



Annual Report of the Independent Monitoring Board at HMP Long Lartin

**For reporting year
1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025**

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Introductory sections 1 - 3

1. Statutory role of the IMB

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

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

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

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

The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT) is an international human rights treaty designed to strengthen protection for people deprived of their liberty. The protocol recognises that such people are particularly vulnerable and aims to prevent their ill-treatment through establishing a system of visits or inspections to all places of detention. OPCAT requires that states designate a National Preventive Mechanism to carry out visits to places of detention, to monitor the treatment of and conditions for detainees and to make recommendations for the prevention of ill-treatment. The IMB is part of the United Kingdom's National Preventive Mechanism.

2. Description of the establishment

HMP Long Lartin is a long-term high security estate (LTHSE) prison, near Evesham in Worcestershire. Built in 1971 as a category C prison it was upgraded to a high-security prison in 1973. Perrie wing and the control separation and rehabilitation unit (CSRU), both with in-cell sanitation were built in 1999. Two further modern wings were added in 2009.

The prison predominantly accommodates category A and B adult male prisoners. The maximum number of prisoners that can be held without serious risk to safety, security, good order and the proper running of the planned regime, known as the operational capacity, is normally 609¹. This was reduced to 537 following the temporary closure of one of the older wings in the middle of the year.

Prisoners are accommodated in single cells on six mainstream wings, two support wings and the CSRU. A small number of prisoners occupy the preparatory psychologically informed planned environment unit (pre-PIPE), the aim of which is to increase motivation and support readiness for treatment. The four original wings, that accommodate approximately 280 prisoners, lack in-cell sanitation and running water.

¹ *Figures included in this report are local management information. They reflect the prison's position at the time of reporting, but may be subject to change following further validation and therefore may not always tally with Official Statistics later published by the Ministry of Justice.*

3. Key points

Background to the report

There was a promising start to the year with sufficient staff resources to provide a relatively stable regime, which is so important to prisoners. However by mid-year the prison was experiencing staff recruitment and retention problems with an acknowledgment that the number of staff leaving Long Lartin was higher than the national average. The prison continues to be a very challenging environment for young, inexperienced staff.

Well intentioned efforts to improve the prison and make Long Lartin a more humane and decent living environment for prisoners, are hampered by bureaucracy. The decaying fabric of the buildings, decision-making not within the authority of the Governor and poor management of existing Ministry of Justice contracts means that the major improvements required are not possible without greater support from the government and the prison service.

3.1 Main findings

Safety

- Incidents of self-harm remain above the LTHSE average but, in contrast with recent years, numbers have reduced.
- There was a slight increase in violent incidents in 2025 including a stabbing of an officer, however there was no increase in prisoner-on-prisoner assaults.
- Prevention measures this year have reduced drone activity but recorded finds still indicate an unacceptable quantity of illicit items being brought into the prison.
- Much of the existing surveillance technology is obsolete or unserviceable. This situation compromises the safety of prisoners and staff.

Fair and humane treatment

- Overall the prison is cleaner with accumulated waste being removed and grass being cut. Wing cleaners are well trained and support wings are very clean.
- The cells on four wings lack running water and sanitation which falls below modern standards of hygiene and decency.
- The MoJ has continued to fail to maintain the fabric, infrastructure and appliances to the minimum standard for a place of long-term confinement.
- There has been slow progress, mismanagement and wasted public money spent on trying to repair the main kitchen while the temporary kitchen facilities have been limited, unreliable and not fit for purpose.
- Lack of local Amey management continuity leaves the prison with an inadequate maintenance programme.
- The now established monthly prison council (PC) has been a positive and successful initiative.
- Key work compliance has risen through the year and the time taken for key worker allocation and early engagement has significantly reduced.

- Property continues to be the greatest source of complaint from prisoners. There are some new initiatives aimed at speeding up resolution of property problems.

