



# Annual Report of the Independent Monitoring Board at HMP Haverigg

**For reporting year  
1 December 2019 – 30 November 2020**

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## **Introductory sections 1 – 3**

### **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 is situated.

Under the National Monitoring Framework agreed with ministers, the Board is required to:

- 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
- inform promptly the Secretary of State, or any official to whom authority has been delegated as it judges appropriate, any concern it has
- 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 Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT) is an international human rights treaty designed to strengthen protection for people deprived of their liberty. The protocol recognises that such people are particularly vulnerable and aims to prevent their ill-treatment through establishing a system of visits or inspections to all places of detention. OPCAT requires that States designate a National Preventive Mechanism to carry out visits to places of detention, to monitor the treatment of and conditions for detainees and to make recommendations for the prevention of ill-treatment. The Independent Monitoring Board (IMB) is part of the United Kingdom's National Preventive Mechanism.

## 2. Description of the establishment

After over 50 years as a category C male training and resettlement establishment, HMP Haverigg became a category D open prison in December 2019.

At the start of the reporting year, only one residential unit was open, housing the 30 category D prisoners who remained at Haverigg following the decant of 238 category C men to other prisons. Four other residences were extensively refurbished and progressively recommissioned as the transfer of prisoners from other prisons started to take place. The only residential unit at the time, R5, with single ensuite rooms, was identified in March as the healthcare unit. It also serves as a reverse cohorting unit for the isolation of new arrivals at the prison, and is expected to have this designation for several more months.

The closure of one residence, R4, was needed following a fire safety inspection, at a loss of 80 spaces. The five other residences, (R1, R2, R3, R5, R6), all of different construction, were unaffected and could accommodate the prisoners displaced from R4.

The prison is on an old military airfield site dating from World War 2 and has 80, mainly old, buildings within the 4.5-mile perimeter. The site is large and exposed, especially to strong sea winds, and is remote from mainline rail and major road networks. The M6 motorway is almost 50 miles away, with much of the journey on narrow country roads.

The operational capacity of the prison is planned to be 490, with the population comprising at least 90% prisoners convicted of sexual offences. Inevitably, the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the number and speed of transfers to Haverigg. At the time of writing, the roll is 284, against the original plan of 400 by the end of December 2020.



### **The following agencies provide services to the prison:**

- Cumbria Integrated Care NHS Foundation Trust – primary healthcare
- Gables Medical (Offender Health) Ltd – GP services
- Cumbria Health on Call (CHOC) – out-of-hours GP services
- Tees, Esk and Wear Valley NHS Foundation Trust – mental health services

- Burgess and Hyder – dental services
- Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust – hepatitis C service
- Northumberland, Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust – substance misuse service
- Cumbria County Council – adult social care
- Rowlands Pharmacy
- Pen Optical – optician services
- Physiotherapy – commissioned by primary care provider
- Novus, The Manchester College – education and training
- University of Cumbria – shared learning
- Bookers/DHL – prisoners’ canteen
- GEOAmey – prisoner transport
- Department of Education and Skills – library funder
- The Samaritans – prisoners’ Listener training and phonenumber support
- Visitors and Children’s Support Group (independent charity) – visitor centre
- Shelter and Working Links – financial advice, accommodation and employment guidance
- Amey – facilities management
- Wicks (via Amey) – recycling skips
- 3663 – Main food supplier
- Fusion 21 – industrial training
- Cancer Research UK – charity shop

### **3. Executive summary**

#### **3.1 Background to the report**

Evidence for this report comes, in part, from observations made on visits, and scrutiny of records and data. Between March and July, when monitoring remotely, the Board held fortnightly teleconferences with groups of prisoners throughout the

prison. This enabled the Board to compare the stated position of the prisoners with information provided by managers.

The reporting year has seen unprecedented challenges for the Governor and staff – initially, in managing the complex organisational transition from being a closed to an open establishment, and then, from March, in dealing with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Notwithstanding the difficulties, the transformation of the prison continued, and Haverigg is a very different establishment to that reported on last year, and the Board commends the Governor and his team for their leadership of the change management process.

