

HM CHIEF INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22



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HM Inspectorate of Prisons for Scotland

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1. INTRODUCTION



Wendy Sinclair-Gieben
HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland

Foreword by HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland

“The COVID-19 lockdown in prisons was both more extreme and much more prolonged than in the community. Its impact on mental health has been disastrous, and rehabilitative work has ground to a standstill.” (Peter Dawson, the director of the Prison Reform Trust)

Over the past decades, there has been increasing emphasis on human rights and a recognition globally of the need for strengthened transparency and independent monitoring of places of detention. Prisons pose unique challenges for the promotion of human dignity, far from public view and containing people who garner little public sympathy; the tensions of balancing safety and human rights was then exacerbated during a lengthy pandemic. Without scrutiny, it is all too easy for even well-intentioned staff to become subconsciously complacent or start to accept standards that in any other setting would be unacceptable.

During this reporting year, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to exert its effects throughout Scotland and the wider world. The pandemic has been one of the most challenging periods for those living and working within prisons and those who inspect and monitor. Mercifully, catastrophic predictions of hundreds of fatalities in prison never came to fruition; thanks largely to the swift response from the NHS and the Scottish Prison Service (SPS). The bad news was that

prisons became places of containment, rather than rehabilitation.

The tension between European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) Articles 2, 3 and 8 in the pandemic was fundamentally the difficulty of ensuring that transmission of the virus was minimised (Article 2) against the definition of ill treatment (Article 3), and the need to respect family life (Article 8). The guidelines provided for prisons rightly placed an emphasis on the obligations under Article 2.

Lives were undoubtedly saved, and in many prisons, levels of violence reduced, but there were immediate and longer-term costs, both direct and indirect, that have yet to be fully evaluated or perhaps even recognised by the wider public. As I indicated in last year’s report there is a risk that locked-down prisons are seen as safer and better places, but that crucially misses the adverse impact on mental health and rehabilitation. The question remains how to ensure Scottish prisons are both safe, humane and rehabilitative.

As the pandemic weakened its grip, I became increasingly concerned by the disparity of COVID-19 restrictions between prisons and the wider community. Under the principle of equivalence, people in prison should be afforded provision of, or access to, appropriate services or treatment which are at least consistent in range and quality with that available to the wider community. The requirement of close contacts to isolate for a minimum of 10 days continued long past the community requirements; maintaining a set of health restrictions so out of step with what is required for safe management of the population risks an adverse reaction. Prisoners, who may well have been double vaccinated and negative from COVID-19, were isolating for disproportionately long periods. It is worth remembering what COVID-19 isolation requirements meant for Scottish prisoners – being kept behind their cell door for most of the day, for at least 10 days, often longer. Under the Mandela rules, prisoners should be offered at least one hour of fresh air and two hours of meaningful interaction. This simply was not always met. It amounted to social isolation for significant periods and risked breaching ECHR requirements under Article 3. The consequences of such prolonged isolation cannot be overstated.

Within that context, the welcome lifting of all national restrictions means that there is now no reason why prisons cannot return to regimes at least as open as they were before the pandemic. Continuing extreme restrictions for any cohort cannot be the answer in a post-or normative COVID-19 world.

Importantly there is also the opportunity to review and reset after a difficult two years and build on the creativity and energy generated during the pandemic, to make best use of technology to build back better. The aspiration must not be simply to return to pre-COVID-19 levels of rehabilitation-focussed activity, for example, but to offer prisoners far more than that. There were too many inherent blockers to progression for prisoners within the system prior to the pandemic for just returning to pre-COVID-19 ways of operating to be considered acceptable.

COVID-19 also placed a spotlight on children in prison. HMIPS became concerned at the treatment and conditions experienced by children in prison during COVID-19 and conducted a health and wellbeing survey in the Year of Childhood. As defined by international standards recognised by the UK, solitary confinement of children is prohibited and recognised both as an amplifier of trauma in judicial detention and as a source of trauma in itself. Our survey resulted in a proposal to the Scottish Government to expedite the removal of all those aged under 18 from prison custody. This would be fully in line with the Scottish Government's commitment to [A Rights-Respecting Approach to Justice for Children and Young People: Scotland's Vision and Priorities](#). This seeks to ensure that "no under-18s are detained in young offenders institutions, including those on remand, with secure care and intensive residential and community-based alternatives being used, recognising that prison-like settings are deeply inappropriate for children." We welcome the Youth Justice Vision, and the recent approval by the High Court of the new [sentencing guideline for young people](#) developed by the Scottish Sentencing Council, as positive first steps.

Scotland has a high rate of imprisonment and a rising rate of deaths in prison custody. In November 2021, HMIPS published our [Independent Review of the Response to Deaths in Custody](#) after two years of research. Two pillars of trauma-informed practice are choice and control; the Review showed clearly that

families bereaved through a death in prison custody, despite best intentions by the authorities, had neither.

The review recommended a wide-ranging set of systemic, practical, and compassionate changes, but in particular recommended that a separate independent investigation should be undertaken into each death in prison custody, supplementary to the existing investigative framework. In addition, the Review recommended the commissioning of a comprehensive review into preventing deaths in custody that would directly involve families. We welcome the Scottish Government's commitment to implement the review's recommendations and that work is actively underway to consider which organisation might best lead in providing additional scrutiny around deaths in custody.

Our inspections of court custody this year reported on a wide disparity between units, ranging from cells that frequently contained significant graffiti, and in some cases a lack of privacy in using toilet facilities, to modern purpose built units that in contrast were clean and graffiti free. The care by individual staff working in court custody units continued to be impressive where, in a busy and often uninviting subterranean environment; they did their best to make sure custodies were treated with dignity and respect.

The Prisoner Escort Custody Services contract has experienced significant staffing challenges and we witnessed the poorest overall service performance by GEOAme since being awarded the contract in January 2019. With multiple failures to meet their contractual requirements the impact on missed hospital appointments, children arriving very late into prison, and women being transferred in the same vehicles as men was visibly concerning. We were encouraged to see some improvement in performance later in the year, but issues remain far from fully resolved.

Indeed, despite many examples of good practice, for example the growth of recovery cafes and greater use of technology to support family contact, the entrenched problems we have identified over recent years have not disappeared. The rise in remand, overcrowding, social isolation, an ageing estate, limited access to purposeful and rehabilitative activity, the backlog in offending behaviour, work, alcohol and substance issues, and inequitable access to good health remain highly problematic.



If prisons are to continue to be an essential component of a successful justice system that is trusted by the public to keep them safe, the ambition must also be to go further. Making sure that governors, education providers and the NHS do everything within their power to enhance the likelihood of a crime-free life, and reduce the risk to the community on liberation.

To their credit, all of these issues are being reviewed to determine the best use of resources in a system that cannot exert influence over the number of people entering their doors. A bold and brave transformational justice agenda, including removing children from prison, reducing the reliance on remand, considering recovery as a presumption of liberty, increasing digitisation, and a full review of the out-of-date Prison Rules, could allow Scotland to lead the way again in enlightened justice and penology. With the added possibility of being able to close some of the aging buildings. My greatest concern now is that the consequences of a flat budget for the SPS for the next four years can only have a deeply difficult and damaging impact on their ability to support that transformational agenda.



I am constantly impressed by the commitment and expertise of my team who have responded to the crisis and continued to visit establishments throughout the year. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who contributed to the work of HMIPS during 2021-22, with particular thanks of course to our wonderful team of volunteer IPMs, all of our Guest Inspectors from our key partner agencies, and to the Scottish Government, the SPS and NHS for their continued support.

Governors, Directors, GEOAmev, and front line SPS and NHS staff in all places have had the most challenging year imaginable. I know I speak for all my colleagues at the Inspectorate in paying tribute to their professionalism, commitment, dedication and desire to support those in their care in difficult times.

Wendy Sinclair-Gieben

Wendy Sinclair-Gieben

OUR PURPOSE

The purpose of HMIPS is to inspect and monitor the treatment and conditions for prisoners in Scotland, in prisons, court custody units and GEOAmev court custody vehicles, and to report publicly on our findings. HMIPS is independent of the SPS, the Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service (SCTS) and the Scottish Government, allowing us to report our findings impartially.

HMIPS inspect and monitor prisons against a set of predefined [Standards for Inspecting and Monitoring Prisons in Scotland](#), developed in conjunction with the Scottish Human Rights Commission (SHRC), and first published in March 2015, with a further refinement in May 2018 to ensure that they continue to express, as clearly as possible, our expectations under each of the Standards.

The [Standards](#) for court custody inspections were derived from the [Standards for Inspecting and Monitoring Prisons in Scotland](#), but are specifically for use in Scotland's court buildings. These Standards were refined and published in January 2020. [Standards for Inspecting Court Custody Provision in Scotland](#) are also in place. Both sets of Standards were developed in consultation with GEOAmev, the SCTS and the Scottish Court Custody and Prisoner Escort Service (SCCPES).

The information that we gather from both inspections and monitoring visits allows us to obtain both a breadth and depth of perspective. Every effort is made to ensure that our assessments are evidence-based, fair, balanced and accurate before reporting.

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The lived experience of those in custody lies at the heart of our inspection and monitoring process and our Standards place the human rights approach explicitly at the core of all monitoring and inspecting activities.

SCRUTINY

Our programme of regular scrutiny is informed by an assessment of risk and requirement. We undertake return visits where areas of concern are raised and follow up on our recommendations via an action plan process, supplemented by our routine ongoing monitoring of prisons by IPMs.

MONITORING

IPMs are volunteers from local communities who monitor treatment and conditions in Scotland's prisons. Each prison is monitored at least once per week. IPMs make observations about treatment and conditions and can look into issues prisoners raise. Any prisoner can ask to see an IPM by either by approaching IPMs while they are visiting prisons or telephoning the IPM Freephone on 0800 056 7476/dialling 112 and selecting option 3 on their mobile phones. Calls are confidential and free.