Health and wellbeing

- The Board has repeatedly reported that the in-patient unit is unsuitable for the care of mentally ill prisoners who make up the majority of residents.
- Demands for limited staff resources left prisoners with an unpredictable regime and too much time locked in their cells.
- Persistence and flexibility of approach by senior management are now gradually improving engagement and raising staff awareness of substance misuse.

Progression and resettlement

- Education cuts have had a significant impact on prisoners' wellbeing and motivation.
- Opening of workshops remained unpredictable and there has been insufficient work to keep prisoners purposefully occupied.
- The offender assessment system (OASys) backlog has been significantly reduced since 2024.
- Family contact provision and facilities have improved.

3.2 Main areas for development

TO THE MINISTER

- Drones: incursions continue to deliver dangerous illicit items into the prison. Funding has been agreed for physical and technological drone countermeasures at a number of prisons. When will Long Lartin receive the benefit of similar countermeasures?
- Security systems: much of the existing security systems technology is obsolete and unserviceable, increasing the vulnerability of prisoners and staff. Funding for a new comprehensive surveillance system has been approved by Government but is unlikely to be installed and commissioned until 2028. Will the Minister bring this date forward?
- Unsatisfactory management of infrastructure and maintenance: the Board remains concerned that the Minister's department is not robustly managing the contract with Amey plc. What further action is his department taking to restore and maintain the fabric and infrastructure of the prison to a decent standard?
- Lack of in-cell sanitation on four wings: the Board welcomes the Minister's assurance that a proposal for estate investment has been submitted to install in-cell sanitation across all wings. Will the Minister provide an update on this process?
- Officer shortages: how is the Minister raising the profile of this important role to attract suitable applicants to the Prison Service?

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

- Drones: incursions continue to deliver dangerous illicit items into the prison. Government funding has been approved to address the problem. Will the Prison Service confirm that funding for preventative measures will be made available to Long Lartin?
- Security Systems: it is understood that Government has approved the funding for a modern surveillance system. Can the Prison Service provide information on progress with the tender and appointment of a contractor?
- Prison infrastructure, maintenance and projects: to which building and maintenance projects has funding been allocated in the next three years? When will the building of a new kitchen commence and has a new property storage facility been approved?
- Prison work contracts: repeat question from 2024. What action is the Prison Service taking to secure quality work contracts in the LTHSE?
- Officer shortages: how is the Prison Service going to improve selection, training and retention of officers in the LTHSE?

TO THE GOVERNOR

- Security systems: electronic security protection does not meet the specification for a high security prison. Pending the installation of a new security system, what is the plan to maintain security at an acceptable level?
- Time out of cell: until staff resources improve, what measures can be taken to limit the time prisoners are locked up and to enable them to engage in more purposeful activities? How will the prison help mitigate the negative impact on prisoners of the education budget cuts?
- Officer shortages: how has the Governor used the cost savings accrued by a reduced staff payroll to mitigate the negative impact on both prisoners and staff?
- Prison maintenance: the Governor has acknowledged that he is a dissatisfied client of Amey. Will he now request executive responsibility for ensuring that the contractor fulfils its contractual obligations to the prison?
- Officer training: what plans are in place for in-prison training to improve new officers' confidence and capability to deal with and support prisoners and to train all officers in substance misuse and mental health awareness?
- Management of property: what further measures are being taken to improve the management of prisoners' property and to address the shortage of storage space?

3.3 Response to last report

The Minister and the Prison Service responded to questions raised in the annual report for 2024 published in May 2025 and in letters from Lord Timpson, Minister of State for Justice dated July (received 14 October) 2025 and 28 November 2025. Questions and responses are shown below.

TO THE MINISTER

Question 1. When will Government action to prevent drone incursions become effective in the LTHSE?

Response: *Government is investing over £40m in physical security across 34 prisons including approximately £10m on anti-drone measures at 15 prisons. Work continues at HMP Long Lartin to review site vulnerabilities and deter such harmful ingress routes from criminals in the wider community.*

Update: There is no evidence yet of the proposed investment (£10m anti-drone measures). Limited success has been achieved by locally funded anti-drone wires and some window modifications. Drone incursions continue (see 4.6).

