in March 2005 and is run by Sodexo Justice Services, under contract to the Ministry of Justice. There is a performance delivery unit, headed by a manager reporting to the Director, which tracks the contractor's adherence to the terms of the contract and also the actions arising from Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation inspections, Prisons and Probation Ombudsman investigations, audits and reviews. There is also a controller team on-site, employed by Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS), which monitors the contractor's performance on behalf of the Ministry of Justice.

HMP Peterborough men's prison is a category B local prison. The operational capacity is 868, including 96 additional prisoner places, as agreed between HMPPS and Sodexo. Most cells are doubled. There are three modern residential house blocks containing 12 wings, including early days in custody (the induction wing), drug detoxification and safeguarding. Facilities include a large gym, chapel, workshops, classrooms and a library. A re-roiling began in September 2019, which will be implemented over 18–24 months. In the first phase, the prison has started serving the Northamptonshire courts, and a number of longer-sentence prisoners have been transferred to other establishments.

Each wing has an electronic kiosk, on which prisoners may, for example, order their meals, book visits and appointments, communicate with prison departments and review their finances.

Key services are provided as follows:

- Physical healthcare is provided by Sodexo Justice Services, with the GP service contracted to Cimarron UK.
- Primary and secondary mental healthcare services are provided by Cambridge and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust.
- Learning and skills provision is delivered by Sodexo Justice Services.

The prison also works closely with the community rehabilitation company (CRC) for Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire (BeNCH).

Additionally, the following are the principal organisations providing services to the prison:

- Mind (mental health support)
- St Giles Trust (core resettlement provider to BeNCH and Unlock Banking)
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Jobcentre Plus
- Bail, Accommodation and Support Service (supported housing for those on home detention curfew (HDC) or bail)

There are also a number of third-sector organisations providing specific services locally.

### 4 SAFETY

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- 4.1 In last year's Board annual report, it was noted the prison had invested resources to address key safety issues. As a result, a senior manager was appointed, and a middle manager was appointed to lead safer custody, just in the male prison. Processes were improved and new systems put in place. The Board is pleased to see that the significant increase in resources over the last two years has had a positive effect on safety across the prison.
- 4.2 Peterborough re-rolled to become a **reception** prison, which caused several challenges. A number of prisoners, when realising they were to be transferred out, either resisted the move or caused violence as they sought to cash in debts. Prolific offenders needed to get used to being remanded to another prison, and there were attempts from new arrivals to challenge staff. The challenges were proactively and well handled. For example, gang members were dispersed across a number of wings.
- 4.3 The number of self-harm incidents has remained reasonably stable (690, compared to 674 last year). Improvements to the assessment, care in custody and teamwork (ACCT) system, used to manage prisoners identified as being at risk of suicide or self-harm, were introduced. These included an emphasis on good conversations with prisoners, positive management by officers, and the involvement of specialists. The prison does not hesitate to put the most prolific self-harmers on constant watch. When anti-ligature clothing is used, it is for the minimum time required to manage the risk.
- 4.4 There continues to be a zero-tolerance approach to violence, and the challenge, support and intervention plan process is used effectively to challenge and address the causes of poor behaviour. Officers have shown considerable drive and determination to tackle violence, and a consistent approach to stop low-level poor behaviour has paid dividends. The Board notes that the numbers of prisoner-on-prisoner and prisoner-on-staff assaults are lower than last year (down 8% and 35%, respectively) and continue the downward trend.
- 4.5 Drugs and contraband continue to be readily available, as evidenced by the mandatory drug testing result, which was 22.9%, compared to 16.7% last year. There is an integrated strategy which aims to decrease both the supply of and demand for illicit substances. The number of dog handlers was increased from one to three. The body scanner has been in operation, and its use increased in the latter part of the year. All Rule 39 incoming post was checked using an itemiser and dogs. Security was increased at visits. The prison made targeted use of lockdown searches, and on one occasion an amnesty was declared before the search.
- 4.6 The regime for those vulnerable because of the nature of their offence has improved on last year, with many fewer complaints to the Board. The management of those who self-isolate, often because of debt, has improved, with clearer protocols, and this has allowed these prisoners better access to the regime.
- 4.7 The reception of prisoners is handled well. Loss of property (both in the prison and on transfer), however, continues to frustrate prisoners. Improvements to the induction process are under development.
- 4.8 Between 1% and 3% of prisoners were managed under complex needs protocols. These prisoners tend to be prolific self-harmers, the most violent and refractory, or those with serious mental or physical health issues.
- 4.9 The weekly complex needs meeting is attended by a range of disciplines from across the prison, including healthcare, mental health, offender management and segregation officers. The meeting is chaired by a senior manager, and a wide range of opinions and