THE NATIONAL PREVENTIVE MECHANISM (NPM)

The United Kingdom is a signatory to the United Nations Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT). HMIPS is one of 21 bodies that comprise the UKs NPM, which has a duty to regularly monitor the treatment of detainees and the conditions in which they are held.

2. OUR VISION, OUR VALUES, OUR STRATEGIC AMBITION



OUR VISION

“ALL PEOPLE IN PLACES OF DETENTION ARE TREATED HUMANELY, WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT.”

OUR VALUES

We will demonstrate these values in the way that we work together as an organisation and in all of our interactions with our partners.

INDEPENDENCE



We will fulfil our statutory duty to report accurately, impartially and publicly concerning the treatment and conditions for prisoners in Scotland.

INTEGRITY



We will be open and transparent about our inspection and monitoring processes, and ensure our inspection and monitoring reports are accessible when we report publicly on our findings.

TRANSPARENCY



We will demonstrate the highest professional standards of behaviour and build trust with all those we engage with.

RESPECT



We will treat all people we engage with, with dignity, courtesy and respect.

OUR STRATEGIC AMBITION

“TO BE RECOGNISED GLOBALLY AS LEADING EDGE IN THE SCRUTINY OF HOW PEOPLE IN DETENTION IN SCOTLAND ARE TREATED.”

3. OUR KEY PARTNERS



Our prison inspection teams comprise HMIPS staff and subject experts from other organisations. HMIPS would like to take this opportunity to thank its key partners for their continued support. Our five key partners are:



HEALTHCARE IMPROVEMENT SCOTLAND (HIS)

HIS takes lead responsibility for inspecting Standard 9 – Health and Wellbeing. One of the biggest and often most challenging elements of prison inspections is the inspection of prisoner healthcare. Standard 9 was developed in conjunction with HIS and a range of their key stakeholders, and the quality indicators under the Standard reflect a human rights approach as well as the [Health and Social Care Standards: My support, my life](#) principles and [HIS Quality of Care Approach](#).



EDUCATION SCOTLAND

Education Scotland participate in all prison inspections and take lead responsibility for inspecting Standard 6 – Purposeful Activity. This Standard focuses on evaluating how well prisons provide employment, training and educational activities for prisoners while they serve their sentences, and is one of the key differentiators in reducing reoffending. Education Scotland also consider whether prisoners spend their time purposefully and constructively in out-of-cell activities, including physical education and cultural activities.



CARE INSPECTORATE

The Care Inspectorate take lead responsibility for Standard 7 – Transitions from Custody to Life in the Community. They look at what support is in place in the lead up to people being released, and importantly what support is in place once released, to assist people to reintegrate into the community and become responsible citizens.



SCOTTISH HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (SHRC)

SHRC provide support and expert advice to HMIPS inspectors on human rights issues and may attend an inspection on an intelligence-led case where appropriate. They also assisted us in developing the revised quality indicators for our inspection and monitoring Standards, which are based on the Panel Principles.



CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMMISSIONER SCOTLAND (CYPCS)

The Children & Young People's Commissioner Scotland promotes and safeguards the human rights of children and young people under 18, or up to 21 if they have care experience. During prison inspections where establishments hold prisoners under the age of 18, the office of the Children & Young People's Commissioner are invited to review the prison against international human rights standards. Their findings are incorporated into the HMIPS final report.

4. THE YEAR IN BRIEF



SUMMARY OF WORK UNDERTAKEN



4

prison liaison visits
plus 2 return visits



1

CCU liaison visits



6

CCU
announced visits



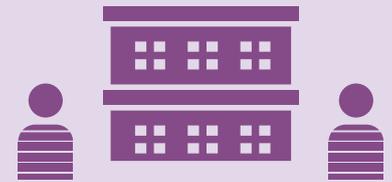
973

Number of IPM
visits/calls made



688

Number of prisoner
requests responded to



2

Prison full
inspections



2

Submissions/evidence
provided to the
Scottish Parliament



2

Freedom of Information
requests received
and responded to
within deadline



2

Thematic
reviews

THE NATIONAL PREVENTIVE MECHANISM

The UK National Preventive Mechanism was established in 2009 following the United Kingdom ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. HMIPS is one of 21 members that make up this consortium-based organisation, each contributing to fulfilling the mandate of OPCAT – preventing detainees from torture or ill treatment. The NPM also acts as a conduit for national bodies to the international framework – offering international best practice advice to scrutiny bodies, and liaising with the CPT and SPT.

All inspections carried out by HM Inspectorate of Prisons for Scotland contribute to the UK's response to its international obligations under the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT).

As well as being part of the wider NPM, HMIPS is also one of six members that make up the NPM Scottish Sub-Group, which meets to discuss Scotland-specific issues. In February, the group made a joint submission to a Scottish Government consultation on changes to custody arrangements and bail. This was submitted in consultation with a number of key stakeholders and gave the NPM and HMIPS the opportunity to strongly advocate our view.

The NPM also undertook a mapping exercise to examine key cross-cutting priorities from Scottish Sub-Group reports as a basis for future work this year. The project showed a number of themes that the group identified warranted further exploration.

This year HM Chief Inspector of Prisons became Chair of the Scottish Sub-Group on the retirement of Judith Robertson (SHRC). HMCIPS also took over the NPM National Chair in May, following the retirement of Independent Chair John Wadham.

HMCIPS convened a Business Meeting of the full NPM membership earlier in the year to agree a business plan and set the work agenda for the year ahead. Together with the NPM Secretariat, work will be done to continue to prevent ill treatment in places of detention; build visibility and focus of the UK NPM; and further support members in OPCAT compliance.

The NPM also responded to the CPT Visit Report to England in 2022, and is preparing work for the upcoming UNCAT evidence submission. In addition to a wide-ranging change and governance review programme being led by the Secretariat.

Ensuring HMIPS is at the very cutting edge of international human rights standards is key to ensuring our inspection and monitoring is as effective as it can be. Our membership of the NPM aids us with this, resulting in improved scrutiny and practice.

5. STRATEGIC CHALLENGES FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



The criminal justice system in Scotland is facing a number of strategic issues that require a coordinated response. Many of these issues are long-standing and repeat observations made by myself and previous chief inspectors over the life of the Inspectorate. The biggest difference is the unprecedented introduction of a global pandemic, which has seen a paradigm shift in prison life. Nonetheless the key challenges remain:

- **Overcrowding** is a significant and enduring issue. A comparison of data provided by the World Prison Brief shows that Scotland has one of the highest imprisonment rates (143 prisoners per 100,000) of Northern European countries (Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR), 2019). In the 2018/19 audit of the SPS, 1st Report, 2020 (Session 5) I made the statement that “The choice is stark - either we put fewer people in prison or we recognise that we have to pay for the prison population that we do have”. With the sustained increase in remand and backlogs in the court system, the likelihood of an adverse impact on the ability of the SPS to manage a decent, rehabilitative and humane regime is clear.
- **Extraordinarily high remand figures**, where the excessive length of time spent on remand risks contravening human rights and certainly poses significant concerns about equality of access to healthcare such as dental treatment and access to work, education and other forms of purposeful activity within many of our prisons. Moreover our 2019 thematic mental health review identified the period of remand as one with a higher risk of self-harm or suicide. A determined approach to reduce the number on remand is required as well as greater access to the work, education and rehabilitative opportunities within Scottish prisons for those on remand

- **Changing demographics** with an ageing population and challenging Serious Organised Crime Group (SOCCG) cohort, decisive action is required to meet the complex social care and rehabilitative needs of both accommodation and care of the ageing population. Last year we suggested consideration of a dedicated aged care facility. The numbers of identified SOCCG in prison continue to rise adding to the long-term population and the complexities of safe management. We would like to see a management strategy for this cohort.
- **Substance misuse** with high levels of addictions and drug-related overdoses and deaths in the prison population, along with violence linked to drug debts. Those countries that have successfully reached a sustained drop in their prison population and a reduction in drug-related deaths have almost uniformly taken the bold decision, as well as other strategies, to decriminalise or de-penalise substance misuse, often unpalatable concepts in our current climate. Recent academic evidence calls for a shift to a public health model and we applaud the rise in recovery cafes. The drug death statistics are deeply concerning; clearly a new approach is required.
- **Human rights and children**; the pressing issues of retaining the remaining few children in prison. HMIPS urges specific consideration to the rights of children and young people who are deprived of their liberty. These children are recognised in international law as being particularly vulnerable to human rights breaches in normal times, and are additionally so during the current pandemic. Continuing with prison custody will contravene UNCRC and a continuation of the restricted regime if the pandemic re-occurs will breach human rights. The barriers to removing children from prison custody requires a whole-system drive.

■ **Health and Mental Health.** Discussion on alternatives needs to take place between Health and Justice around the safe and appropriate location of prisoners with mental health issues. HMIPS observe and interact with a high proportion of apparently mentally unwell prisoners, several of whom are located in segregation. We find prison used as a 'place of safety' and lengthy periods of waiting for those who require in-patient care. Women in particular are at the extreme end of the waiting times and if requiring high secure in-patient treatment are transferred to England. Recruitment and retention of clinical staff is consistently challenging, The ICT system inhibits liaison with the community, we lack electronic prescribing, and the inconsistencies between health boards, for example on access to Buprenorphine as a more progressive alternative to methadone, continue to stand out.

■ **A fragile and ageing prison infrastructure.** The ageing infrastructure and general condition of some of Scotland's prison buildings are ill-suited to a modern prison system, not least at HMPs Barlinnie, Castle Huntly, Dumfries, Greenock, Inverness and Perth. Some of Scotland's prisons are modern and fit-for-purpose, but Scotland still has antiquated Victorian prison establishments that breach human rights guidelines on cell size, are expensive to maintain, and do not provide for the changing demographics. This is particularly notable at Barlinnie and Perth prisons, where many prisoners are doubled-up in cells of 6m² (including the partitioned toilet). The CPT has long considered there should be 6m² of living space for a single occupancy cell and 4m² of living space per prisoner in multiple-occupancy cells. Moreover, the increasing number of cells out of commission in HMP Greenock due to water ingress serve to highlight the challenges in maintaining Victorian infrastructures. The routine over-reliance on HMP Barlinnie for surge capacity when prisoner numbers are high accentuate the risks until the new HMP Glasgow is built and becomes operational.