Question 2: Will the Minister confirm that funding has been allocated for installation of a modern, fully operational surveillance system and provide a timeframe?

Response: *The project to upgrade all security systems at HMP Long Lartin to a comprehensive and modern standard has been mandated in this year's capital maintenance programme. Expectation is for the project to be out for tender by the end of July 2025. Once a contractor has been appointed it will take approximately three years to deliver.*

Update: No progress has been declared with the tender process or appointment of a contractor. Security surveillance systems continue to fall short of the required level for a high security prison (see 4.6).

Question 3: What measures will the Minister take to ensure that his department improves management of the contract with Amey plc in order that the fabric and infrastructure can be restored to a decent standard and thereafter properly maintained?

Response: *HMPPS and the MoJ are working closely with the maintenance contractor to enhance performance and ensure service delivery meets expectations. In addition to this, to support improvements, regular audits and monthly reviews of early working and outstanding defects have been implemented.*

Update: Work priorities are now set at monthly tripartite meetings but the frequent turnover of Amey site managers and the shortage of tradespeople can result in failure to complete priority work (see 5.1).

Question 4: What is the Minister's plan to modernise the prison?

Response: *Investing c.£9.7m at HMP Long Lartin on various projects including replacing the high voltage electrical cable, fire and water mains as well as installation of sewage macerators. In addition to these projects a separate project to design and install a new kitchen is underway.*

Update: The Board wrote to the Minister on 22 October 2025 concerning the critical state of the kitchen facilities. The response provided no reassurance (see 5.1).

Question 5: When does the Government intend to provide all cells with running water and sanitation?

Response: *A proposal for estate investment has been submitted to install in-cell sanitation across all wings. The MoJ projects team will now review the plan.*

Update: Result of the MoJ projects team review awaited.

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

Question 1: Will the Prison Service confirm whether it is satisfied that the Government is making available to Long Lartin all the necessary drone counter measures at its disposal?

Response: *None.*

Update: Limited success has been achieved by locally funded anti-drone wires and some window modifications. Drone incursions continue to deliver illicit items (see 4.5).

Question 2 : What measures are being taken to install and maintain effective and reliable electronic surveillance and when?

Response: *None.*

Update: Attempts to repair obsolete equipment have made little progress. No progress has been made with a capital project to install modern surveillance systems (see 4.5).

Question 3: Repeat question from 2023. To which specific building and maintenance projects has funding been allocated in the next three years and where does a new kitchen sit in the order of priority?

Response: *None.*

Update: A completion date for the upgrade of the existing kitchen is not known. Neither is there any definitive information on installation of a new kitchen (see 5.1).

Question 4: What full programme of measures is planned to provide all necessary facilities (including end of life) for healthcare in-patients?

Response: *There has been recent refurbishment work on the inpatient cells. The prison will utilise the palliative suite and end-of-life cell as and when required.*

Update: The cells in the in-patient unit have been refurbished with new furniture and flooring. Other areas including the association room and the showers remain in a poor state of repair. The heating system has continued to fail intermittently and the hoist in the end-of-life cell still does not work. The overall state of the unit does little to support the mental wellbeing of the prisoners who face prolonged admissions while awaiting assessment or transfer.

Question 5: What actions is the Prison Service taking to secure quality workshop contracts particularly in the LTHSE?

Response: *Some progress has been made. Workshop booklets have been introduced to create a clearer pathway from basic tasks to more skilled roles within the workshops. New initiatives are underway: a bicycle repair workshop is planned; a launderette facility is in development; a recycling shop is also being considered. Existing industries are being diversified: textiles workshop - sourcing a wider range of garments is being explored; woodcraft workshops - will begin producing a broader selection of in-cell furniture.*

Update: Two new initiatives, a partially opened recycling workshop and a barbering workshop with limited opening times (see 7.2). There is an on-going debate as to what constitutes skilled work.

TO THE GOVERNOR

The responses are extracts from a letter from the Governor dated 21 October 2025.

