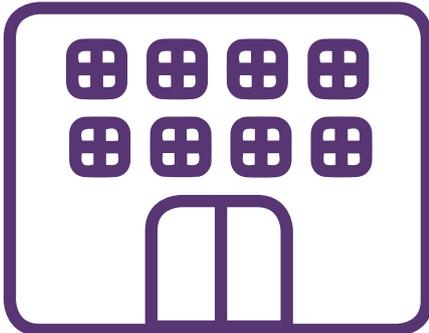


HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland
Annual Report
2015-2016



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Annual Report
2015-2016



HMIPS IS RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE INSPECTION AND
MONITORING OF SCOTLAND'S
15 PRISONS

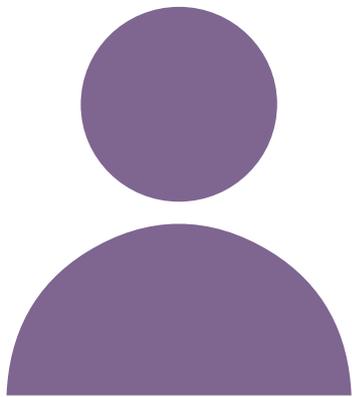


IN 2015-16 THERE WERE

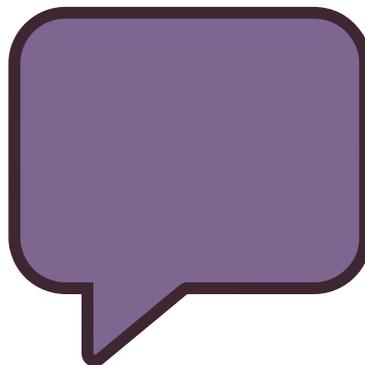
7675
PRISONERS
IN SCOTLANDS PRISONS*



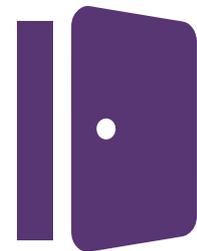
IN 2015-16
HMIPS COMPLETED
FIVE
INSPECTIONS



IN 2015-16 WE RECRUITED
120 INDEPENDENT
PRISON MONITORS



IN 2015-16 IPMs RESPONDED TO
518 PRISONER
REQUESTS



IN 2015-16 IPMs COMPLETED
535
PRISON MONITORING VISITS

* AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
OF PRISONERS 2015-16

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1. Overview

Introduction

I am pleased to present my third annual report as Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland (HMCIPS). This is the first year of reporting on both the inspection of prisons, and the monitoring of prisons by Independent Prison Monitors (IPMs), a function which began in August 2015.

Prisons play a vital role in the criminal justice system in Scotland. Whilst a relatively small

proportion of people who appear before the criminal courts are ever imprisoned, imprisonment has a major impact on the lives of those who are sentenced to prison. The courts impose a sentence of imprisonment as a punishment for serious offending and to protect the public from harm. Prisons are also expected to work with those in prison to reduce the likelihood of their reoffending and to prepare them positively for returning to the community after they have served their sentence. This is a high calling. When this is achieved, prisons make a significant contribution to the safety and security of Scotland.

Prisons in Scotland

It is my view that prisons in Scotland fulfil these responsibilities to a high degree. We should never take for granted that Scotland's prisons are in general well-run, ordered and stable places. It is to the credit of the men and women working in prisons that most prisoners say that they feel safe and that they are treated with dignity and respect. The vast majority of staff are dedicated, hard-working and committed professionals.

We should not underestimate the challenge that working in a prison presents. Staff are looking after some of the most dangerous people in Scotland and also some of the most vulnerable. It is a challenge for the prison to meet the needs of all prisoners, which are often complex and at times competing. It can be a demanding and difficult job, requiring the constant assessment of risk, a need to be alert, knowledgeable, firm and flexible. The best combine these qualities with care and compassion.

Society often overlooks the work of prison staff and those who work with prisoners, some of whom are injured in the course of their duties. They deserve our thanks and recognition for the good work they do on behalf of us all.