Finally, there are three new challenges since last year to be recognised

- **An interim management structure in the SPS.** The SPS have now appointed a CEO who during the pandemic ensured stability and cohesive management. However, she is supported by a raft of management staff at SPS Headquarters and in local establishments who are acting up on temporary arrangements. This instability is compounded by a 'staff bulge' where a considerable tranche of experienced staff are due to retire relatively soon. HMIPS have frequently commended good staff/prisoner relationships and their positive impact on safety and security. Stabilising the management structure, workforce capacity modelling and continuing to recruit are essential steps in safeguarding the future.
- **Reviewing the outdated 2011 Prison rules,** to overcome for example the inhibitors to technology in cell; the fit to work debate and approach to substance misuse and stronger obligations with regard to supporting remand prisoners are just a few of the anachronisms that could be fixed through changes in prison rules.
- **Fiscal constraints** imposed by the 2022 Spending Review, on top of the challenges in coming out of the pandemic, will inhibit capital projects, investments in alternatives to custody and innovation. For a service that has been under-resourced for years, the imposition of a 'flat cash' budget for four years requires to be rethought or fundamental change within the Justice system is needed to reduce the burden imposed on the SPS. HMIPS struggle to see how the SPS can be expected to manage against a flat cash budget for four years without significant adverse impact on either rehabilitation-focussed activities, affecting outcomes for individual prisoners and efforts to reduce reoffending, or delay to vital infrastructural improvements.

6. SCRUTINY



Maintaining scrutiny during a pandemic

During the pandemic to allow us to fulfil our statutory duty, HMIPS developed an adapted methodology to inspection and monitoring, resulting in an [Independent Prison Monitoring - Remote Monitoring Framework](#) and [Prison and Court Custody Unit Liaison Visits Framework](#). This enabled us to continue to provide assurance to the Cabinet Secretary for Justice and to the [UK National Preventative Mechanism](#) about the conditions and treatment of prisoners in these exceptional circumstances.

Our adapted methodology focussed on the key human rights issues contained in our [Standards for Inspecting and Monitoring Prisons in Scotland](#), which are followed during our normal inspection process.

The year was marked by a gradual return to normal monitoring processes, after a period of having to operate a hybrid model with some physical visits by IPMs and some calls to prisoners, prison staff and prison management using our previously developed remote monitoring framework. We spoke with as many prisoners as possible during this period and received feedback from male and female prisoners, young people, elderly prisoners, short and long-term prisoners and those on remand.

The findings of these prison liaison visits were reported to the appropriate bodies for information and action and published on our [website](#). We also published summary reports of our 17 CCU and 15 prison liaison visits.

In October 2021, we returned to full prison inspections and plan to return to full CCU inspections in 2022.

Prison Monitoring and Inspection Findings

A number of consistent themes came out of both our inspection and monitoring activity during the year.

Managing COVID-19 risks

Every prison in Scotland had performed well in managing COVID-19 related risks and they deserve praise for their continuing efforts to manage the acute impact being felt by the pandemic. Prisons continued to be thorough and professional in implementing national guidance to reduce transmission risks of COVID-19 and keep prisoners safe.

Limited regimes

Regrettably, however, for extended periods of the year, the prison regime was extremely limited and time out of cell was a key concern, with too many prisoners locked up for more than 20 hours a day, sometimes 22 or even 23 hours a day. HMIPS remains concerned with the inability to deliver anything more than a very restricted regime and the slow recovery from COVID back to normality, let alone the more expansive rehabilitative regime we would wish to see.

Prisoner safety

In general prisons came across as being largely calm and orderly. Prisoners repeatedly reported feeling safe, although there was a worrying acceptance that the extremely restricted regime contributed to a reduction in violence.

Remands

The pandemic saw an increase in the length of time someone can be held on remand, with some individuals being held as long in prison as those held on sentences. Prison rules provide less requirement or incentive to offer purposeful and rehabilitative activity to remands than is offered to convicted prisoners. That in turn can mean longer periods locked up behind their cell door and a greater risk of isolation, in addition to the risks to the security of their employment and housing that are inherent for anyone facing a lengthy period on remand. Those on remand may therefore suffer even if they are ultimately acquitted.

Access to fresh air

Prisons had introduced a structured exercise programme to dovetail with their own staffing arrangements, their own facilities and their wider programme of activity and regimes. This meant that there was varying degrees of time set aside for exercise and indeed when those periods could take place. It was evident, however, that prisons were trying to get the most out of their core day activity and kept their arrangements under constant review. Significantly, access to fresh air was routinely compromised during COVID-19 outbreaks.

Healthcare

Overall, the NHS, in collaboration with SPS, had performed well during the pandemic. Access to healthcare was maintained, although processes in some establishments were inevitably altered. However, staff became visibly tired and as the reporting year progressed, HMIPS became very conscious that NHS health boards were struggling to provide an adequate service. Lines of communication were evident however, between NHS boards and prisoner healthcare teams to discuss workforce planning, clinical demand and the allocation of resources, sometimes between prisons when staffing became critical.

However, prisoners expressed concern to IPMs about waiting times and lack of face-to-face contact with health professionals. Despite the best efforts of all agencies, prison healthcare remains a concern for HMIPS and we urge the Scottish Government to conclude the Health Care Needs Assessments, undertake a full review of the current health model and conduct workforce capacity planning to develop an effective framework for the future, while assisting Health Boards to respond to the immediate pressures caused by staff shortages in NHS prison healthcare teams.

Family contact

The suspension of physical visits in all establishments during national lockdown periods was extremely difficult for many prisoners across Scotland. IPMs welcomed the return of face-to-face visits, albeit with COVID-19 precautions now in place. However, IPMs reported positive feedback from prisoners on the introduction of in-cell mobile telephones during this

period to mitigate the loss of contact with family and friends. However, access to a prison mobile phone was sometimes problematic with evidence of long delays before some prisoners were provided with a prison mobile phone. The introduction of virtual visit technology has also been a welcome initiative and despite limited take up in some establishments, the feedback from those prisoners using the service has been extremely good.

The efforts made to promote family contact reflect well on the SPS and their understanding of the importance that family contact can play in supporting integration and desistance from further offending. HMIPS believe the case for continuing access to in-cell telephony and video visit technology is overwhelming.

Supporting the observation of religion

Faith can play an important role for some prisoners in sustaining them through their prison journey. IPMs and inspectors were therefore pleased to note that access to faith services and religious worship was maintained in some form throughout the pandemic.

Purposeful activity - Education, Training and Employment

During periods of tight restrictions, only essential work parties functioned in the prisons. Partly because of the staffing shortages arising from the pandemic. Non-essential work parties all functioned with limited numbers for most of the year.

Education was by in-cell learning packs only and accredited training came to a halt. Consequently, education, employment and training opportunities available to prisoners significantly reduced. IPMs observed many instances of regimes gradually opening up with some improvement in access to education and the gymnasium, but access to most forms of purposeful activity remained considerably lower than it was before the pandemic.

The slow recovery from COVID has not yet seen a full return to a rehabilitative and purposeful regime. There remain opportunities for the SPS and Fife College to explore options for the provision of digital remote access to learning and tutor support to assist in the provision of continuity to learning and the ability to respond to future circumstances

Progression

IPMs continued to receive multiple requests from prisoners regarding perceived barriers to progression, notably the suspension of offending behaviour programmes, hold-ups in temporary release applications and general queries related to risk management decisions and Integrated case management processes. PMCs have continued to relay these concerns to local establishments and these issues have been raised at SPS HQ. There is no doubt that the pandemic further exacerbated the significant and long-established problems with progression, notably in relation to backlogs with programme assessments and securing access to programmes; accordingly HMIPS has now launched a thematic review in 2021 on progression with IPM support.

However, significant effort, and some innovation, ensured that the enhanced ICM process was mostly sustained during the pandemic. Other than a brief period where this was unavoidably suspended, establishments ensured that case conferences were taking place, especially pre-release meetings. Engagement from community-based social work was sustained, with participation even improving in some areas, through increased use of remote attendance.

The emerging findings of the thematic review into progression indicated that the SPS and partners had robust policies and underpinning guidance in place but that the rhetoric did not translate into an effective reality, where resource, knowledge and expertise was deemed lacking across the spectrum. We expect to complete the review in 2023.

Pre-release planning and support

There were examples of sound leadership at all levels, with staff rising to the challenge of maintaining through care provision of services within a prison environment during a pandemic. Despite the impact of COVID-19, agencies worked together to provide holistic support pre- and post-liberation. In some instances, there were examples of personalised through care services ensuring the right supports were made available from the right agencies at the right time.

However, in all establishments the absence of the Throughcare Support Officer (TSO) role was keenly felt during the pandemic, and since. The TSO role

was seen as removing important barriers to accessing key services, resulting in a smoother transition for individuals, supporting them back in the community and acting as a key conduit for maximising engagement with community supports. While there are services providing through care support, the absence of the TSO is still perceived as a significant gap in provision.

Deaths in Custody

Any death is a tragedy and we recognise the grief and distress felt by families, prisoners and prison staff when a death in custody occurs. Sadly, a number of establishments were affected by such tragic instances in the last year. During the first few months of the first lockdown, Inspectors gathered evidence, in some prisons, of a dramatic increase in the number of people being managed on Talk to Me, the SPS management of prisoners deemed at risk of suicidal ideation. Conversely, some establishments were able to evidence a significant reduction. The number of deaths in prison also increased and are not explicable by either COVID or the ageing population.