Question 1: Pending formal approval and installation of a completely new electronic security system, what local short term plans exist to improve confidence in the safe operation of the prison?

Response: *Security Operations Testing Manual Systems Testing audit concerns around physical/electronic security systems have been raised with Amey/MoJ. The reduction in the SSOTM audit score from 86% amber/green to 77% red is unacceptable. Amey is responsible for failing to carry out planned maintenance and poor record keeping. Will continue to raise these issues at Tripartite meetings but also through our QPAR to the PGD.*

Update: Regular detailed reviews of the situation continue with Amey and prison management to identify and prioritise areas of major concern but real progress is limited. Security surveillance systems continue to fall short of the required level for a high security prison (see 4.6).

Question 2: How will the Governor ensure that prison priorities are understood and acted upon by Amey?

Response: *The prison priorities are understood by Amey but the prison doesn't manage Amey directly as a sub-contractor. Concerns go via the MoJ colleagues who then instruct/manage Amey. The turnover of the Amey manager positions affects task completions. The temporary kitchen remains a source of frustration for the governor and prisoners. It is becoming more of a semi-permanent feature following the issue with excessive gas emissions in the main kitchen. MoJ have committed to expanding this temporary kitchen to provide cleaning facilities, stand down area and a staff office. The timescale for a new kitchen is unknown.*

Update: Believing the temporary kitchen situation to be critical, the Board wrote to the prisons minister in October 2025 to bring the situation to his attention. His reply did not provide reassurance that the situation will be resolved in a timely manner.

Question 3: What plans are in place to ensure that the prison is consistently kept clear of litter and waste?

Response: *It is our governor's priority to improve cleaning standards. Two staff taken off detail supported by two prisoners ensure cleanliness is a priority. Agreement with Amey to remove any biomatter waste weekly. Prisoners are already separating out as much waste as possible and Amey have acknowledged there has been some improvement in this process.*

Update: Overall cleaning standards have improved this year. Communal spaces are clean and bright. With one or two exceptions, wings are kept as clean as the fabric

will allow, with cleaners and prisoners taking pride in their living areas. The promised 'big clean up' took place with positive feedback.

Question 4: Following the changes to profiling towards the end of the year, what further measures are proposed to enable all aspects of the regime to operate across the prison (including healthcare)?

Response: *Regime continues to be delivered against the profile which is achieving more with less compared to the last profile. With these staffing figures we are still able to deliver workshop activities and education against a higher than usual Cat A escort commitment and a number of unprofiled work tasks such as supporting the temporary kitchen. Vacancies continue to grow. At present 56 band 3 officers which are being backfilled by 14 detached staff. With C wing being closed this appears appropriate. The prison is operating in low amber-green regime levels so some curtailments are expected to continue. Weekends are affected by lack of resource and will remain 50/50 until March 2026 at the earliest.*

Update: Workshop activities have been negatively affected by staff shortages particularly in the second half of the year (see 7.2).

Question 5: When will regular key worker sessions for all prisoners be reinstated?

Response: *Commitment is to provide a session for every prisoner once a month in a top-level amber-green regime. Currently low amber-green, sometimes fluctuating into amber-red. Only able to deliver approximately 150 key worker sessions per month. Key worker sessions remain a priority.*

Update: Key work compliance has risen through the year and time taken for key worker allocation and early engagement has significantly reduced (see 5.3).

Question 6: Notwithstanding practical storage constraints, will the Governor undertake to improve the management of prisoners 'property'?

Response: *Property management has improved considerably more recently but the issue now appears to be the closure of reception to facilitate regime for more prisoners. Ongoing Regime Management Planning discussions to try and provide additional resource to this function.*

Update: There is more contact between reception and prisoners to try to identify failures in the system and property forums have been introduced but property continues to generate the highest number of complaints (see 5.8).

Evidence sections 4 – 7

4. Safety

4.1 Reception and induction

Long Lartin is a high security prison with a relatively low number of transfers in and out. Most prisoners arrive from other establishments with experience of prison procedures and regimes but some complain of inconsistencies between prisons.