## **3.2 Main judgements**

### **How safe is the prison?**

Initial findings indicated some concern that staff were not maintaining social distance; however, the need for this was rapidly and successfully reinforced. Direct evidence from conversations with prisoners throughout the year confirmed to the Board that, generally, prisoners felt safe within the prison.

The outcome of a survey by ABL Health (commissioned by NHS England and NHS Improvements Health & Justice Commissioners) supported the opinion of the Board that prisoners at Haverigg felt safe, both prior to and during the pandemic.

In the judgement of the Board, the prison is a safe environment.

### **How fairly and humanely are prisoners treated?**

The Board's view is that prisoners are treated fairly and humanely. Observed interactions between prisoners, officers and civilian staff are respectful, courteous and productive.

Last year, the Board reported on the benefits deriving from the use of adjudications as an opportunity for rehabilitative change. Only two out of 96 adjudications held during the year led to applications to the Board by prisoners dissatisfied with the outcome. This confirmed to the Board that prisoners are treated fairly and that the rehabilitative culture is well embedded.

The involvement of prisoners in the ongoing transition of the prison has been routinely observed by the Board throughout the year. Over 15 prisoners are engaged in the further development and promotion of the equality agenda. The residents council, as observed by the Board, is well briefed by managers and, whenever feasible, suggestions from the prisoners have been acted on.

Wing-based meetings have ensured that local issues are dealt with promptly, and, as far as the Board has been able to assess, the residencies remain calm.

Although one residence, R5, designated as the healthcare and reverse cohorting unit, has not been visited by the Board, members have spoken to prisoners after their quarantine, both following their arrival at Haverigg and, in a small number of cases, those recovered from COVID-19. Views expressed to the Board confirm that they were treated with great care and consideration by healthcare staff and, in difficult circumstances of isolation, were treated humanely.

A total of 235 prisoners have been located on R5 since March 2020, along with a further 16 prisoners who had tested positive for COVID-19. There were no deaths in the prison from the virus in the reporting period.

### **How well are prisoners' health and wellbeing needs met?**

The profile of the primary healthcare team was raised throughout the year, not only in response to COVID-19, but also in the prompt care and attention given to new arrivals, many of whom had chronic and underlying health conditions.

Many prisoners have expressed their appreciation for the healthcare staff and have described the service provision in superlatives.

Mental health and substance abuse services continued to be provided throughout the year. Although regime restrictions had a major impact on visits and release on temporary licence (ROTL), the prisoners were able to have almost unlimited time out of their rooms and to be outside for much of the time.

It is clearly evident to the Board that the prisoners' health and wellbeing needs are fully met.

### **How well are prisoners progressed towards successful resettlement?**

A wide range of employment opportunities are available in the prison, many of which lead to vocational qualifications. On-site experience can be gained in working around the establishment, following successful course completion. The refurbishment of accommodation and work on the 'village hall', for example (see section 6.6), has been of an exceptionally high standard.

The Board is of the view that, with support from the employment hub (see section 7.5), prisoners of working age will be in a good position to secure employment on release. However, it remains a concern that, for some, delays in securing a place in approved accommodation has caused undue distress.

### **3.3 Main areas for development**

#### ***TO THE MINISTER***

Over 24% of prisoners at HMP Haverigg are serving indeterminate sentences for public protection (IPP).

It is of concern to the Board that, despite significant progress made by many IPP prisoners, their testing period for ROTL often appears to be delayed by the needs of those with determinate sentences. In addition, the absence of a release date clearly has a negative impact on mental health.

Although the overall reduction in the number of IPP prisoners nationally is welcomed, the Board shares the view of other agencies that it would be humane retrospectively to apply the abolition of the IPP sentence.

#### ***TO THE PRISON SERVICE***

Although the number of applications about the loss of property on transfer has reduced significantly since last year, it remains a concern of the Board that less priority appears to be given to the transfer of personal papers, the loss of which causes considerable distress.

The Board is concerned about an apparent lack of progress in the development of the Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) property policy framework.