The Deaths in Custody Review identified a need for three major pieces of follow up work, the development of an independent inquiry body, an annual report that analysed the deaths that occurred in custody and a need for a review into preventing deaths in custody. We welcome the progress made in all three areas and hope to report on their coming to fruition next year. HMIPS have had observer representation on all Death in Prison Learning and Review Meetings held during this period and will continue to do so.

Under 18s in prison

More than one-third of children, who come into contact with formal justice in Scotland, are still prosecuted in court, rather than being referred to the Children's Hearing System. The proportion of children held on remand in Scotland's Young Offender Institution has been increasing, standing at 82% in September 2021.

COVID-19, and all its challenges, placed a spotlight on children in prison, with their treatment and conditions analogous to the adult population's extreme restrictions, and in stark contrast to the regime that children held in secure care estate experienced. HMIPS conducted a health and wellbeing survey and

subsequently submitted a proposal to the Cabinet Secretary for Justice and Veterans in line with the SNP manifesto requesting the removal of under 18s from prison, utilising instead the Secure Care system.

Advocacy services

IPMs frequently receive requests from prisoners for assistance with resolving individual complaints or supporting the prisoner at a disciplinary ('Orderly Room') hearing or in a case conference. IPMs are not trained to act as personal advocates; a role which would be much better performed by dedicated advocacy services with trained staff. Moreover the number of requests received can at times overwhelm IPM efforts to monitor and observe conditions and treatment more generally across the prison. Given the vulnerability of this group of people in society, we therefore encourage the Scottish Government and SPS to ensure that advocacy services are available in all prisons.

Conclusion

Whilst commending the SPS and the private prisons on their outstanding success in keeping COVID-19 related deaths to a minimum during the reporting period, HMIPS was concerned, and remains concerned about the breaches in human rights and adverse consequences of the protective measures which the SPS necessarily adopted.

The slow pace of progress in coming out of the pandemic and returning to a full regime with adequate time out of cell and sufficient opportunities and engagement in purposeful activity was escalated to Public Health Scotland, Scottish Government and the SPS as an area of deep concern.

We will continue to focus on the issues highlighted above and encourage the SPS to return establishments to a fuller and more progressive regime as quickly as possible.

Future inspection and monitoring strategy

In future, we intend to make greater use of risk-based targeting of our inspection work and more use of unannounced inspections.

We will also continue to implement a series of pilots on revised approaches to monitoring to ensure it is as effective as possible in monitoring the treatment and conditions for prisoners on a rights-based approach. We encourage IPMs to attend more frequently where they wish to do so, and to feel empowered to take more direct ownership and control for the organisation and recording of rotas and team meetings and action following meetings with the Governor in Charge.

Inspection of Court Custody Units

HMIPS developed a risk algorithm that was populated by weekly information sharing with the CCUs and information received from other agencies including the SPS. This provided intelligence to inform the scheduling of visits. More information on the risk algorithm can be found in the [Liaison Visit Framework - Prison and Court Custody Units](#).

On a weekly basis, HMIPS contacted each of the GEOAmeY Court Managers to confirm numbers attending, with a focus on understanding the CCU response to COVID-19.

Where it was deemed appropriate, through telephone calls, information received from GEOAmeY, or results from the risk-based HMIPS Liaison Data Algorithm, HMIPS conducted a one day liaison visit to one of the CCUs.

CCU Liaison Visit Findings

During this reporting period, seven visits took place, one of which was unannounced. Escort services and court cells faced a number of logistical challenges leading to fluctuations in the performance of the escort service during the year. CCUs are largely poorly ventilated, containing environments that were unsuited in a pandemic to large amounts of human traffic. However, conditions in the majority of court cell areas were adequate, although a minority of courts faced an urgent requirement to upgrade facilities. Within the challenging context of a pandemic, one element in particular has stood out; information sharing and scheduling between key agencies that appears to inhibit efficient CCU management.

Inspectors found that, in general, a procedure existed in each of the CCUs to try and ensure that all agencies involved in the daily processing of custodies were made aware of each custodies health, location, and movements. The purpose of this process was clearly intended to give priority to processing the custodies arriving first in the CCU, to reduce their time in custody and allow the safe reception of those custodies still being held in police stations.

Throughout the visits, there was evidence that this process was not entirely effective in assisting the efficient movement of custodies or reducing the lengthy periods of time custodies were spending in shared cells.

Our evidence suggested that there were a number of reasons for this:

- Court start times can vary from 10:00 to 14:00 but the GEOAmeY contract required custodies to be in court custody by 09:00. In practice, this meant that some custodies were arriving in the CCUs from 07:30 onwards knowing they would not appear in court for over five hours.
- Some papers did not arrive from the COPFS for custodies until late afternoon. This prolonged the amount of time custodies spent in the CCU cells and in transit. There were sometimes good reasons, for example late arrival of reports from Police Scotland, additional information required, or late decisions in respect of petition cases, but this was not always the case.

Inspectors regularly found custodies were being brought from prison to a CCU only to find that they were not required by the court. Whilst inspecting Dundee Sheriff Court, inspectors found that on 07/12/2020, seven custodies attended the CCU from a prison and only three were required for the court; four made unnecessary journeys.

Further enquiry found that nationally on this date 16% of all custodies brought to a CCU from a prison were either not required to appear on the day or were known not to be required before they left the prison. A check on a subsequent date indicated that 25% of all custodies brought to a CCU from a prison were either not required to appear on the day or were known not to be required before they left the prison.

If this one issue alone could be addressed it would have a significant impact on the unnecessary movement of custodies providing not only a financial saving, but contribute to reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission and significantly improve the ability of GEOAmeY to meet the full spectrum of its contractual obligations. We urge the COPFS, SCTS, the SPS and GEOAmeY to explore how this can be addressed.

Conclusion

By comparing later liaison visits with earlier ones, we saw evidence of GEOAmeY responding positively and quickly to any recommendations made by HMIPS.

HMIPS has for some years criticised the minimal use of video courts throughout Scotland and particularly to those cases where distance or vulnerability is an issue. Women and young people in particular, complain of long travelling times and waits in CCUs often for very short appearances in court, and we would welcome the increased use of virtual courts. We also note the number of custodies who are subject to long periods in prisoner transport and are then not required at court. HMIPS strongly supports key agencies including COPFS and SCTS continuing to work with SPS and GEOAmeY to improve scheduling to aid phased management of custodies and reduce unnecessary transport and court custody use.

Future CCU strategy

A refreshed framework for CCU inspections has been developed during the reporting period and will be piloted in 2022 with a view to being able to complete inspections of more CCUs per annum and align the recommendations with the prison inspection frameworks. HMIPS also intends to conduct a thematic review of prisoner transport in 2022/2023

Thematic Reviews

[Independent Review of the Response to Deaths in Prison Custody](#)

In November 2019, the then Cabinet Secretary for Justice, Humza Yousaf, announced that he had asked HMCIPS, in accordance with section 7(2)(d) of the Prisons (Scotland) Act 1989, to undertake an independent review into the response to deaths in prison custody.

The Review was instructed to enable the identification of and to make recommendations for areas for improvement to ensure appropriate and transparent arrangements are in place in the immediate aftermath of deaths in custody within Scottish prisons, including deaths of prisoners whilst in NHS care.

It was later announced that Professor Nancy Loucks OBE, Chief Executive of Families Outside, and Judith Robertson, Chair of the Scottish Human Rights Commission, would join Wendy Sinclair Gieben as co-Chairs of the review.

Families Outside provided external expertise to inform the views of support for families and the Commission conducted a comprehensive analysis of the relevant human rights legal standards, at both the European and international levels. Both co-Chairs were also working across the other work streams that were part of the Review.

The report published in November 2021 and made a number of important recommendations for improving processes following a death in custody. The main recommendation, however, relates to the need for an independent body to conduct a speedy review of every death in custody. That organisation should also be tasked with collecting and analysing data on deaths in custody to identify both good practise and systemic issues requiring attention and check on the implementation of action to prevent further deaths in custody. There are however, other key recommendations including suggested changes to family engagement and joint staff training.

Progression review

As discussed above, concern about barriers to progression is one of the issues most frequently raised with HMIPS by prisoners and we have frequently raised our own concerns with the SPS about this, including the backlog with providing offender behaviour focussed programmes. During 2021-22, we therefore initiated a full thematic review into progression with the assistance of the Care Inspectorate, the Risk Management Authority and others which we expect will report in 2023.

Control and restraint

Following an FAI in 2019, recommendations were made that led to the SPS undertaking a comprehensive review of one of their key operating protocols around Use of Force. The Cabinet Secretary for Justice asked HMIPS to undertake an assurance on their work. This will be submitted in 2022 when the SPS review is complete.

Separation and Reintegration Units (SRUs)

We have consistently found that the management and assurance of the SRUs has been fully documented and in line with human rights expectations, although there are concerns about the length of time that some prisoners are held in SRUs. However, The CPT report of 2019 was strongly critical of the SPS segregation approach and use; in response, we are working with the University of Edinburgh on a thematic review of SRUs due to report in December 2022. Worryingly, inspectors, IPMs and the review team have continued to note a high prevalence of apparently mentally unwell prisoners being held in segregation.

Prisoner Transport Review

We have escalated concerns to the SPS about prisoner transport and in particular the worryingly poor performance of the contracted provider GEOAmeY to the SPS on a number of occasions. Recruitment and other issues have affected GEOAmeY's ability to meet their contractual requirements and have contributed to prisoners missing hospital appointments, late admissions and journeys on prison transport that appear disproportionately lengthy. However, GEOAmeY's challenges have not been helped by being required to take many prisoners to court who end up not being called. Accordingly, we have begun a full thematic review of prisoner transport, which we hope will report in 2023.