The Scottish Prison Service (SPS) has a bold and ambitious vision to unlock the potential of everyone in prison and to seek to transform their lives. Their stated intention is to "provide services that help to transform the lives of the people in our care so that they can fulfil their potential and become responsible citizens". On many occasions I have seen this ambition translated into practical action on the ground, as staff work with prisoners to enable them to make positive decisions about their future. The SPS are developing proposals to professionalise the role of the prison officer, to enhance their skills to enable them to fulfil this role more effectively.

There is evidence that imprisonment itself can produce harmful effects – particularly to the families of those in prison. But I also believe that time in prison can produce positive benefits and do good. We expect our prisons to minimise the harms of imprisonment and to invest in positive outcomes. I continue to be impressed that staff can both maintain an orderly, safe environment and encourage prisoners to make the most of their time in prison. Increasingly, we expect prisons to prepare prisoners for their release and return to the community.

Over the last year the Scottish Government has developed further its strategy for women in the criminal justice system. In February 2016, the Cabinet Secretary for Justice announced that over a hundred women would be transferring from HMP & YOI Cornton Vale to HMYOI Polmont in the summer of 2016. This should result in a welcome improvement in the quality of the living accommodation for these women. There are plans to replace the current buildings at Cornton Vale with a new national facility on the same site and the creation of five Community Custody Units across the country. These should enable women to be located nearer to their communities and to maintain closer contact with their families.

The majority of prisons in Scotland were built in the last 25 years, but there remain four prisons which were built over 100 years ago. It is clearly a challenge for the SPS to deliver the requirements of a modern prison service in accommodation and facilities that were designed and built for another era.

I will now highlight some areas where I think prisons in Scotland perform particularly well and some other issues which present ongoing challenges for the SPS and other service providers.

Good Practice

Relationships

I am continually struck by how important relationships are in prison. It is apparent that a well-run prison is based on respectful relationships. I have often been impressed with the quality of relationships between staff and prisoners. I have seen staff going the extra mile in supporting prisoners, in gaining their confidence and trust, and in challenging and inspiring them to make positive changes in their lives. For many prisoners whose life experience has included many broken relationships, a positive relationship with a member of staff or a mentor from another organisation can be the key to restoring self-esteem and creating positive values, identity and purpose. Beyond the personal level, the relationship between different functional groups working in prisons is key to delivering successful outcomes – such as third sector organisations, NHS, local authorities, social workers and psychologists. The strategy for young people in custody is an excellent example of good joint working between SPS at HMYOI Polmont and Education Scotland. The Public Social Partnerships operating across Scotland again rely on good working relationships for their success.

Family Contact

The maintenance of positive family relationships is crucial for many people in prison. I have seen some excellent examples of considerable investment in maintaining family contact visits which are valued and valuable. This is particularly important for the wellbeing of children whose parent is in prison. A number of prisons have excellent Visitor Centre facilities to support the families and friends visiting people in prison. It is good to note that the Scottish Government has committed to continuing to support the development of Visitor Centres. Where Family Contact Officers organise family days, these are constructive and appreciated. The e-mail a prisoner scheme is a valuable way of encouraging families and prisoners to remain in touch. I would like to see greater involvement of families in case management processes in prison.

Throughcare Support

In preparation for the release of prisoners nearing the end of their sentence, the Throughcare Support Officers provide valuable support to prisoners both before and after liberation, linking in with other service providers in the community.

Education and Training

There is an impressive variety of activities designed to equip prisoners to make the most of their time in prison and to equip them for a more constructive life after their sentence. Educational opportunities leading to qualifications and vocational training and skills development help to make employment a more realistic prospect. There are some excellent citizenship programmes to encourage the development of essential life skills. I commend the provision by external employers of work placements

which enable prisoners to gain real experience of working in the community. I have been impressed with the wide range of opportunities available for prisoners eligible for such work placements.