#### ***TO THE GOVERNOR***

The Board commends the Governor, his management team and staff for their efforts in sensitively managing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the prisoner population and making every effort to keep them safe.

A considerable reduction in the number of applications to the Board, together with fewer adjudications, very limited use of force and no acts of violence, have contributed to a positive ambience throughout the prison. However, the Board has concerns that, given the previous challenging environment as a category C establishment, there is the potential for staff to become deskilled and, potentially demotivated.

The Board is interested to learn how this might be addressed.

### **3.4 Progress since the last report**

The Board's focus throughout the reporting year has been on the management of change as the prison transitioned from a closed to an open establishment.

Physical changes and improvements to the estate, from the removal of gates and fences to the refurbishment and recommissioning of residential blocks and facilities, were, for the Board, clearly evident.

The greater challenge was in monitoring the impact of the recategorisation of the prison on staff, given that the majority had only ever worked in the closed estate. While many officers and civilian staff have told the Board that they now enjoy coming to work and have highly positive interactions with the prisoners, at the time of writing a small minority appear to the Board to have had difficulty in adapting to the changes.

Although progress slowed, particularly during the first lockdown, environmental changes continued. However, delays in the number and rate of transfers to Haverigg, together with uncertainties with Brexit, had an impact, especially on the catering department (see section 5.1).

## **Evidence sections 4 – 7**

### **4. Safety**

From March to August, the Board undertook no direct monitoring but was able to hold a number of teleconference calls with representatives from each residential area. Issues raised were passed to the senior management team, and the Board was able to give feedback on these at the next teleconference. At each session, prisoners were asked about any safety concerns they had. Feedback received indicated that they felt safe in Haverigg and that the COVID-19 pandemic was being well managed by the prison.

The results of a survey by ABL Health on behalf of NHS England and others, in which prisoners in 14 establishments in the North-West were asked about safety, regime and health issues, confirmed the Board's own findings.

#### **4.1 Reception and induction.**

As a result of the 14-day period in the reverse cohorting unit on arrival, prisoners were unable to begin their induction quickly. However, the safety team ensured that all new arrivals were given information about the prison during that period, and induction began as soon as the quarantine period was over.

The induction programme, with an accompanying booklet, has been devised, developed and led by the reception, induction and health and wellbeing orderlies.

#### **4.2 Suicide and self-harm, deaths in custody**

As an open prison, the number of assessment, care in custody and teamwork (ACCT) documents opened was small, with only 25 in the reporting year. The reason for opening the ACCT in all cases was because of low mood. There was one deliberate act of self-harm in the year. Daily information from the safety team ensured that all ACCTs were reviewed, with paperwork completed, within the required timescales.

There was one death in custody, in November 2020, due to apparent natural causes.

#### **4.3 Violence and violence reduction**

Compared with last year, there was a reduction in violence, to just three reported assaults. This illustrates the fundamental change in the prison following recategorisation, with a different population than in previous years.

#### **4.4 Vulnerable prisoners, safeguarding**

A weekly review takes place of all prisoners going through the challenge, support and intervention plan (CSIP) process, those on an ACCT and those about whom staff have concerns. Individual plans are monitored, and actions agreed. These meetings are attended by prison, healthcare and chaplaincy staff.

Use of the CSIP process supports vulnerable prisoners who have health and social care needs. Healthcare staff produce a care plan, and an action plan is generated, involving healthcare and prison staff alike, to support the individual needs of prisoners. A monthly meeting involves mainly healthcare and a small number of prison staff, to ensure that medical confidentiality is maintained

#### **4.5 Use of force**

Force was used eight times during the year, and the paperwork was completed within the required timescale. Of the incidents observed by the Board, the actions taken were proportionate to the risks presented.

#### **4.6 Substance misuse**

Last year, the Board raised concerns about the impact of persistent use of psychoactive substances (PS) on prisoners, the regime and the overall level of violence in the prison. With the exception of two prisoners who were returned to the closed estate, there is no evidence of PS use at Haverigg. There have, however, been several finds of 'hooch' (alcohol brewed by some of the prisoners).