7. INDEPENDENT PRISON MONITORING ADVISORY GROUP (IPMAG)



The current volunteer IPMAG members are:

Kathrine Mackie (Chair), retired Sheriff / Advisor to Community Justice Scotland Board

Jim Murdoch, Academic, Glasgow University

Matthew Maycock, Academic, Dundee University

Anna Black, Public Health Scotland

Muriel Mowat, IPM at HMP YOI Polmont

Gil Long, IPM at HMP Barlinnie

Sarah Cox, IPM at HMP Perth

Tina Harris, IPM at HMP YOI Grampian and HMP Inverness

Margaret Roberts, IPM at HMPs Kilmarnock and Greenock

Mark Hamid, IPM at HMP Edinburgh

In addition, the Chief Inspector of Prisons is a member of the IPMAG, along with the Deputy Chief Inspector and the HMIPS Prison Monitoring Co-ordinators. A representative from the Scottish Government's Justice Directorate is also invited to each meeting as an observer.

In 2021/22, the IPMAG met quarterly, in April 2021, August 2021, November 2021, and February 2022. Meetings were held 'on-line' in recognition of COVID-19 safety requirements.

Discussions focussed primarily on the effects that COVID-19 restrictions had had on prisoner access to their rights, and various elements of the prison regime. In addition, the group also considered the following:

- The effectiveness of the independent prison monitoring system.
- The recruitment, retention and training of IPMs.
- Further development of the published Guidance for IPMs.
- Development of a new IT system for IPMs to use in support of their weekly visits.
- Development of a Prison Expert Group (comprised of former prisoners)

The following people retired from the group during the course of 2021/22:

Alan Mitchell, Commissioner, SHRC and UK member of the CPT

Jim McManus, former UK member of the CPT

Pete White, founder and Chief Executive of Positive Prisons, Positive Futures

Marilyn Stenhouse, IPM

Fiona Govan, IPM

Hugh McGloin, IPM

HMIPS would like to thank them for their significant contributions to the IPMAG and the success of the IPM initiative over their years of tenure.

8. HMIPS PRIORITIES FOR 2022-23



The issues identified earlier in this report clearly articulate where we must focus our activity in 2022-23:

■ **Maintaining continuing scrutiny via our inspection, thematic review and independent prison monitoring teams** on the key strategic and operational issues highlighted earlier in this report, in particular on the following:

- The impact of an extraordinarily high remand population, particularly on those being held on remand for very long periods
- Overcrowding and the impact of several prisons routinely having to operate with more prisoners than design capacity, particularly if efforts to tackle the backlog in court activity accentuate the problem further
- Purposeful activity and efforts by the SPS to expand the limited regimes currently available to prisoners
- Healthcare and support for those with mental health needs in prisons (potentially initiating a full thematic review of prison healthcare in 2023 if resources allow)
- Monitoring for any early signs of the impact of the SPS having to live with a flat budget, for example any potential impact in relation to the quality of food or other basic entitlements

■ **Support for women including the monitoring of new women's custody units** (Bella and Lillas) opening in 2022 in Dundee and Glasgow

- **Completing our assurance review** on the action taken by the SPS in their Use of Force (Control and Restraint) Review
- **Completing the review of Progression** in early 2023
- **Completing the review of SRUs** by December 2022
- **Completing a review of Prisoner Transport** in 2023
- **Maintaining momentum with our CCU inspections**

9. STAFF AND FINANCES



Staff

Wendy Sinclair-Gieben, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland

Stephen Sandham, Deputy Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland

Tom McMurchie, Thematic Lead Inspector

Calum McCarthy, Inspector of Prisons for Scotland

Christopher Johnston, Prison Monitoring Co-ordinator

Chris Collins, Prison Monitoring Co-ordinator

Kerry Brooks, Prison Monitoring Co-ordinator, up until June 2021.

Ewan Mackenzie, Prison Monitoring Co-ordinator

Vicky Dunlop, Prison Monitoring Co-ordinator from 30 March 2022

Sally-Anne Mercer, Death in Custody Review Lead, until September 2021

Kerry Love, Business Manager

Graeme Neill, Operations Manager

Ewan Patterson, Researcher/NPM Co-ordinator until May 2021

Liz Ravalde, Researcher from October 2021

Sam Gluckstein, Scottish NPM Co-ordinator from November 2021.

Dorothy Halliday, Personal Assistant

Alexandra Costello, Prison Monitoring Support Officer

Shea Murray, Administrative Assistant

Finances

Costs for the year were as follows

	(£)
Staff Costs*	848,613
Travel and Subsistence Costs	44,644
Printing and Binding	9,181
Hospitality	418
Conference Fees	0.00
Other running costs	79,279
Total	982,135

* No employees earned in excess of £150,000

10. ANNEXES



Annex A

Annual Independent Prison Monitoring Summary Reports

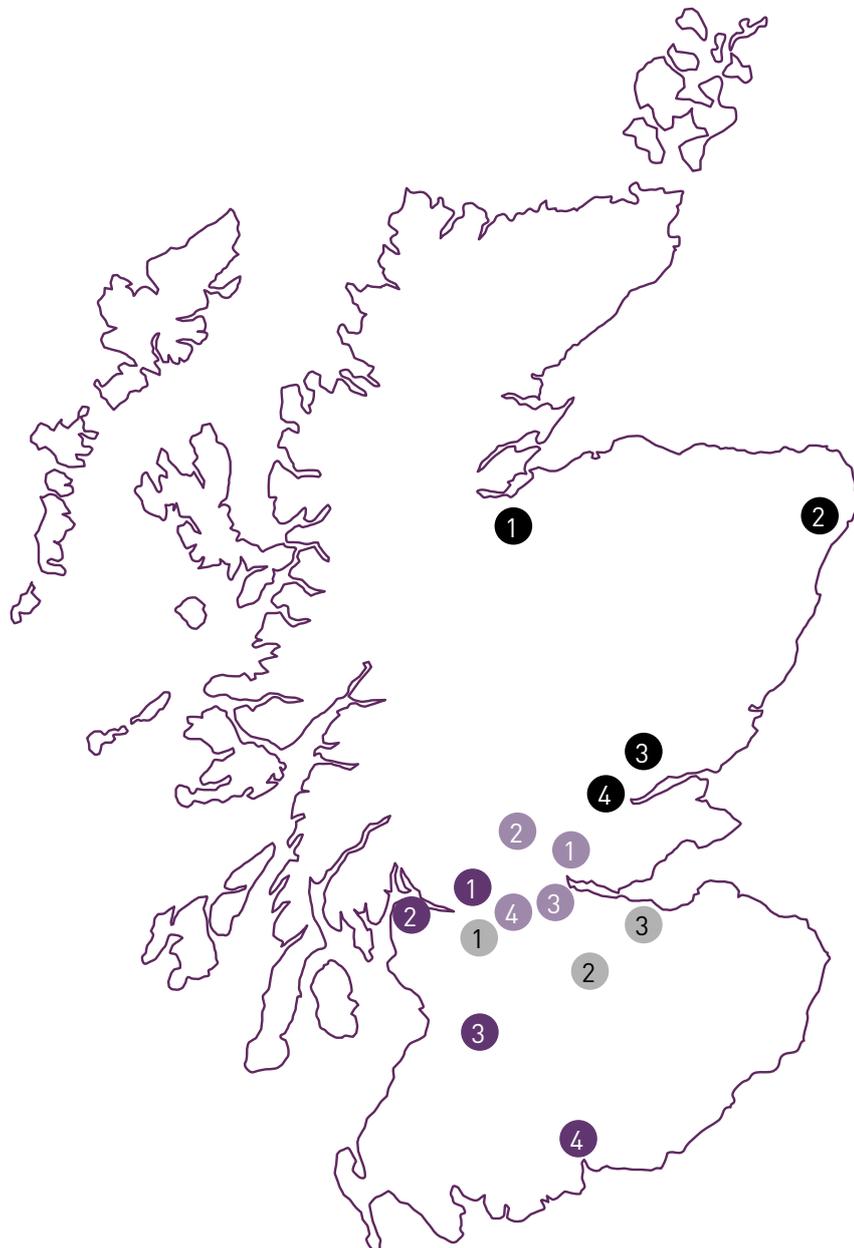
KEY:

- **REGION 1**
 - 1. INVERNESS
 - 2. GRAMPIAN
 - 3. CASTLE HUNTLY
 - 4. PERTH

- **REGION 2**
 - 1. GLENOCHIL
 - 2. CORNTON VALE
 - 3. POLMONT
 - 4. SHOTTS

- **REGION 3**
 - 1. LOW MOSS
 - 2. GREENOCK
 - 3. KILMARNOCK
 - 4. DUMFRIES

- **REGION 4**
 - 1. BARLINNIE
 - 2. ADDIEWELL
 - 3. EDINBURGH





HMP ADDIEWELL

9 Station Road
Addiewell
West Lothian
EH55 8QF

HMP ADDIEWELL

IPM findings

Purposeful activity and time out of cell: Whilst the range of activities available improved during the year, with some excellent initiatives being developed, for example the music class and the development of the prison radio, too many prisoners remained under engaged.

Staff and prisoner relationships: In the previous annual report, IPMs welcomed the introduction of Personal Officers. Unfortunately, they have seen little evidence of this in practice. The main concern in the prison was the lack of staff, or experienced staff. Retention remained poor. Many of the issues raised to the IPM team by prisoners can be linked back to this issue. Communication between staff and prisoners can be poor, and prisoners complained that simple requests were not taken forward, and that there was inconsistency of staff on the halls.

Communication and engagement with prisoners was at times poor. The IPM team welcomed the focus towards the end of the year on holding PIACs and hearing from prisoners directly. Prisoners informed IPMs that they did not feel heard, and that they had little faith in the complaints system.

Substance misuse: Staff and prisoners alike raised concerns about the levels of illicit drug use in the prison, exacerbated by the ease with which some new psychoactive substances can be smuggled in through mail. The introduction across the prison estate of photocopying of mail helped to reduce this.

Progression: At Addiewell, as at most prisons, the IPM team concerned by apparent delays to progression. More action should be taken nationally to address this.

Remand: As at most prisons, the IPM team were increasingly concerned by the number of people being held on remand, and the length of time they were held. Action must be taken to address this immediately.