challenges are welcomed. Offender management staff have increased their involvement across the year, offering insight to help complex needs prisoners to have the best chances on release. The Board notes that more regular attendance by the clinical health team resulted in clinical issues being better managed.

- 4.10 Care plans are created, but the Board notes that actions are not always chased up and reported. The Board has found that wing officers are sometimes unaware of plans for prisoners on their wing.
- 4.11 There were three deaths in custody during the reporting year. The Board considers that the prison provided appropriate support to the next of kin and any affected prisoners and staff.

## **5 EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS**

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- 5.1 A consistent pattern of monthly diversity and inclusion action team meetings has been established. Attendance includes the Director, senior manager leads for each protected characteristic, and a prisoner representative. An action plan is maintained (which focuses on each protected characteristic), but the Board notes that there are some delays in addressing action points.
- 5.2 The Board is pleased that some progress has been made on identifying and reducing unnecessary disadvantages for protected groups. A hoist has been ordered for prisoners with disabilities. Links were established with Age Concern to support mature prisoners. There has been an increased focus on addressing the needs of young prisoners, and a maturity screening tool was introduced. Reasonable efforts were made to ensure that information is accessible to all prisoners (for example, peers and staff who speak different languages are identified; computer translation technology is used; material in the library is available in different languages; and images are used to illustrate products on the canteen). A lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) telephone number was added to PIN telephones, in recognition of the fact that prisoners may not feel confident to disclose their sexuality. The foreign nationals officer provides good support to this group, who are given extra PIN telephone credits in lieu of visits.
- 5.3 The Board is concerned that there has been limited progress in some areas. Library sessions continued to be cancelled, meaning, for example, that weekly over-50s clubs did not always take place. Lifts and ramps are available to those with mobility issues, but wing cells allocated to prisoners with disabilities lack aids such as grab rails and raised toilet seats. A robust learning disability pathway has not been established.
- 5.4 The Board commends the multi-faith chaplaincy team for the support they give to prisoners. Access to the chaplaincy is good, evidenced by their presence at mass movement and regular wing rounds. They have continued to visit prisoners on the wings after the COVID-19 lockdown.
- 5.5 The prison has good family provision. The family matters team talks to every new prisoner shortly after arrival, and dealt with more than 1,000 requests from prisoners during the reporting year. There were five family days in the year. At a meeting attended by the Board, performance was checked against the Farmer Review (2019), and it was identified that telephone contact with families is good (all prisoners have telephones in their cells), and the 'restorative families' initiative has had positive results. The Board notes that foreign national prisoners may not have the same family contact opportunities as other prisoners, but security and resource issues impede the use of video links.

- 5.6 Almost 23,000 visits were booked during the reporting year, and 14,500 took place (some were cancelled, and there was more than 6,000 non-attendances). Improvements have been made to the visits hall, including redecoration and the purchase of more toys.
- 5.7 The Board is satisfied that prisoners are informed of how to complain (including how to submit confidential healthcare complaints) and how to escalate complaints. Ninety per cent of complaints were answered within timescales (compared to 91% last year). There were eight applications to the Board about equality issues, compared with one in the previous year.
- 5.8 There is a standardised approach to discrimination incident report form (DIRF) investigations but there has been no independent scrutiny. Towards the end of the year, however, the prison made links with the diversity manager at the local hospital, with a view to undertaking this. During 2019, 47 DIRFs were submitted. The Board notes that more than half (26) related to racial discrimination. Equality and diversity in the prison is reviewed against the Lammy Review (2017) at monthly meetings, and the Board will monitor the impact of this in the coming year.
- 5.9 A new incentives policy, with an increased focus on rewarding and recognising positive behaviours, was introduced in January. The Board has not yet had a chance to review its impact.
- 5.10 The Board was pleased to recruit two younger members, and hopes that the flexible rota approach will suit their commitments.