## **5. Fair and humane treatment**

### **5.1 Accommodation, clothing, food**

After raising concern in several annual reports about the poor state of shower areas on R1, the Board is pleased that all four blocks have been upgraded. The refurbishment programme also included replacement flooring, and the creation of communal areas, artworks and murals.

Following a fire safety inspection, R4 closed in October 2020, resulting in 70 prisoners moving to other locations around the establishment. Last year, the Board reported on the extensive refurbishment of the residence, comprising former oil rig accommodation. It is regrettable that R4 had to close, as the accommodation was regarded by many as the best available in the prison, and the only area that contained a fully equipped catering kitchen for prisoners' own use.

Joint working with Fusion 21, a partner agency within the prison, and Amey, along with staff from industries and prisoner working parties, has enabled many areas of the prison to be upgraded to a high standard.

Prisoners initially appeared reluctant to use the prison laundry for personal clothing, owing to concerns about the potential shrinkage of items. Consequently, the breakdown of wing-based washing machines was frequently raised by participants in the fortnightly teleconference that the Board held with prisoners. Replacement with industrial-grade washing machines is planned, but funding has yet to be identified.

The catering department faced challenges throughout the year, largely because of the uncertainty about the number to cater for, following delays in transfers to the prison. Planning for the impact of Brexit and the potential for shortages or delays in delivery of some stock items continued throughout the year.

The daily food allowance increased from £2.10 to £3.10 per head, and it is to the credit of the catering manager and his team that all religious festivals have been provided for. In October, the whole prison participated in Black History Month, and the catering department provided 'soul food', including African, Asian, Chinese and Indian menus.

Dietary requirements changed during the year, due, in part, to the older population, over 30 of whom have type 1 or type 2 diabetes. The cost of provision of these and other special diets, such as high protein and allergy related, have all been contained within the overall daily food allowance.

The 18 prisoners working in the kitchen would, under normal circumstances, be working towards levels 1 and 2 food safety and hygiene certification. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to delays in internal assessment for the level 1 qualification and external verification for level 2. In the meantime, they receive coaching from the catering manager and his staff. The impact of this support, as observed by the Board on regular visits to the kitchens, has enabled them to make continued progress prior to formal assessment, starting in January 2021.

After several years of closure, the two dining rooms adjacent to the kitchen were refurbished and brought back into use.

## **5.2 Special accommodation**

As an open prison, Haverigg has no care and separation unit. There are two holding cells on R1, available for prisoners when their suitability for remaining at Haverigg or a return to closed conditions is reviewed. This year, the cells have been used on 25 occasions. Of the 26 prisoners held there, 20 were returned to closed conditions. The Board is of the view that prisoners in Haverigg are given every opportunity to succeed in open conditions, but that the safety of other prisoners and the establishment should be of primary concern.

## **5.3 Staff/prisoner relationships**

Last year, the Board expressed concern about the patchy implementation of key working but, nonetheless, regrets that there are no plans, as yet, to introduce the scheme in the open estate. However, it is evident, from regular observations by the Board, that relationships between prisoners and the majority of staff are positive and productive. All members of the Board have, however, received comments from several prisoners that some staff had initially been 'stuck in a category C mentality'.

## **5.4 Equality and diversity**

The high profile of the equality agenda was noted in last year's report. The work of the equality team continued to grow in strength and depth throughout the reporting year, and, in the view of the Board, has been proactive and productive, especially during the COVID-19 restrictions. The prison has adapted well and developed a service provision and support system commensurate with the category D environment.

As anticipated, the number of older prisoners increased as the impact of the recategorisation on the population mix progressively emerged.

The Board was pleased to note the appointment of 15 prisoners as equality representatives, covering all of the residential units. Representatives for all the protected characteristics are also in place. The inclusion of three additional characteristics – veterans, care leavers and transgender people – is commended.

No obvious pattern or conclusions could be drawn from only four complaints about discrimination, as each concerned a different characteristic. However, the introduction of prisoner-led mediation helped to resolve issues satisfactorily, negating the need to progress to a formal complaint.