Vulnerable Prisoners

The final area I wish to highlight is the care of vulnerable people in custody. There are many people in prison with mental health and addictions problems, for whom imprisonment is not the right answer. The criminal justice system becomes a safety net for vulnerable people who are not supported by other services in the community. In such cases, I have been impressed with the levels of care shown to prisoners on their arrival in reception and their stay in the First Night Centre. Many vulnerable prisoners continue to receive longer term care throughout their sentence.

Challenges

There are four particular issues I would like to highlight where more attention is required to improve the conditions and treatment of prisoners.

Healthcare

The provision of good healthcare to people in prisons is a fundamental requirement of a well-run prison. Many prisoners complain about the level of healthcare provision in their prison. Given the poor levels of health of many people in prison, the provision of healthcare in a prison setting is almost invariably challenging and demanding. Given Scotland's commitment to tackle health inequalities, there are strong arguments why the provision of healthcare to people in prison should be a priority from an NHS perspective. Responsibility for ensuring that the healthcare needs of prisoners are met does not lie with the NHS alone; it is a joint responsibility shared with the wider prison management. In situations where there has been a breakdown in communication and a loss of this shared understanding and responsibility, the result is a waste of valuable resources and prisoners' healthcare needs not being fully met. Where there is a good understanding of the roles of healthcare staff and operational prison staff, such cooperation leads to a high level of attendance at medical appointments and to efficient dispensing of medication in the residential areas.

There is an increasing number of older prisoners in Scotland's prisons, with a variety of health and social care needs. The larger number of men convicted of historical sexual offences and the imposition of longer sentences at court contribute to this as a growing problem. Physical disability and mental deterioration present additional challenges for those with responsibility for caring for older prisoners. This year Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons for Scotland (HMIPS) will be conducting a thematic inspection into the experience of older prisoners in Scotland's prisons.

Progression

Another area of frustration and complaint relates to the arrangements for progression for prisoners through their sentence. Many long term prisoners are required to complete particular programmes before they can progress to a national top end or to open conditions. In many cases, there is insufficient capacity to deliver the programmes necessary to meet the needs of the prison population and many prisoners have to wait for an excessive time before they are able to participate in a programme. This causes delays to their eligibility for parole and return to the community. Given the changing make-up of the prison population, there needs to be a corresponding review of the provision of appropriate programmes.

Personal Officers

The success of the SPS vision has a heavy dependency on the role of the personal officer and their engagement with people in prison. I have met many dedicated and skilled personal officers who are committed to fulfilling their role successfully. There is scope to improve the level of training for personal officers and the support they need to complete their function successfully. Effective personal officer schemes should be operating in every prison in Scotland. There is a real skill to engaging with prisoners, encouraging participation and commitment, particularly those who may have had a lifetime

of being excluded from education and employment opportunities. There would be real benefits in involving personal officers more meaningfully in the case management processes for prisoners for whom they have responsibility.

Interagency working

Finally, for effective and successful reintegration, it is essential that all the contributing agencies work collaboratively. This is necessary to ensure that the good work carried out by prison staff, the healthcare staff, providers of housing and benefits advice, and third sector partners has a high level of continuity into the community after the person returns home. Whilst there are lots of examples where excellent support is organised, far too often people leave prison without any accommodation arranged, without being registered with a GP and unable to receive their benefits without undue delay. The absence of such basic arrangements create unnecessary barriers to a constructive and positive life, where the likelihood of reoffending is reduced. I hope that the introduction of Community Justice Scotland will lead to more joined-up services for people leaving prison. Within Community Planning Partnerships, the new arrangements for local community justice partnerships will have a vital role in ensuring that the needs of both prisoners and communities are met.

Use of Imprisonment

We should be encouraged that the apparently inevitable and steady increase in the total prison population in Scotland over the last two decades continues to show signs of being halted and potentially stabilised. The daily average population for 2015-16 was 7675 in comparison with 7731 for 2014-15. This was itself the lowest daily average population since 2007-8. That there are fewer young men in HMYOI Polmont than there were a decade ago continues to provide grounds for encouragement.