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

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- 6.1 The SCU contains 14 cells, and maintains good levels of cleanliness, maintenance and tidiness.
- 6.2 The unit generally operates at or near full capacity; there has been no change from the previous year. Prisoners located there for their own interest are often not willing to return to normal location and may remain in the unit for long periods. Delays were often experienced with requested transfers to other prisons.
- 6.3 The Board remains concerned at the numbers held in the unit on Rule 45 (own interest), some for long periods, while awaiting transfer to other prisons. Segregation for more than 42 days was approved on 11 occasions during the year.
- 6.4 At all times, prisoners on the unit receive an appropriate regime, including access to exercise yards and showers. A care plan is set up upon entering the unit, with education, work and other activities, such as library attendance, allowed if considered appropriate. Prisoners are also able to attend gym sessions at weekends. The Board notes, however, that many prisoners spend long periods in their cells, with few opportunities for rehabilitation.
- 6.5 The unit is visited by the chaplaincy and nursing teams daily, with visits from the doctor three times a week.
- 6.6 Members of the Board visit the unit at least once every week and speak to all prisoners, accompanied by staff but in an unlocked condition, provided that this is safe. Prisoners may also be seen on the exercise yard or in the holding room under staff observation, should they wish to speak in confidence to a Board member.
- 6.6 In general, the Board observes staff dealing appropriately with often demanding prisoners. There were 15 separate 'dirty protests' during the year. There was no use of special accommodation cells during the year.

- 6.7 The Board is usually informed of any new arrivals in the SCU by email or telephone, and aims to speak to them within 72 hours of segregation.
- 6.8 The Board aims to attend all Rule 45 or 49 reviews, but did not always receive timely notice during the reporting year. Documents are reviewed afterwards for reviews not attended by the Board. During the year, there were 499 Rule 45 or 49 reviews. The Board does not have access to its attendance records at present.
- 6.9 Prisoners on ACCT documentation were held in the unit on 79 occasions during the year. The Board continues to closely monitor this situation. ACCT reviews for these prisoners are included within the Rule 45 reviews. The Board also sometimes attends ACCT reviews held at other times, and has observed good practice.
- 6.10 The Board does not have access to its records at present, but believes that there were no occasions on which a member felt unable to confirm that proper review procedures had been followed. Board members were also given full opportunity during reviews to question prisoners and medical staff present, as well as being informed by the review manager of all the relevant prisoner details prior to the review start. The review was normally followed by a full discussion on any behavioural and/or mental health issues of prisoners, and how quickly they could be returned to normal location.
- 6.11 All documentation, including daily log, segregation history sheets, initial segregation health screens, authority to segregate forms and ACCT forms, were, in the main, properly completed and up to date.
- 6.12 There were no deaths in custody in the unit during the year.