Black, Asian and minority ethnic prisoners comprise 12% of the population, many of whom are involved in preparations for the launch of the national race action plan. There is no evidence of disproportionate use of force, access to education and work, or ROTL.

An extensive communications network has been established by the equality team, including monthly meetings for all protected characteristics, focus groups and equality representatives, together with a monthly newsletter.

It is pleasing to note that the National Autism Society trained 12 members of staff as autism champions. Plans for training officers in dementia awareness are being

progressively rolled out. British Sign Language training is planned, for early in 2021, for prisoners and staff alike.

### **5.5 Faith and pastoral support**

Faith provision for the diverse population, with 22 different religions, has, in some cases, proved a challenge for the managing chaplain and his team, particularly for those with a small number of adherents. However, the Board has observed the efforts made to enable prisoners to practise their faith, and a comprehensive programme of festivals is celebrated.

The chaplaincy's recent experience of supporting a prisoner's end-of-life care has led to links with local hospices, one of which, it is planned, will be involved in bereavement counselling in the prison.

### **5.6 Complaints**

The number of applications received by the Board dropped dramatically, from 90 last year to 18 this year. In the early weeks of the reporting year, the population of the prison progressively reduced as all category C prisoners were transferred out, and by Christmas only 30 category D prisoners remained. Progress in repopulating the establishment was disrupted by the pandemic, and it took almost a year for around 270 prisoners to arrive at Haverigg. While the small number clearly had an impact on the reduction in applications, it became evident to the Board that the category D population was skilled at problem solving, and only contacted the Board occasionally, when an issue remained unresolved.

The introduction of wing meetings, as the population increased during the year, has led to an overall reduction in complaints. Only one application to the Board was about delays in the prison complaints system.

However, during the teleconference calls (see sections 3.1, 4 and 5.1), several concerns raised by the prisoners, although not logged as applications, did necessitate the Board's involvement. These included, among others, problems with television reception on some wings, limited access to washing machines and delays in the supply of specialist furniture, equipment and aids to daily living for prisoners assessed as requiring such items.

### **5.7 Property**

Although there has been a dramatic reduction in the number of applications about missing, lost and non-permitted property, the Board has retained an interest in such issues as, until this year, the Board had raised concerns in successive annual reports.

Two members of the Board participated in a prison property stakeholder engagement event and will, in the forthcoming year, be involved in consultation on an early draft of the property policy framework

## **6. Health and wellbeing**

In a survey conducted by the Board during the first COVID-19 'lockdown' period of remote monitoring, only four out of 41 prisoners who returned questionnaires – less than 10% – expressed concern about access to healthcare. This compares with 63% who were concerned about access to washing machines and 25% concerned about access to X-boxes.

Comments from prisoners to the Board, both during teleconferences and direct monitoring, have expressed their appreciation of healthcare provision in superlatives.

### **6.1 Physical healthcare**

Waiting times for attendance at the GP, dentist and mental health first assessment are at least as good as in the community. An oral health promotion programme has been implemented and has led to improvements in oral health and a reduction in the incidence of urgent treatment requirements.

The remote location of the establishment presents some unavoidable issues regarding access to secondary care and emergency healthcare. The distance from a major hospital location requires that prisoners needing hospital attendance still have long prisoner escort journeys. A telemedicine link with the accident and emergency unit at Furness General Hospital has been piloted, to reduce the need for travel to Barrow-in Furness for consultations and to facilitate discussion on patient management between professionals. However, out-of-hours links with Cumbria Out of Hours GP Service have been problematic, and alternative systems are being explored to facilitate emergency healthcare access out of hours.

### **6.2 Mental healthcare**

The improvement in communication between the GP and mental health services highlighted in last year's report has led to increased cooperation and joint working, with weekly meetings for complex case reviews. Waiting lists for services are at least as good as in the community. Drop-in clinics and mindfulness support groups are now taking place in the establishment.