While these statistics are encouraging, I believe that more still needs to be done to reduce the prison population. Compared to other European countries, Scotland still imprisons approximately 50 per cent more than the average and about twice those that imprison the fewest. I meet too many people in prison with mental health problems, addicted to alcohol or drugs, who are vulnerable to self harm or suicide. Prison is not the right place for many of them to receive the treatment and care that they need. I would like to see prison used more sparingly, reserved only for those who have committed the most serious crimes or pose a serious risk to others. I support the possibility of extending the presumption against short prison sentences beyond the current three month level. There is scope for greater use of non-custodial sentencing to encourage community payback, increased diversion from prosecution in appropriate cases and the extension of the use of electronic monitoring, particularly to reduce the number of unconvicted prisoners held on remand. The Scottish Sentencing Council undoubtedly has a valuable part to play in shaping effective sentencing in the courts.

HM Inspectorate of Prisons for Scotland

The purpose of HMIPS is to contribute to the improvement of prisons in Scotland. Our responsibilities include reporting on the conditions in prison and the treatment of prisoners. 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 20 bodies which comprise the UK's National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), which has a duty regularly to monitor the treatment of detainees and the conditions in which they are held. Our research into the use of Separation and Reintegration Units in Scotland contributed to the NPM guidance on the monitoring of the use of isolation and segregation.

There is real value in the independent scrutiny of prisons in Scotland by HMIPS. Our findings are based on evidence and can provide assurance to the public that prisons are subject to independent oversight. In each prison inspection, we are always keen to identify areas of good performance from which other prisons can learn, as well as highlighting where improvement is required.

The most significant change to the work of HMIPS this year was the introduction of Independent Prison Monitoring in August 2015. Independent Prison Monitoring replaced the previous arrangements of

Visiting Committees and is now carried out by 120 volunteer Independent Prison Monitors (IPMs) attached to each prison and young offenders institution in Scotland. A more detailed description of the introduction of Independent Prison Monitoring is in chapter 2 of this report.

The twin activities of inspecting and monitoring are distinct, but complementary, functions. Inspecting is carried out infrequently, but in-depth, by a team of professional inspectors; whereas monitoring is a regular, weekly activity in each prison in Scotland, carried out by local members of the community with the necessary skills and training. There are significant benefits in both functions now being coordinated in the one organisation, not least the sharing of information and joint planning of scrutiny activities.

HMIPS published a new set of Standards for the Inspection and Monitoring of Prisons in Scotland in March 2015. This is the first full year when these standards have been used for the inspection of prisons. The following prisons were inspected during the year: HMP Dumfries, HMP Addiewell, HMP & YOI Cornton Vale, HMP & YOI Grampian and HMP Open Estate. The full inspection reports can be found on the HMIPS website www.prisoninspectoratescotland.gov.uk. In each inspection, the HMIPS team was supported by inspectors with specialist expertise from other inspection and scrutiny bodies: the Care Inspectorate, Education Scotland, Healthcare Improvement Scotland and the Scottish Human Rights Commission. I am grateful to all who have assisted us in this way.

The Year Ahead

The year 2016-17 will be the first full year of Independent Prison Monitoring in its current arrangements. I anticipate that we will begin to see greater benefits from the coordination of inspecting and monitoring functions, as we build on the advantages of their co-location.

We will be conducting a thematic inspection of the experience of older prisoners in Scottish prisons, which will contribute to the future planning of suitable conditions and treatment for the growing number of older prisoners in our prisons.

I am grateful to the staff of the inspectorate for their support throughout this year.

David Strang
HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland
October 2016

2. Review of the Prison Inspectorate's Year 2015-16

Independent Prison Monitoring – National Implementation

Summary

The Public Services Reform (Inspection and Monitoring of Prisons) (Scotland) Order 2015 introduced Independent Prison Monitoring in Scotland, under the remit of HMCIPS. The new system started operation on 31 August 2015.

This new remit has doubled the size of HMIPS, with the appointment of four new Prison Monitoring Coordinators to support the operation of the new system for Independent Prison Monitoring as well as a part time administrator. In addition to the new HMIPS staff, 120 volunteers from Scotland's communities are now fully appointed IPMs with around 30 more provisional appointees currently completing training. The new IPMs bring a wealth of experience to the role and come from many walks of life, sharing a common focus on conditions and treatment of prisoners in Scotland. In the period from 31 August 2015 to 31 March 2016, IPMs completed over 500 monitoring visits to Scotland's prisons.