## **7 ACCOMMODATION (INCLUDING COMMUNICATION)**

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- 7.1 the cleanliness of wings is variable. The Board continued to observe rubbish and dirty areas during the year, particularly under cell windows and in communal areas, especially stairwells.
- 7.2 Heavy metal fixed furniture is gradually being introduced in communal wing areas, which is welcomed by the Board as it may encourage prisoners to eat meals on the landings, rather than in their cells. The availability of cell cards with prisoners' names and photographs has improved over the year.
- 7.3 Meals are served generally on time, hot and fit for consumption. Meal supervision is inconsistent; the Board sometimes witnesses instances of poor compliance in the use of protective clothing, and poorly controlled queues. Serveries are, in general, clean and there is enough equipment. Prisoners sometimes complain verbally to the Board about insufficient food, although our observations generally suggest fair portion control and sufficient quantity.
- 7.4 The Board remains concerned that there are not always enough suitable cells to meet the needs of prisoners with disabilities.
- 7.5 There are decent showers, although the décor is rather tired. The Board is concerned that there has been no improvement in screening in-cell toilets, particularly in shared cells. The Board is pleased that some maintenance, including redecoration of stairwells and communal areas on the house blocks, took place.
- 7.6 Changes were made to the core day from September 2019 to improve the consistency and control of administering medication. Controlled medication is now issued at 6.30am, before general unlock, and at 7pm, after general lockup. Evening medication for others starts earlier, at 5.15pm. This has generally improved the control of prisoners' movements.

- 7.7 Most cells have telephones, and during the reporting year the Board supported the request from prisoners that the call cut-off time should be increased from 10 minutes to 20 minutes, to facilitate communication.
- 7.8 The management of prisoners' property remains an issue. A new cell clearance process was introduced in June, but the Board notes that procedures were not always followed. There were 47 individual claims for lost or stolen property (66 last year), and the number of applications to the Board increased. These principally concerned property lost either in cell movements or on transfer between prisons.
- 7.9 Prisoners can order goods from the canteen, and the choice is adequate. There is an up-to-date facilities list available on the kiosk, which identifies which items may be provided by family and friends.
- 7.10 The system for ordering and receiving newspapers and magazines was streamlined, and this has resulted in fewer complaints and frustrations in the latter part of the reporting year.
- 7.11 There was an increase in applications about letters and post, including concerns about the monitoring and photocopying of incoming letters (for security reasons, most prisoners' post is now copied for them and the originals are not provided).
- 7.13 Fans for use in cells during hot weather are supplied, if authorised by healthcare staff for medical reasons. Fans were available to purchase for others, but the lag time to supply these was 10 days, negating their usefulness in changeable weather.
- 7.14 Wing monitoring suggests that relationships between staff and prisoners are generally good. The OMiC (key worker) initiative continues, with 64% of the scheduled interactions reported by the end of the reporting year. In January, the Board initiated a survey of prisoners' opinions of the scheme but was unable to complete it.
- 7.15 Time out of cell averaged 10.5 hours (105.2% of target). The Board recognises the efforts taken by the prison to maintain this regime.
- 7.16 Legal rights are respected. Free weekly wing letters are issued, and the quantity was increased over Christmas. Free legal advice from a local solicitor's firm is available in the Link.
- 7.17 In the Board's view, the prison tries to ensure that prisoners are kept well informed. Clear, frequent written information is provided via the kiosk, and on paper to each prisoner for particularly important communications. When lockdown started at the end of March, daily bulletins were issued to prisoners.

## **8 HEALTHCARE (INCLUDING MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE)**

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- 8.1 A new head of healthcare, with a hospital clinical background, started at the prison early in the reporting year. She has overseen a number of improvements, including recruiting permanent staff to replace agency workers, and rigorous supervision of standards. Further innovations are noted below.
- 8.2 Healthcare applications to the Board remained at the same level (86, compared to 84 last year). The majority relate to delayed or perceived incorrect treatment, and to medication issues.
- 8.3 All prisoners are screened on arrival. Secondary screenings are still not all being completed to schedule. It is planned to introduce the health induction clinic approach, which has been successfully used in the women's prison already.