Food: The IPM team received a large number of complaints about food during the year. In the summer of 2021, they undertook a detailed look at this, and suggestion 18 issues where the prison could look to make improvements. These were all accepted by the prison, but progress on implementation was slow, or did not happen at all during the reporting period. The IPM team look forward to seeing how these changes are implemented during the next year.

Healthcare: Throughout the year there were several concerns raised about healthcare services. Of particular concern was the failure of GEOAmey to manage the escort contract and ensure prisoners got to hospital appointments. This as an issue across the prison estate.



Changes and Improvements

In cell technology: The introduction of in-cell telephones was welcomed by the prisoners. This was one of the most positive aspects of life in Addiewell. There were some teething issues with the roll out of the in-cell technology, but once these are addressed this will be an excellent initiative to make life better for the prisoners.

Insiders: There were some improvements in reception, to the fabric and the way reception processes are managed, however prisoner induction was sporadic at best. Plans were being developed to formally launch the insider's scheme in summer 2022, and the IPMs hope this will have a positive impact across the prison.

Key Aspects for Continued Monitoring

Monitoring: The IPM team at HMP Addiewell are now attached to specific areas of the prison, allowing for a better understanding of the issues faced by both staff and prisoners. The IPM team will continue to monitor issues around food, and will engage with prisoners to determine other areas of prison life for a focussed look.



HMP BARLINNIE

81 Lee Avenue
Riddrie
G33 2QX

HMP BARLINNIE

IPM findings

Overcrowding and fabric of the building: It remains the case that the majority of concerns about Barlinnie come from the nature of the buildings and the significant overcrowding. The IPM team remain concerned about the lack of adapted cells for prisoners who require them; the number of remand prisoners being held, and the length of time people are spending on remand. Given the overcrowding at Barlinnie this is of particular concern.

The prison is not fit for purpose and requires significant investment across all areas. The IPM team previously welcomed the funding to refurbish the reception area, but this remains a sticking plaster on a gaping wound. IPMs were pleased to learn that HMP Glasgow is making progress, and aims to be opened by 2026.

First night in custody: IPMs spoke to a number of prisoners about their initial experiences in prison. Reception was generally noted as being very straightforward and reasonably positive. Experiences on the halls and induction were less positive, with prisoners talking of being scared, not knowing what they were entitled to, insufficient help making arrangements, and concerns about contacting family with the credit provided.

Segregation & Reintegration Unit (SRU): The IPM Team were aware of the hard work done by SRU staff to try and reintegrate prisoners back on to normal location. However, there were cases of prisoners spending several months segregated, and in at least one case over a year.

Progression: Concerns remain nationally about the ability of prisoners to progress through their sentences. The HMIPS Team conducting the review of progression visited the prison in January 2022 and spoke with prisoners, staff and the IPM Team.

Prisoners continue to raise concerns about the availability of offending behavior courses, both at Barlinnie and nationally, and the excessive waiting lists.

Changes and Improvements

Staff and prisoner relationships: Prisoners remained positive about staff/prisoner relationships, and in the main reported being treated well, with staff helping to resolve issues. IPMs observed particularly good practice in C hall. The work being done in the resource hub is incredibly positive, and during visits IPMs have been pleased to see the level of interaction that is now taking place between staff and prisoners.

Equality and Diversity: The IPM team observed the new Autism Group, and have spoken to a number of prisoners involved. This group and the action the prison is taking to support prisoners with additional needs is welcomed. There were concerns raised by a number of residents about racism. The prison needs to do more to address these concerns.



Key Aspects for Continued Monitoring

Population management: The impact of overcrowding on prisoners and staff alike will be monitored by IPMs.

Food: A number of prisoners raised concerns about the nutritional value of the food, and the portion sizes, and IPMs will continue to monitor this.

Complaint forms: Prison and NHS complaints forms were not always readily available on all halls, and prisoners also had concerns about complaints not being responded to, answers not addressing their concerns and/ or taking them seriously. This was raised with prison management and IPM will continue to undertake spot checks on the halls.



HMP OPEN ESTATE

Longforgan
near Dundee
DD2 5HL

HMP CASTLE HUNTLY

IPM findings

Purposeful activity: The first quarter of the reporting period saw the easing of COVID-19 restrictions, with more prisoners having access to community work placements, home leaves and family visits. As the year progressed, IPMs were pleased to note that all work parties and external work placements were running at capacity, and prisoners said they liked the work they were doing. Prisoners were also seen taking part in lots of exercise outdoors, and IPMs concluded that this could be good for prisoners' mental wellbeing.

Transition from custody to community: IPMs monitored the Risk Management Team process and concluded that it was run efficiently and fairly, with multi-agency representation and an appeals process in place. IPMs noted that there had been a significant number of home leaves during the reporting period, which was welcomed.

Induction process: IPMs observed the induction process and concluded that it was thorough, taking place over the course of the prisoner's first week. This longer period helped prisoners remember important information, rather than being given lots of information all at once. Staff were observed to be courteous and helpful. Prisoners were assessed by healthcare upon arrival. IPMs spoke with some newly arrived prisoners who confirmed they had settled in well.

Healthcare: IPMs were concerned to hear that some external health appointments were cancelled by GEOAmey due to staffing issues and this was having a detrimental effect on some prisoners. IPMs recognised fully that these matters were outside the control of the SPS and NHS staff working at the prison, and that it was a national issue.

Healthcare: IPMs were satisfied that waiting times for various healthcare services were at an acceptable level.

Changes and improvements

Access to the IPM service: IPMs were pleased to hear that the IPM request number had been added to all prisoners' mobile phones, allowing prisoners to make a request to speak with an IPM from the privacy of their cell.

Key aspects for continued monitoring

Over the course of 2022-23, IPMs will monitor prisoner access to various elements of the prison regime following the removal of COVID-19 restrictions.



HMP YOI CORNTON VALE

Cornton Road
Stirling
FK9 5NU

HMP YOI CORNTON VALE

IPM findings

Prisoner engagement: The IPMs continued to observe and report very good relations with staff and the women. Staff were knowledgeable about all the women in their care, were engaging well, with ongoing conversations and support. The IPM team were impressed with the efforts of the prison to listen to the women, with the regular surveys and action taken in response to them.

The issue of language used in formal documents, and the demeaning impact this can have – for example all paperwork referring to ‘the prisoner’ – has been raised with management, who are reviewing this for both Cornton Vale and for the new facilities. HMIPS have also noted this and will try and do better in terms of the language used.

COVID-19: The situation continued to be managed well despite the positive cases. Generally, there was satisfaction from the women although some concerns were raised particularly regarding the differences in the community. IPMs noted the significant efforts made by all staff and women to maintain a functioning prison.

Remand: IPMs remain concerned about the number of remand prisoners being held in all prisons, and the length of time people are spending on remand.

Healthcare: Some women spoke about access to drug treatment, and felt that it was sometimes hard to get the support they required, such as access to group work.

Concerns were also raised about the issuing of medication on days’ women were due at court or being released from custody. The NHS team have explained why they issue it this way, and that it should be safer for the patients.

Purposeful activity and physical environment: The majority of women were kept fully engaged, and generally during activity hours there are very few women in Peebles. Women suggested that it would be nice if some exercise equipment was available on the halls, as at times it was hard to fit in going to the gym around other activities. The IPM team were pleased to learn the walking group was restarting.

Transport: The IPM team were made aware of a number of concerns regarding transportation, for example: - women were brought to the prison late at night, occasions when other escorts, for example to hospital appointments, have been cancelled, and delays on returning from court. SPS are aware and are taking steps with GEOAmeY to rectify. HMIPS will continue to raise this and will be undertaking a transportation thematic inspection.



Changes and Improvements

The new establishment: Members of IPM Team visited the new prison building again, and remain encouraged by both the physical aspects and the plans for how it will operate, with a change in culture. The new prison should be a much more supportive environment for those who move there. Whilst it is disappointing that the opening of HMP & YOI Stirling has been delayed until summer 2023, the delays are beyond the control of the prison. The new units at Glasgow and Dundee should both be opened before the end of 2022.

Key Aspects for Continued Monitoring

Women's strategy and the new facility: The IPM team will continue to have a close interest in the development of the new facility.

Transport: The concerns have been escalated and the IPM Team will continue to look for improvements or act on failings.

Mental Health: The IPM team had concerns about some of the women being held in Cornton Vale who had significant mental health needs. The team are considering how best to raise these concerns with the Scottish Government.



HMP DUMFRIES

Terregles Street
Dumfries
DG2 9AX

HMP DUMFRIES

IPM findings

Decency: IPMs noted a high level of cleanliness throughout the establishment and observed the requirement for fresh air for all prisoners being maintained, even during periods of isolation. IPMs were made aware of further COVID-19 outbreaks in the establishment during February and March 22', which were all appropriately managed. Monitors continued to receive some comments regarding the food provision in HMP Dumfries.

Lawful and Transparent Custody: IPMs have spoken with several officers who managed some difficult and complex issues with prisoners this year. Monitors commented on the compassionate and professional approach shown towards those in their care, despite the challenging nature of some of the situations.

Personal Safety: Prisoners continued to report generally feeling safe in HMP Dumfries. IPMs noted positive interactions between prisoners and staff in all areas of the prison.

Visits: Visits were observed and while there were some changes to what was available to families before the pandemic and subsequently reduced footfall into the prison, these were reported to still be held in a controlled but relaxed atmosphere.

Transitions from Custody: Some prisoners raised issues relating to pre-release support this year, specifically the time of release on liberation. IPMs requested an update from management and were given detailed information relating to HMP Dumfries involvement in the Multi Agency Reintegration Board.

Changes and Improvements

Purposeful Activity: IPMs were pleased to note the continued increase in work opportunities for prisoners. The gardens were noted to be in excellent condition with a thriving work party and solar panels now in place.