The new system is further supported by the Independent Prison Monitoring Advisory Group. The group includes experts in the justice, health and human rights fields along with six IPMs from across Scotland. The group aims to provide guardianship of the independence of the Prison Monitoring function within HMIPS and to provide strategic oversight for the system, including discussion on current and future challenges to ensure Independent Prison Monitoring continues to be an effective preventative measure in Scotland's prisons, supporting continuous improvement.

Steering Group

In the early part of the year, a steering group to support the change to the new system was convened, co-chaired by HMCIPS and the Scottish Government. The group had a focus on laying groundwork to support the transition from the Visiting Committee system to Independent Prison Monitoring. It included representatives from the Association of Visiting Committees, Positive Prison? Positive Futures, the SPS, the Scottish Human Rights Commission and the Howard League in Scotland. The group's work included agreeing arrangements for the transfer of knowledge and information from the Visiting Committees and initial development of guidance for the new IPMs. The steering group's work ceased in August 2015, with outstanding work remitted to the new Prison Monitoring Coordinators and the Independent Prison Monitoring Advisory Group.

Recruitment of Independent Prison Monitors

The new Independent Prison Monitor role was advertised widely through Volunteer Scotland and Appointed for Scotland, the website for public appointments in Scotland, from early in 2015 until October 2015. In addition, HMIPS wrote to all Visiting Committee members inviting them to apply for the new role. The recruitment process involved four steps:

- Application form: all applicants were asked to complete an application form which provided an opportunity to set out skills and motivation for applying in addition to highlighting any potential conflicts of interest. Applications were subject to an initial sift for suitability before applicants were invited to the next stage.
- Prison-based awareness sessions: awareness sessions were held in the evening in each region, with the purpose of providing more information about the IPM role and also, for those applicants who had no previous experience of prisons, an opportunity to attend the prison and spend time with prisoners and prison staff. This was designed to enable applicants to decide if they felt suited to the new IPM role. Following on from the awareness session all applicants were then invited to a competency-based interview.

- Competency-based interview: each applicant was interviewed either face to face or over the phone by two Prison Monitoring Coordinators using an agreed set of competency-based questions exploring problem solving and relationship building skills as well as motivation for applying.
- Disclosure, references, training and final appointment: applicants successful at interview stage were asked to complete an Enhanced Disclosure application, and HMIPS sought two references for each applicant. Before being fully appointed all IPMs were required to complete core training, and key prison-based training including Personal Protection Training.

Independent Prison Monitor Training

Due to the high volume of new IPMs requiring training, HMIPS held a series of national core training events which provided an excellent opportunity for the new cohort of IPMs to meet their colleagues in other areas. This core session covered legislative requirements, the basics of the prison system (including a standard day in prison and the complaints systems), HMIPS Standards for Inspection and Monitoring and key practice around observation and dealing with requests from prisoners.

In addition, the SPS provided training around Personal Protection, key collection and security and local orientation in prison establishments, to enable IPMs unfettered access to their allocated prison.

Prison Monitoring Coordinators also observed SPS' Serious Incident Command training in order to support the development of guidance around monitoring during serious incidents.

In addition, the Scottish Human Rights Commission supported HMIPS to develop training around Human Rights, for delivery in 2016-17.

Raising Awareness within the Scottish Prison Service

HMIPS and the SPS undertook a series of roadshows across Scotland's prisons in the early part of 2015-16 to ensure prison management teams were aware of the new system and could cascade information to staff on the ground. In addition HMIPS worked closely with the SPS to plan awareness sessions and training for the new IPMs.

Throughout 2015-16, at a local level Prison Monitoring Coordinators and IPM teams have been working to build relationships with staff at all levels within their allocated establishments through day-to-day monitoring, quarterly meetings with Governors in Charge and Directors, and local team meetings to identify gaps in knowledge and process. This has been supported at a national level by quarterly liaison between the national Prison Monitoring Coordinator and representatives from SPS Operations and Strategy and Innovation.