- 8.4 Prisoners in the SCU are seen daily by healthcare staff, and officers are alerted to conditions of which they need to be aware. ACCT review attendance by nurses is good. Healthcare staff examine prisoners after all use of force incidents.
- 8.5 Complaints about healthcare average approximately 25 per month and, in general, are answered within the required timeframe.
- 8.6 There is little health-related information on display on wing noticeboards or around the communal areas. In general, there is limited evidence of health promotion activities.
- 8.7 Controlled medication procedures have been reviewed, and there continues to be progress on increasing the proportion of in-possession medication.
- 8.8 Appointments can be booked and cancelled using the electronic kiosk. Waiting times for GP appointments average 4.6 days. Waiting times for dentistry clinics average six weeks, and for ophthalmology clinics 4.6 weeks (but data was not recorded for the full year).
- 8.9 Bowel cancer screening is available. There is no physiotherapy provision in the prison.
- 8.10 Occupancy of the 12-bed healthcare unit is variable. A number of prisoners are referred by the mental health team, and some may require extended stays while waiting for assessment or transfer to approved facilities. The unit is manned by officers with no healthcare expertise, but clinicians visit the unit daily. The Board is concerned about the number of prisoners with complex needs held in the unit (with a limited regime), and the lack of therapeutic activities there.
- 8.11 Typically, about 30% of prisoners are working with the recovery team. HMPPS Ten Prisons Project representatives visited in the final quarter and made suggestions as to updated approaches to recovery work.
- 8.12 The mental health team has lacked an on-site psychologist for most of the year, although some part-time cover was arranged, and there have been some vacant positions in the team. Did-not-attend rates remain high for first appointments (alert clinics). Mental health clinicians visit the inpatient unit daily, and attend ACCT reviews, and segregation reviews when relevant.
- 8.13 Following the findings of a recent inquest, there is an increased emphasis on careful coordination regarding medication between mental and physical healthcare teams.
- 8.14 Social care assessment is conducted by two staff (1.5 full-time equivalent) from Peterborough City Council. There was a decrease in referrals for assessment during the year, which may have been because staff are no longer based in the prison. The Board has also found several instances of staff being unaware that they can refer, or how to do so. There have also been instances of delays in vetting care staff.

## **9 EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES**

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- 9.1 Provision is reviewed at quarterly quality improvement group meetings, where information and statistics (such as achievement, attendance and feedback from prisoner learning and skills champions) are presented and evaluated.
- 9.2 Literacy and numeracy skills are assessed at induction, and prisoners with skills below level 1 are allocated to classes. One-to-one skills development is available, but it is noted that mathematics uptake is low. The prison is looking at ways of improving this, including more promotion at induction and possibly more individual support in classrooms. Skills for Life achievements are good, and targets were met.
- 9.3 The education provision runs throughout the year, and few classes are cancelled.
- 9.4 Prisoners on the safeguarding wing can attend classes in their house block, and initial assessment takes place on their wing.

- 9.5 Trained tutors support prisoners who have special educational needs, such as dyslexia.
- 9.6 Average attendance for the year was 77.1%, which is just below the yearly target of 80%. The prison continues to chase up non-attendance, and uses strategies to engage prisoners. For example, mathematics has been successfully embedded in vocational training.
- 9.7 Distance learning opportunities (up to level 4 and Open University) are good but it is noted that numbers have decreased because of the withdrawal of some funding. The prison supports Wayout TV non-accredited courses, including painting and decorating, and business studies.
- 9.8 The Board is pleased that there is an increased focus on reducing library closures (in the final quarter of the year, around 70% of sessions were delivered). The mobile library provides prisoners with increased access to books, and continued to visit wings post-lockdown at the end of March.
- 9.9 The gym is well resourced and attended, and is rarely closed.

## **10 WORK, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT**

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- 10.1 A range of vocational training programmes is offered in the prison, including: hospitality and catering in the prison kitchen and Vita Nova II café; customer service in the call centre; work in the laundry; carpentry and multi-skills workshops; radio and media workshops; and the recycling workshop. Unfortunately, the Railtrack training has not yet restarted owing to the non-availability of trainers. Alternative options are being considered. Work in the gardens has been intermittent, mainly for security reasons. The Board is disappointed that prisoners are not given the opportunity to work in an outdoor environment, which could have a positive effect on their wellbeing.
- 10.2 The prison now offers fork-lift truck training, to increase employment opportunities.
- 10.3 The regime manager develops good links with employers. However, the percentage of prisoners in employment on release is 15%, while the target is 30%.