Psychiatry support has helped to improve mental healthcare for prisoners during the year, and efforts to explain the drug prescribing policy new receptions has led to understanding and acceptance of prescribing policies among most prisoners.

### **6.3 Social care**

With an increased older population in the prison, mental health services are seeing more dementia clients. End-of-life enhanced case meetings are held, in line with 'Dying Well in Custody' guidance.

It is regrettable that frequent changes to the dates of adult social care meetings have prevented observation of the interactions between healthcare and social services staff. This is of concern to the Board as the need for, and provision of,

specialist equipment and aids to daily living was raised during teleconferences with the prisoners, especially as 28% of the prison population have identified as disabled.

#### **6.4 Exercise, time out of cell, gym**

The size and layout of the prison enable the prisoners to have almost unlimited time out of their rooms and, during the first lockdown, to spend most of the day outdoors. Although the enforced closure of the gym was keenly felt, the prisoners on all the residences, except those on the healthcare and reverse cohorting unit, were occupied in gardening, creating allotments and developing a wildlife park.

#### **6.5 Drug rehabilitation**

As the re-role of the prison to category D has continued, there has been very little recorded illicit use of PS in the establishment, although there have been instances of illicit alcohol production.

#### **6.6 Soft skills**

On return to direct monitoring between July and October, the Board noted and commended the efforts of the prisoners to improve the environment around the residential units through the planting of flower beds, construction of window boxes and hanging baskets, and the creation of allotments. The introduction of chickens and ducks led to a poultry breeding programme, which occupied prisoners, particularly when the regime was restricted.

In addition to wing-based activities, the 'village hall', a venue for prisoners of retirement age, provides the opportunity to socialise and take part in various hobbies, crafts, games, music and low-impact exercise.

Creativity is encouraged by both prison and civilian staff, and it is pleasing to observe the pleasure and sense of pride that prisoners have in, for example, the wildlife park, with a memorial to Dr Ruth Mann currently being created as a focal point. Dr Mann's support was instrumental in the initial planning and development of the recategorisation programme on which the future of the prison had been dependent.

**A threatened species of tree is being grown in HMP Haverigg where the fences prevent deer eating the saplings.**



**Courtesy of HMP Haverigg**

The prison has also been able to make an invaluable contribution to native tree cultivation, by planting several hundred rare aspen in the wildlife park as part of Cumbria's 'Back on our Map' project.

Project officer, Ellie Kent, said that the involvement of HMP Haverigg, near Millom, had been 'invaluable' as the pandemic had curtailed efforts in the community.

## **7. Progression and resettlement**

### **7.1 Library, education**

The library was closed to prisoners throughout most of the year but the staff continued to provide an almost full service. Prisoners were able to order books, newspapers and DVDs, all of which were delivered to residences.

Education in the Haverigg Academy, run by Novus, was disrupted throughout most of the reporting year and many of the courses in mathematics, English, information technology and customer service, for example, could not be provided in the usual way. Efforts to provide in-cell learning packs were made and met individual need. In addition, peer mentors provided support to learners when education department staff were absent from the prison.

The librarians were responsive to requests from prisoners for vocational skills textbooks, particularly when workshops were closed during the COVID-19 lockdown.

### **7.2 Vocational training, work**

By the end of the reporting year, 86% of prisoners were allocated to either work or education. The remaining 14% of prisoners were either on induction, retired or unfit for work, for medical reasons.

The prison provided a diverse range of activities and employment opportunities for the prisoners, listed on the following page, and continued to open up workshops. However, the COVID-19 lockdown measures had a major impact from March, and a number of non-essential work areas were closed.

It soon became apparent that a number of the industrial work areas were essential to the running of the prison, and these remained open, providing working opportunities for around 25 of the prisoners.

- Waste management continued to process all waste generated by the prison.
- The farm continued to run, with only essential workers, to maintain current crops, prepare for winter and provide vegetables to the prison kitchen.
- The laundry provided clean bedding and clothing to prisoners of Haverigg and HMP Lancaster Farms. Owing to issues at HMP Wymott from July, Haverigg also processed laundry for HMP Preston and HMP Kirkham on a weekly basis.
- The prison contributed to local, regional and national COVID-19 resilience arrangements, manufacturing gowns for three hospitals in Cumbria and producing face coverings for HMPPS.
- From April, the woodwork shop opened, with a small number of prisoners employed to make funeral caskets.