Prisoner access to the new system

Under the legislation, IPMs may look into any matter raised with them by a prisoner. As part of the introduction of the new system, HMIPS consulted with prisoners about which contact methods should be in place for them to request to see an IPM. Supported by the SPS, HMIPS and Positive Prison? Positive Futures undertook focus groups with prisoners in HMP Inverness, HMP & YOI Cornton Vale, HMYOI Polmont and HMP Edinburgh. This led to the introduction of a new Freephone system, a free, confidential phone number which enables prisoners to provide their name and contact information. Requests can then be passed on to the next IPM attending the prison. In addition, more traditional request boxes are in place, and IPMs also deal with face-to-face requests and referrals from third parties.

To support prisoner awareness of the new system, HMIPS worked with the STIR team based within HMP Shotts to develop a leaflet and poster, designed by prisoners, for prisoners, explaining the new system and the contact methods.

From 31 August 2015 to 31 March 2016, HMIPS received over 400 calls to the Freephone number from prisoners asking to see an IPM, and IPMs dealt with over 500 prisoner requests.

Recording systems for Independent Prison Monitoring

In 2015-16, HMIPS initiated development of a new system for recording findings, the Prison Inspection and Monitoring data system. This secure online system allows observations to be recorded under each of the 10 Standards for Inspection and Monitoring, and also details of any prisoner requests.

The system will be accessed by IPMs from their allocated prison and includes a 'follow up' system where issues can be marked for urgent follow up, meaning that when IPMs log in to the system while undertaking monitoring, they can immediately see any outstanding tasks or requests.

On full implementation during 2016-17, the new system will ensure consistent recording of findings from Independent Prison Monitoring and allow analysis of observations around the 10 Standards at a local and national level, supporting HMIPS to identify key trends in evidence of treatment of and conditions for prisoners.

Independent Prison Monitoring Advisory Group

The Independent Prison Monitoring Advisory Group met for the first time in August 2015 shortly before the new system commenced and meets on a quarterly basis, providing oversight of monitoring activity. In its first year, the group's focus has been agreement of Terms of Reference for the group, agreement of the Guidance for Independent Prison Monitoring, developing a risk log for the group's work and supporting effective escalation of key issues identified via monitoring. For further details and membership of the Advisory Group see: <https://www.prisonsofscotland.gov.uk/get-involved/monitoring-advisory-group>.

Summary of Independent Prison Monitoring findings in 2015-16

In the first seven months of operation, the key focus for the new system has been development and implementation. IPMs have focussed on building their knowledge and understanding of their allocated prisons. During these first months a small but growing picture about treatment and conditions for prisoners in Scotland has emerged from IPM observation and prisoner requests. These early insights from IPMs' initial monitoring under the new system will form the basis for further monitoring and reporting moving into 2016-17.

First, IPMs across Scotland have often commented on good relationships between staff and prisoners, emphasising the positive impact of this on prison life and systems. Linked to this, IPMs have also noted positive work around family engagement, and facilities for visits.

Another area that has emerged as positive has been systems and activity around the reception of prisoners into prison. Despite the challenges associated with this part of the prison regime and the physical limitations in some establishments, IPMs have noted the reception area and processes to be good.

Moving to the opposite end of time in prison, in establishments where prisoners have been involved in community placements the range and quality and support around these were often observed as positive.

In terms of key challenges emerging from the first months of the new system, healthcare has been amongst the most frequently noted, particularly from prisoner requests. IPMs have reported issues around access to healthcare, waiting times, problems with medication and dispensing and also mobility issues for older prisoners.

In relation to the prison regime, IPMs have identified that access to and uptake of purposeful activity in prison is variable, in terms of participation in education, training and work opportunities.

Linked to this, a common theme for prisoners asking to see an IPM has been progression through the system, particularly in terms of access to programmes, courses and assessments which would support progression.

Prisoners often reported a lack of confidence in the complaints processes, with IPMs seeking to understand key barriers and working with the prison to overcome these.