## **11 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION**

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- 11.1 The resettlement team works closely with the CRC which provides 'through-the-gate' support at the prison. There are also numerous external agencies working on-site which are contracted to provide specialist services in support of the resettlement agenda. CRC through-the-gate staff were withdrawn from the prison when COVID-19 restrictions were introduced but continued to provide a limited service remotely.
- 11.2 St Giles Trust, housed in the Link area, provides advice about finance, debt management, identification and benefits. Peterborough City Council funds an additional St Giles Trust post across both prisons, which supports homeless prisoners on release locally. The St Giles team also liaises directly with St Mungo's, which provides similar support on finance, accommodation and benefits in the Northampton area.
- 11.3 The Board is concerned that securing sustainable accommodation on release remains challenging. Reasons include the lack of suitable accommodation, and the fact that short sentences give staff little time to secure it. In 2019, 22.5% of the population had a stay of less than one month. Thirty-two per cent of men did not have settled accommodation on release, which is the same figure as last year.

- 11.4 The Board is pleased that, locally, a housing scheme funded jointly by BeNCH CRC, Nacro, Sodexo and the Police and Crime Commissioner provides flats (15 in total, of which nine are for men) for prolific repeat offenders. Occupancy retention exceeds 90% after 30 weeks within the community.
- 11.5 Accredited programs such as the Thinking Skills programme, COVAID (control of violence for angry and impulsive drinkers) and Building Skills for Recovery are available. The Board notes that it can be challenging for the prison to deliver effective interventions to prisoners who are serving short sentences.
- 11.6 There are also many non-accredited programmes, which are organised and run on-site. These include Road to Success, which focuses on reintegration back into society, and One Life, which addresses knife crime in the community.
- 11.7 The Board commends the work of the family matters team, which supports prisoners and their families, both on arrival and while at Peterborough. Family days are a regular and popular feature. In-cell telephones and the email-a-prisoner scheme encourage family contact.
- 11.8 Outside Links, a city-centre facility provided by the prison, continues to give welcome support to men on release in the local community. A range of support, including hot food, clothing exchange, showers, haircuts and CRC contact, is routinely available. In addition, advice and mentoring is readily offered. The Board acknowledges the dedication and commitment of all the staff in this facility.
- 11.9 Twenty-two prisoners, an increase of two on the previous year, were serving indeterminate sentences for public protection, and all were beyond tariff.

## C Section – The work of the IMB

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One Board monitors both the men's and women's prisons. At least two members are on rota each week. They respond to Board applications, monitor the segregation and healthcare units, and monitor a wing and other areas of the prison. They prepare a weekly rota report, which is circulated to senior managers.

The Director attends the Board's monthly meetings, to discuss issues from rota reports and respond to questions from members.

Board members present information about the IMB to new officers during their initial training.

<b>BOARD STATISTICS</b>	
Recommended complement of Board members	20
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	12
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	12
Total number of visits to the establishment *	Not available
Total number of segregation reviews attended	Not available

\*Visits across both men's and women's establishments

## D Section – Applications to the IMB

Code	Subject	Current reporting year	Previous reporting year
A	Accommodation, including laundry, clothing, ablutions	28	29
B	Discipline, including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	4	3
C	Equality	8	1
D	Purposeful activity, including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	32	24
E 1	Letters, visits, telephones, public protection restrictions	31	20
E 2	Finance, including pay, private monies, spends	17	18
F	Food and kitchens	8	4
G	Health, including physical, mental, social care	86	84
H 1	Property within this establishment	69	55
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	34	23
H 3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	12	14
I	Sentence management, including HDC, release on temporary licence, parole, release dates, recategorisation	56	43
J	Staff/prisoner concerns, including bullying	94	104
K	Transfers	22	24
	<b>Total number of IMB applications</b>	513*	446

\*Total includes 12 confidential access applications not classified at lockdown.