Although the year has been challenging, new opportunities for employment and training have been created, including courses in abrasive wheel, mobile tower scaffolding and forklift truck to enable the removal of fencing and razor wire from around the prison. The work involved mirrored that of a real working environment and equipped the prisoners with transferable skills in preparation for release.

WORKSHOP VACANCIES	No JOBS	No Working Sessions	PAY RATE		
			Basic	Standard	Enhanced
RECEPTION MOVEMENT	5		£2.60	£2.60	£2.60
UNEMPLOYED DISMISSED	0		£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
UNEMPLOYED	0		£2.60	£2.60	£2.60
UNEMPLOYED - UNFIT FOR WORK - SHORT TERM ILLNESS	10		£3.25	£3.25	£3.25
UNEMPLOYED - RETIRED / MEDICALLY UNFIT LONG TERM	40		£12.00	£12.00	£12.00
INDUCTION	20		£6.00	£6.00	£6.00
R1 RESIDENTIAL WORKERS	11	14	£8.00	£12.00	£12.00
R2 RESIDENTIAL WORKERS	12	14	£8.00	£12.00	£12.00
R3 RESIDENTIAL WORKERS	3	14	£8.00	£12.00	£12.00
R4 RESIDENTIAL WORKERS	5	14	£8.00	£12.00	£12.00
R5 RESIDENTIAL WORKERS	5	14	£8.00	£12.00	£12.00
R6 RESIDENTIAL WORKERS	3	14	£8.00	£12.00	£12.00
GYM CLEANER	4	9	£8.00	£12.00	£12.00
EDUCATION CLEANER	1	9	£8.00	£12.00	£12.00
CIT CAROUSEL CLEANER	2	9	£8.00	£12.00	£12.00
KITCHEN CLEANER (Shift work)	12	7	£8.00	£12.00	£12.00
GYM COURSE - L1/L2	24	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
EDUCATION COURSES (Full-Time)	24	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
CIT TILING (COURSE - 4 - 7 MONTHS)	11	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
CIT INTERIOR FITTING (COURSE - 4 - 7 MONTHS)	11	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
CIT PLASTERING (COURSE - 7 - 9 MONTHS)	11	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
LAUNDRY, inc (CES AM -PB 1 but pb 2 wages)	12	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
SMR	18	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
TEXTILES	18	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
WOODWORK	12	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
FARM	40	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
RECYCLING PARTY	15	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
GARDENS PARTY	15	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
MAINTENANCE PARTY	12	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
SMOKERY	10	9	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
KITCHEN ANCILLARY (Shift work)	22	7	£11.00	£15.00	£15.00
EDUCATION PEER MENTORS	4	9	N/A	N/A	£18.00
WORKSHOP SUPERVISOR / LEARNING MENTOR	6	9	N/A	N/A	£18.00
CHAPEL ORDERLY	1	12	N/A	N/A	£18.00
LIBRARY ORDERLY	4	11	N/A	N/A	£18.00
GYM ORDERLY (Level 2 trained)	3	9	N/A	£18.00	£18.00
PRISONER INFO ORDERLY (PID)	4	9	N/A	N/A	£20.00
PEER NAVIGATOR (via Unity Training)	1	9	N/A	N/A	£20.00
HEALTH CENTRE ORDERLY	1	9	N/A	N/A	£20.00
JOB CENTRE ORDERLY	1	9	N/A	N/A	£20.00
OMU ORDERLY	1	9	N/A	N/A	£20.00
WELCOME CENTRE ORDERLY (LISTENER)	1	10	N/A	N/A	£20.00
CHARITY SHOP WORKER	3	10	N/A	N/A	£20.00
STAFF MESS / TEA BAR	3	10	N/A	N/A	£20.00
ROTL - OUTSIDE WORK (C/Party/Shop/Stores/Gym, etc)	40	9	N/A	£25.00	£25.00

### **7.3 Offender management, progression**

The profile of the offender management unit increased throughout the reporting year as greater emphasis was placed on progression and resettlement planning following recategorisation.