Finally, the age and fabric of some of the buildings across the prison estate in Scotland was noted as problematic, resulting in limitations in terms of treatment and conditions despite efforts by prison staff to mitigate against this.

During 2016-17, IPMs will be working to build on this emerging picture and at a national level, HMIPS will use this information alongside evidence from inspection to identify key trends across Scotland's prisons.

Establishment Activity

For 2015-16

Establishment	2015 – 2016		31/8/15 – 31/3/16		IPM Team size ³	Last inspected
	Average contracted places ¹	Average daily population ²	IPM Visits	Prisoner requests		
HMP Addiewell	700	699	37	38	9	2015
HMP Barlinnie	1021	1208	36	9	8	2013*
HMP & YOI Cornton Vale	309	219	35	12	9	2015
HMP Dumfries	173	171	32	26	5	2015
HMP Edinburgh	870	863	39	37	12	2013
HMP Glenochil	670	641	42	82	6	2015
HMP & YOI Grampian	552	416	31	35	7	2015
HMP Greenock	263	223	39	34	8	2014
HMP Inverness	98	116	30	14	7	2014
HMP Kilmarnock	500	500	39	32	5	2014*
HMP Low Moss	784	747	38	33	9	2013
HMP Open Estate	285	230	31	16	8	2016
HMP Perth	633	625	36	90	11	2014
HMYOI Polmont	760	486	35	38	8	2014*
HMP Shotts	538	531	35	22	8	2014*
Total	8156	7675	535	518	120	

¹ Data from SPS Population and Accommodation figures

² Data from SPS Annual Report 2015-16

³ At 31 March 2016

* follow-up inspection

For further information on prisons and their populations please see SPS website at: <http://www.sps.gov.uk/>.

Later in the year 2016-17, quarterly monitoring reports for each establishment will be published on the HMIPS website, <https://www.prisoninspectoratescotland.gov.uk/>. This will provide contemporaneous monitoring information on all prisons in Scotland.

Inspections undertaken

For the year 2015-16 inspections were completed as follows:

HMP Dumfries 11-22 May 2015 <https://www.prisonsspectoratescotland.gov.uk/publications/report-hmp-dumfries-full-inspection-11-22-may-2015>

HMP Addiewell 29 June-10 July 2015 <https://www.prisonsspectoratescotland.gov.uk/publications/report-hmp-addiewell-29-june-10-july-2015>

HMP & YOI Cornton Vale 28 September-7 October 2015 <https://www.prisonsspectoratescotland.gov.uk/publications/report-hmp-yoi-cornton-vale-28-september-7-october-2015>

HMP & YOI Grampian 30 November-8 December 2015 <https://www.prisonsspectoratescotland.gov.uk/publications/report-hmp-yoi-grampian-30-november-8-december-2015>

HMP Open Estate 22-29 February 2016 <https://www.prisonsspectoratescotland.gov.uk/publications/report-hmp-open-estate-22-29-february-2016>

Summary of inspections undertaken by rating

Standard	HMP Dumfries	HMP Addiewell	HMP & YOI Cornton Vale	HMP & YOI Grampian	HMP Open Estate
1 Lawful and transparent custody					
2 Decency					
3 Personal safety					
4 Health and wellbeing					
5 Effective, courteous and humane exercise of authority					
6 Respect, autonomy and protection against mistreatment					
7 Purposeful activity					
8 Transitions from custody to life in the community					
9 Equality, dignity and respect					
10 Organisational effectiveness					

Ratings key

Rating	Definition
Good performance 	Indicates good performance which may constitute a practice worthy of sharing .
Satisfactory performance 	Indicates overall satisfactory performance .
Generally acceptable performance 	Indicates generally acceptable performance though some improvements are required.
Poor performance 	Indicates poor performance and will be accompanied by a statement of what requires to be addressed.
Unacceptable performance 	Indicates unacceptable performance that requires immediate attention.
Not applicable 	Quality indicator is not applicable .