Events: IPMs noted a series of cultural events throughout the prison this year where regime and menus changed for the day and alternative opportunities for interaction and education were made available. These received positive feedback from prisoners.

Key Aspects for Continued Monitoring

Food: Towards the end of the year, IPMs received some representations from prisoners regarding quality of food. The prison have established food focus groups with prisoners and IPMs will continue to monitor in this area.



HMP EDINBURGH
3 Stenhouse Road
Edinburgh
EH11 3LN

HMP EDINBURGH

IPM findings

Staff prisoner relationships: Staff and prisoner relationships continued to generally be noted as extremely positive across the halls. IPM teams have generally found staff helpful and responsive, with good knowledge of prisoners in their care. There were some concerns about the practice of staff shouting for prisoners on the halls, rather than seeking them out.

Progression: Once again, and in common with many other prisons, concerns about prisoners' progression remained a consistent cause for concern throughout the year.

Remand: As at most prisons, the IPM team were increasingly concerned by the number of people being held on remand, and the length of time they were held. Action must be taken to address this immediately.

Regime: At the start of the year prisoners reported positively on the regime, and the plans to include more purposeful activity in the evenings. Unfortunately, issues around staffing have meant that many prisoners have little or no evening activity. During the day several work sheds have remained closed, meaning prisoners are confined to their halls or their cells.

Substance misuse: Staff and prisoners alike raised concerns about the levels of illicit drug use in the prison, exacerbated by the ease with which some new psychoactive substances can be smuggled in through mail. The introduction across the prison estate of photocopying of mail helped to reduce this.

Healthcare: Towards the end of the reporting period, concerns have been raised by prisoners about access to mental health services, and the issuing of medication. The prison and the NHS have a plan in place to address these.

As at other establishments, there were concerns raised about the ability of GeoAmey to ensure prisoners were taken to routine hospital appointments.

Cost of living: Several prisoners have raised concerns about the cost of living, which will likely be reflected in other establishments as time goes on. As in the community, prisoners were concerned that while costs were increasing, their wages were not able to keep up.

Changes and Improvements

Visits: The visitors centre continued to be a beacon within the prison, with visitors commending the work done by the Barnardos team.

Radio: The IPM team continued to be impressed with the work undertaken by the prison radio team in disseminating and sharing information.



Key Aspects for Continued Monitoring

Monitoring: The IPM team at HMP Edinburgh will shortly be allocated to specific areas of the prison, allowing better relationships to be formed with staff and prisoners, so they can fully understand the issues of most interest. They will also be doing targeted work looking at a number of areas, but will discuss with prisoners what they think the priorities will be. The team are looking to move away from spending the majority of their time dealing with requests, and instead provide a more rounded monitoring of the prison.



HMP GLENOCHIL
King O’Muir Road
Tuillibody
Clackmannanshire
FK10 3AD

HMP GLENOCHIL

IPM findings

COVID-19: There were a few instances of mass COVID-19 related isolation during the reporting period. IPMs monitored this thoroughly and concluded that the prison managed the outbreaks in line with Public Health Scotland’s guidance.

There were a significant number of staff absences during these mass isolation periods and this had an adverse impact on prisoner access to some elements of the regime. IPMs saw evidence that prisoners continued to receive their basic human rights (showers, exercise, fresh air, etc.) albeit sometimes less frequently than ‘daily’.

IPMs concluded, ultimately, that while these periods of isolation would have been uncomfortable for prisoners and difficult for staff to manage, staff did all they could in such a difficult situation and managed it as well as could be expected.

Supporting additional needs: IPMs observed the lunchtime process for elderly and infirm prisoners and saw evidence of officers amending the usual lunchtime process to accommodate their mobility needs. Both staff and more able prisoners assisted those in need. Staff had ensured that there were able-bodied prisoners located in the section and they were assigned as ‘helpers’. IPMs viewed this as evidence of good planning and consideration of vulnerable prisoners’ needs.

Equality and Diversity: IPMs formed the view that the process used by prisoners to request to change their religion was complex, particularly where faith-based food was involved. It appeared to be particularly difficult for prisoners to convert to Judaism. IPMs recommended that the SPS policy for changing religion required to be reviewed, to make it easier for prisoners to exercise their human right to choose their religion. While the work done to form this conclusion was done by the Glenochil IPM Team, it was deemed a national issue.

Effective, courteous and humane exercise of authority: IPMS observed the SRU in operation, and concluded that it was well run. IPMs were shown evidence that all prisoners were offered time in the fresh air, exercise, showers, and were satisfied that prisoners were being offered everything in accordance with their rights.

Changes and improvements

Regime: The prison returned to a two-shift day during the reporting period, and IPMs concluded this provided better access for prisoners to various elements of the regime.

Key aspects for continued monitoring

Over the course of 2022-23, IPMs will monitor prisoner access to various elements of the prison regime following the removal of COVID-19 restrictions.



HMP YOI GRAMPIAN

South Road
Peterhead
AB42 2YY

HMP GRAMPIAN

IPM findings

Organisational effectiveness: Many prisoners did not know who their Personal Officer / Section Officer was, and the prison should ensure that this position improves. A number of prisoner requests that IPMs received could have been resolved by prisoners first discussing matters with their Personal / Section Officer.

Equality and diversity: More vulnerable prisoners and those with additional support needs were well looked after by staff, with appropriate tailored support available from a range of providers.

Effective, courteous and humane exercise of authority: IPMs monitored the treatment and conditions in the SRU on a number of occasions. Their conclusions were that staff prioritised the interests of prisoners, with an individualised approach. Prisoners confirmed they were offered daily showers, time in the fresh air, exercise, telephone, clean bedding and clothing, visits, and a cell wage.

Substance misuse: A number of prisoners complained to IPMs about the policy of photocopying mail suspected of being contaminated with drugs. IPMs observed the process used to test prisoners' incoming mail for drugs, concluding that the process was fair and robust. A significant reduction in substance misuse was attributed to this policy, making the prison safer for all.

Healthcare: A number of prisoners complained to IPMs about the provision of healthcare services. This included problems with medication, access to a doctor, and delays in processing NHS complaints. IPMs were informed that NHS staffing had been problematic, and that NHS Grampian were proactively recruiting to address these issues.

Changes and Improvements

Regime / COVID-19: IPMs were pleased to note that the easing of COVID-19 restrictions had continued in line with Scottish Government decisions, and various elements of the regime were opened up to prisoners over the course of the reporting period. SPS staffing issues meant that the regime had continued to operate on a 'Core Day' basis over the year, and while prisoners were locked up slightly earlier, they still had access to work, education, time in the fresh air and exercise, etc.

Key aspects for continued monitoring

Over the course of 2022-23, IPMs will monitor prisoner access to various elements of the prison regime following the removal of COVID-19 restrictions.



HMP GREENOCK
Old Inverkip Road
Greenock
PA16 9AJ

HMP GREENOCK

IPM findings

Decency: IPMs noted the prison to be clean and tidy in all areas. Food continued to be commented on positively. All halls continued to receive time in the fresh air and showers, though some prisoners reported they felt they were in their cells for longer periods during 2022. IPMs have also noted the major painting programme undertaken in the prison. During mid-winter, the halls were noted to be warm enough despite the fabric of the building. It was also noted that good efforts were made to ventilate the halls during warm weather in July and some prisoners were given access to fans in their cells.

Progression: IPMs continued to receive requests from prisoners in the National Top End this year regarding perceived delays to progression through sentences. This was highlighted to management at HMP Greenock who explained their processes to IPMs and also raised with SPS HQ

Effective, Courteous and Humane Exercise of Authority: IPMs observed very good staff/prisoner interactions, all undertaken professionally and with good humour in an atmosphere of friendly authority.

Regime: At times during the year, the regime was impacted and curtailed by staffing levels, meaning some work parties could only be opened at certain times as staff were covering residential areas.

Changes and Improvements

Links Centre / Life skills / Education: Monitors continued to report very positively on the creative and important work being done in all of these areas and for the excellent provision for both convicted and remand prisoners.

Key Aspects for Continued Monitoring

IPMs will continue to monitor prisoners' progression pathway at HMP Greenock, particularly in the National Top End facility and also prisoners access to all aspects of the regime in light of staffing shortages in the past year.



HMP INVERNESS

Duffy Drive
Inverness
IV2 3HH

HMP INVERNESS

IPM findings

Equality and diversity: IPMs monitored the liberation process, and were concerned to note that over-25s received 25% more liberation grant than under-25s. IPMs were of the view that this could represent an example of age discrimination. IPMs were pleased to hear that this has now been addressed and those being liberated, regardless of their age, receive the same amount.

Equality and diversity: IPMs concluded that the prison cared well for prisoners with acute healthcare needs and disabilities, including access to post-liberation community-based services.

Effective, courteous and humane exercise of authority: IPMs observed the orderly room process and concluded that this was run efficiently and fairly. The prisoners were treated courteously, understood the process and why they were there.

Equality of access to regime: IPMs noted that there was a high percentage of remand prisoners at the prison during the reporting period. Remand prisoners had less access to work opportunities than convicted prisoners: core work parties required a more consistent workforce. Staff were however working to address this. Remands did have equivalent access to other activities including exercise and education, so time out of cell was available to remands. IPMs believed the prison required more resources to be able to provide a more comprehensive regime for remand prisoners.

Mental health: IPMs had concerns about the number of prisoners requesting mental health support; linked to the length of time they had been on remand. IPMs recognised, however, that the efficiency of court business was beyond the control of the SPS.

Healthcare: Prisoners and SPS staff raised concerns to IPMs about long waiting times for NHS appointments with mental health, and for addictions services

Changes and Improvements

IPMs looked into the range of support provided at the prison for those nearing liberation and concluded that it was appropriate. Furthermore, the prison had established a unique community integration project with support from community partners, which was progressing well.

Key aspects for continued monitoring

Over the course of 2022-23, IPMs will monitor prisoner access to various elements of the prison regime following the removal of COVID-19 restrictions.