At the time of writing, 3.5 additional probation officers had been recruited. Further posts have yet to be filled, although the secondment of five prison officers on a temporary basis into the position of prison offender manager, with case management oversight by the senior probation officer, has enabled the risk to be mitigated.

Although opportunities for ROTL were limited by the pandemic, the Board is of the view that the overall impact on progression was limited and that discharges continued as planned.

### **7.4 Family contact**

The geographical isolation of the prison, described in section 2, continues to have a negative impact on the maintenance of family ties. As a national resource, prisoners convicted of sexual offences transferred from prisons across the country may be a considerable distance from family and friends. In addition to time-consuming and expensive journeys to the prison, the varying levels of Covid-19 restrictions have resulted in the majority of prisoners never having had any visits.

One member of the Board observed the implementation of the video-call 'Purple Visits' system, which, following a slow take-up, appears to have increased in popularity.

### **7.5 Resettlement planning**

Last year, the Board commended the Governor and his team for their sensitive approach to the management of change, and noted, in particular, observations of exemplary communication both within Haverigg and with the wider community.

This has resulted in excellent working relationships with Millom Town Council, Barrow Borough Council, Cumbria County Council and the local community, and has led to job opportunities in the community in which prisoners, subject to ROTL testing, can participate, in preparation for release.

The majority of prisoners are parole cases, although most have already experienced the parole board in order to progress to open conditions.

Release planning is monitored through the monthly risk management meeting and the monthly resettlement meeting, both of which the Board will be observing.

An employment hub was established towards the end of the reporting year, providing information about internal job vacancies and also opportunities for employment around the country on release. Assistance is given with the preparation of CVs and for interviews.

## 8. The work of the IMB

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of visits made by the Board dropped by almost 58%, from 244 last year to 94 this year, when, between March and July, and October and November, remote monitoring rather than physical visits took place.

The regular rota was maintained throughout this time, with members joining meetings by telephone and keeping the other members of the Board informed. This system was supplemented with fortnightly teleconference calls with groups of prisoners and via weekly conversations between the Board Chair and the Governor.

A recruitment campaign ended just before the lockdown in March, with progress inevitably truncated to the extent that interviews could not be held until September.

At the time of writing, the four candidates recommended for appointment are at various stages in the approval process. As it is anticipated that the Board will almost double in size early in 2021, team building and development will be a priority.

Members have taken a keen interest in the IMB, both regionally and nationally, and several have variously participated in consultations, working groups, the Open Estates Functional Group and task group meetings.

The Chair of the Board is a member of the IMB Management Board and is also the Chair of the Open Estates IMB Chairs Group. This latter role has enabled the Board to access and learn from the wide experience of 13 other Boards in the open estate across England and Wales, from which, we, at Haverigg, continue to benefit.

### Board statistics

Recommended complement of Board members	12
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	6
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	6
Total number of visits to the establishment	94
Total number of segregation reviews attended	N/A

## Applications to the IMB

<b>Code</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Previous reporting year</b>	<b>Current reporting year</b>
A	Accommodation, including laundry, clothing, ablutions	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
B	Discipline, including adjudications, incentives and earned privileges, sanctions	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
C	Equality	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
D	Purposeful activity, including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>
E1	Letters, visits, telephones, public protection restrictions	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
E2	Finance, including pay, private monies, spends	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
F	Food and kitchens	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
G	Health, including physical, mental, social care	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
H1	Property within this establishment	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
H2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>
H3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
I	Sentence management, including home detention curfew, ROTL, parole, release dates, recategorisation	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>
J	Staff/prisoner concerns, including bullying	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
K	Transfers	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
L	Miscellaneous, including complaints system	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
	Total number of applications	<b>90</b>	<b>18</b>



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