HM Inspectorate of Prisons for Scotland

Staff – as at 31 March 2016

David Strang, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland
Jim Farish, Deputy Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland
Malcolm Smith, Inspector
Alan Forman, Business Manager
Beth Macmaster, National Prison Monitoring Coordinator
Kerry Brooks, Regional Prison Monitoring Coordinator
Chris Collins, Regional Prison Monitoring Coordinator
Christopher Johnston, Regional Prison Monitoring Coordinator
Dorothy Halliday, Executive Assistant

Finance

Costs for the year were as follows (£):

Staff costs*	682,606
Subsistence and motor mileage	35,587
Printing and Binding	33,316
Travel and Accommodation	22,349
Hospitality	904
Conference Fees	1,995
Other running costs	52,995
Total	£829,752

*No employees earned in excess of £150,000. Staff costs also includes an early departure figure.

Freedom of Information

A total of four requests were received – all were responded to within the required timescale.

Submission to the Scottish Parliament

The 2014-2015 Annual Report

<https://www.prisonsofscotland.gov.uk/publications/annual-report-2014-2015> was laid before the Scottish Parliament in October 2015.

Communications/Publications

Recent reports and publications can be found on our website:

<https://www.prisonsofscotland.gov.uk/>.

3. Inspecting and Monitoring 2016-17

Purpose

The purpose of HMIPS is to inspect the conditions in prisons and the treatment of prisoners, and to report publicly our findings. The Public Services Reform (Inspection and Monitoring of Prisons) (Scotland) Order 2015 came into force on 31 August 2015 and from this date HMCIPS assumed overall responsibility for the monitoring of prisons, which is carried out on a day-to-day basis by IPMs. The inspectorate is independent of both the SPS and the Scottish Government. This allows us to report our findings with integrity and impartiality.

We inspect and monitor against a set of published standards launched in March 2015, which can be found at www.prisoninspectoratescotland.gov.uk.

The information that we gather allows us to obtain a full picture of the prison. This enables us to ensure that our assessments are fair, balanced and accurate.

Respect for human rights

The experience of those in prison lies at the heart of our inspection and monitoring process.

Inspections

Our programme of regular inspections is informed by an assessment of risk and requirement. We will continue to follow-up on our inspections, with visits by inspectors and IPMs.

In general, our inspections of prisons are announced with short notice. In 2016-17 we will undertake a thematic inspection looking at the experience of older prisoners in Scotland's prisons.

Our inspection teams comprise HMIPS staff, those seconded from the SPS and subject experts from other organisations including inspectors from the Care Inspectorate, Education Scotland, Healthcare Improvement Scotland as well as staff from the Scottish Human Rights Commission.

Independent Prison Monitoring

Four full-time Prison Monitoring Coordinators have been employed to oversee the work of the IPMs, and a part time administrator. A total of 120 people have been engaged to undertake the independent monitoring of prisons. They have undergone checks by Disclosure Scotland and have been trained. A further 30 provisional appointees are currently completing training. Monitoring of all prisons in Scotland is undertaken on a weekly basis. We will recruit and train additional IPMs as required.

National Preventive Mechanism

HMIPS is one of twenty organisations that comprise the UK NPM. Our work contributes to the UK's response to its international obligations under OPCAT. HMCIPS is a member of the NPM Steering Group. The Scottish NPM subgroup comprises the six member organisations in Scotland and met twice during the year to consider matters relevant for the NPM in Scotland. The most recent NPM Annual Report published in December 2015 is available at: <http://www.nationalpreventivemechanism.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/NPM-Annual-Report-2014-15-web.pdf>.

Further Information

For further information about HMIPS please contact Alan.Forman@gov.scot.

Annex A

Acronyms

HMCIPS	Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland
HMIPS	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons for Scotland
HMP	Her Majesty's Prison
IPM	Independent Prison Monitor
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism
OPCAT	United Nations Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
SPS	Scottish Prison Service
YOI	Young Offenders Institution



HM Inspectorate of Prisons for Scotland is a member of the UK's National Preventive Mechanism, a group of organisations which independently monitor all places of detention to meet the requirements of international human rights law.

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