HMP KILMARNOCK

Mauchline Road
Kilmarnock
KA1 5AA

HMP KILMARNOCK

IPM findings

Lawful and Transparent Custody: Monitors spoke with several prisoners in the SRU during this period and commented that the staff had a good handle on the problems prisoners were facing and had a compassionate approach to their work.

Healthcare: Prisoners continued to speak with IPMs regarding prescribing policies and differences between prisons. Some prisoners continued to comment on the difficulty of obtaining a doctor's appointment and access to psychiatric care and addiction support. IPMs observed the dispensation of medicine at various times throughout the year and noted a humane and professional approach to their work.

Progression: IPMs have been encouraged to see the continuation of progression pathways at HMP Kilmarnock despite restrictions. Monitors were afforded a run through of the robust procedures for assessment of HDC applications and RMT processes.

Changes and Improvements

Staffing: IPMs noted that staff absence had remained very low during the year which helped maintain regime, and were pleased to see remand prisoners were also offered work.

Personal safety: IPMs have frequently commented on improvements to many aspects of personal safety this year as evidenced by management, staff and prisoners. Substantial decreases in drug use in the prison and increased visibility of staff in the residential areas have been commented on positively.

Key Aspects for Continued Monitoring

IPMs will focus on provision of healthcare and management of property for prisoners in HMP Kilmarnock. IPMs will also monitor arrangements for transition from Serco – SPS operated establishment where appropriate and any impact this may have on prisoners.



HMP LOW MOSS

Crosshill
Bishopbriggs
Glasgow
G64 2PZ

HMP LOW MOSS

IPM findings

Lawful and Transparent Custody: IPMs have visited the SRU frequently this year and have been informed of all relevant management plans and strategies in place to return individuals to mainstream where possible. The area was noted to be well run and IPMs have been afforded access to prisoners on request. IPMs also followed up on some prisoner requests relating to perceived mistreatment in the halls and escalated to management.

Purposeful Activity: IPMs commented on an establishment building back up all aspects of its day-to-day functioning, though at times the pressures of COVID-19 outbreaks in certain areas of the prison curtailed the regime. By the beginning of 2022, all areas of the prison were functioning and time out of cell had increased.

Personal Safety: IPMs noted that the population had remained relatively high during the year and the associated pressures this brought. It is notable that prisoners and staff alike highlighted drug use as an ongoing problem and cause of challenging behaviour at times during the year. Management highlighted various strategies and services that were utilised to reduce violence and maintain good order.

Decency: All prisoners that IPMs have spoken to confirmed their access to virtual visits and time outside. Prisoners have been observed taking time in the fresh air on all visits this year with a good variety of food on both the lunch and dinner menus. All areas of the prison have been noted to be very clean.

Changes and Improvements

Chaplaincy: IPMs noted the key role of the chaplaincy during the year and the important part their services and presence have played for many prisoners.

Key Aspects for Continued Monitoring

Progression: IPMS will continue to monitor the progression pathway for all prisoners, noting the upcoming Integrated Case Management review and its recommendations for practice.

Personal Safety: Monitors are mindful of the challenges of managing a varied and large population in HMP Low Moss and will continue to speak with prisoners, management and staff regarding strategies and practices to keep the establishment in good order.



HMP PERTH
3 Edinburgh Road
Perth
PH2 8AT

HMP PERTH

IPM findings

IPMs had significant concerns about the delivery of healthcare in the prison, particularly about what they considered to be excessively long waiting times for GP and Mental Health services. NHS complaint response times were also longer than targeted.

IPMs were also concerned about external health appointments being cancelled by GEOAmev due to staffing issues. IPMs recognised that these concerns were beyond the control of the local SPS and NHS staff working at the prison, and that it was a national issue. IPMs monitored the prisoner reception and concluded that it was run efficiently. Both SPS and GEOAmev staff were courteous towards prisoners. Prisoner searches were conducted appropriately and witnessed by other staff. The prisoners appeared content with the process and COVID-19 safety measures were adhered to. Healthcare assessments of arriving prisoners were also undertaken.

IPMs learned that substance misuse in the prison fell significantly following the implementation of the process of photocopying mail in late 2021.

IPMs monitored the process for supporting prisoners back into the community, and concluded that a range of prisoners' needs (housing, benefits, healthcare etc.) were addressed, and that the process appeared to work well. IPMs did however have concerns that this support was not in place for remand prisoners released to the community from the courts.

IPMs monitored the prison's SRU and were pleased to note that each prisoner had a reintegration plan, including daily visits by healthcare professionals where necessary.

Changes and Improvements

Prison staff successfully transitioned from the more restrictive 'core day' shift pattern to a two-shift regime following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions. This provided prisoner access to evening activity and more time out of cell.

Key aspects for continued monitoring

Over the course of 2022-23, IPMs will monitor prisoner access to various elements of the prison regime following the removal of COVID-19 restrictions.



HMP YOI POLMONT

Brightons
Falkirk
FK2 0AB

HMP YOI POLMONT

IPM findings

Staff and prisoner relationships: In the whole staff and prisoner relationships are very good. Prisoners across the halls tend to report that staff know them, and they have someone to talk to if they need. This has improved throughout the year, with staff being clearer of the expectations on them. Work was still needed to be done to ensure that during recreation staff are interacting and engaging with prisoners on the halls, and do not just base themselves by the gates. The management action to remove the desks was noted as being a positive step towards eradicating this practice.

Where issues were raised with the prison regarding concerns about induction these were immediately addressed.

Purposeful activity: The range of activities at Polmont was very good. Prisoners spoken to reported enjoying the activities, and appeared to be fully engaged. The reintroduction of the route (mass movement to activities) has been very positive. The route is calm and well mannered, and the visibility of senior managers is noticeable.

There were still some concerns about the amount of time some prisoners spend in their cells each day.

Substance misuse: The IPM team were pleased to see a major reduction in the number of prisoners being managed on the MORS policy, when under the influence of illicit substances.

Reception: IPMs were concerned that the routine searching of all young adult male prisoners continues, and the traumatizing effect this will have on people.

Changes and Improvements

SRU: The IPM team were pleased to see the work that has been done in the SRU, to ensure that prisoners are held there for the minimum amount of time. The number of prisoners held in the SRU has fallen over the year. The staff were knowledgeable about all the prisoners in their care, and relationships were respectful. The IPMs note that this is a major culture change, improving the lives of many of the people in the prisons care.

Management: A new Governor was appointed during the reporting year. He has brought with him a renewed energy and vision, which has had a positive impact across all parts of the prison. Praise is due to him and all of his staff group for the change that has been brought about during the year.

Key Aspects for Continued Monitoring

Monitoring: The IPM team at HMP Polmont will shortly be allocated to specific areas of the prison, allowing for better relationships to be formed with staff and prisoners, so they can fully understand the issues of most



interest. They will also be doing targeted work looking at a number of areas, but will discuss with prisoners what they think the priorities will be. Prisoners at Polmont do not tend to put in requests, so work will be done to ensure that all prisoner's voices are heard by the IPM team.



HMP SHOTTS

Canthill
Shotts
ML7 4LE

HMP SHOTTS

IPM findings

Personal safety / relationships: HMP Shotts was observed to be calm and orderly during visits in this reporting period. In general, during observations, including at the Local Suicide Prevention Group, Internal Compliant Committees and Talk To Me conferences, IPMs noted prisoners being treated with courtesy and respect.

Purposeful activity / Regime: IPMs noted that all essential work parties continued to function and daily activity was observed in all industries, notwithstanding periods of virus outbreaks, where all non-essential work was suspended. IPMs were pleased to observe positive family bonding sessions, IT classes, art and pet therapy and noted the efforts made to incorporate various themes, including mental health.

Management advised that the regime remained more limited than they would like, primarily due to under staffing, nevertheless that prisoners were out of their cell around six hours per day.

Illicit substances: IPMs noted that various new procedures, including the photocopying of mail, have improved personal safety across the establishment more recently. However, the prevalence and increased production of illicit substances, remained a concern for both prison management and IPMs.

Healthcare: this remains a concern and high priority for prisoners. Recruitment and retention of primary care nurses remains a challenge, as does staff accommodation within the health centre. Management advise they are aware of the staffing issues and remain in dialogue with NHS Lanarkshire. IPMs met with health centre NHS management and were informed referrals are now triaged and prisoners are advised of actions by letter. Self-help mental health materials have been distributed to all prisoners this year and multi-disciplinary meetings continue to take place.

Segregation and Reintegration Unit (SRU): IPMs visited the SRU on several occasions during this quarter and noted a well-run unit with some obvious tensions and challenges.

Changes and Improvements

Progression readiness: Prison management demonstrated a clear focus on case management and programme delivery processes. The Risk Management Team continued to run frequently throughout the year to ensure prisoners are progression-ready.

Organisational Effectiveness: IPMs welcomed the proposed kiosk system for improving the efficiency of the regime for prisoners and staff.

Virtual visits: The implementation of virtual visits was well managed and maintained throughout the year with ample opportunities for prisoners to use if the wished.



Key Aspects for Continued Monitoring

Healthcare / SRU: IPMs will continue to monitor access to healthcare and healthcare resources in HMP Shotts, and the use of the Separation and Reintegration Unit within the establishment.

Annex B

2022-23 PLANNED SCRUTINY

On present plans the following scrutiny will/has take place during 2022/23:

Full Prison Inspections:

HMP Shotts	May 2022 (already completed)
HMP Castle Huntly	June 2022 (already completed)
HMP Inverness	August 2022 (already completed)
HMP Addiewell	November 2022
HMP Greenock	February 2023

We may also undertake unannounced visits.

Court Custody Unit Full Inspections:

Peterhead	August 2022
Banff	August 2022
Elgin	August 2022
Tain	August 2022
Wick	August 2022

We may also undertake further announced and unannounced visits.

Thematic reviews

Thematic reviews that have been initiated and anticipate publication in 2022/23:

Progression review

SRU review

Prisoner Transport review



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