Efficient transfer management can fail when accurate timings of prisoner transit are not communicated to the prison. This can disrupt the reception process, causing last-minute changes and cancellations, which is frustrating for both prisoners and staff.

Early in the year some prisoners reported poor administration, denial of basic needs and lack of peer support on arrival, especially out of normal working hours. The Board understands that these complaints are being addressed.

Wing inductions are normally thorough but can be subject to change and cancellation. The history and vulnerabilities of new prisoners are reviewed at the weekly safety intervention meeting (SIM). Frequent delays in reuniting new arrivals with their property continue to be a source of anxiety for prisoners.

4.2 Suicide and self-harm, deaths in custody

Due to the number of self inflicted deaths during the year the prison was classified as a death cluster site. Some of the final death in custody reports from the coroner and the PPO are not yet available. Those reports which have been published have identified some procedural weaknesses but on the whole clinical care was found to be of an equivalent standard to that which can be expected in the community.

Incidents of self-harm remain above the LTHSE average but, in contrast with recent years, numbers have reduced. There were 514 recorded incidents, compared with 669 in 2024. This improvement reflects greater focus by safer custody staff and also HMPPS funding for wing safety support officers (floor walkers). For annual data see annex B table one.

Causes of self-harm have been recorded by the prison as: mental health, a 'coping mechanism', vape issues, progression concerns, anniversaries and trigger points and lack of consistent regime and purposeful activity. It is the Board's view that the first two of these classifications are too broad and require more detailed scrutiny and documentation.

A well conducted safety week led to better staff understanding of the use of open assessment, care in custody and teamwork (ACCT) plans. Board members observed 94 ACCT reviews, most were well conducted and properly constituted. However, 20% were found to be unsatisfactory due to incomplete multi-disciplinary teams, unprepared or ill-informed case co-ordinators or cancellation due to poor programming. Remedial measures including quality assessment training for case co-ordinators and more structured checking of ACCTs by wing custody managers have been implemented.

Samaritans' training for Listeners (prisoners trained to provide confidential peer support to those are struggling with prison life) continues to be good. There are currently 17 Listeners, eight of whom have been recruited during the year and are on

probation. In an excellent initiative Listeners are now encouraged to attend and contribute in safer custody meetings.

4.3 Violence and violence reduction, self-isolation

Staff shortages limited prison regime again this year, restricting prisoner association and purposeful activity which can lead to boredom, frustration and sometimes violence. Experienced and competent leadership of the safety staff resulted in the frequency of incidents reducing later in the year. There was a slight increase in assaults on staff from 109 in 2024 to 113 in 2025 including a stabbing in which an officer was seriously injured. There was no increase in prisoner-on-prisoner assaults. Assaults on staff appeared to increase after searches by national drugs search teams (DSTs). For recent data see annex B table two.

There were 210 challenge support and intervention plan (CSIP) referrals of which 54 were opened during the reporting year, compared with 321 referrals and 76 opened in 2024. CSIPs were reviewed weekly by a multi-disciplinary team and forensic psychologists contributed in the early stages to help identify risks, triggers and protective factors.

Forty-six prisoners self-isolated during the reporting period. The majority of these believed themselves to be under threat of violence in Long Lartin. Nine were in self-isolation at the year end.

4.4 Use of force

Staff deployed use of force (UoF) on 581 occasions (336 on mainstream wings, 107 on CSRU, 91 on support wings and 47 in other locations). There were 46 injuries to staff and 29 to prisoners. Staff injuries were slightly fewer than in 2024. UoF incidents in Long Lartin are still relatively high compared with figures provided by other LTHSE prisons. PAVA incapacitant spray was used 14 times compared with 23 in 2024. Recent data for UoF incidents is contained in annex B table three and staff deployment of use of force is shown in table four.

Incidents, including assault, threatening and abusive behaviour, damage to property and resistant non-compliance were reviewed monthly using body worn camera (BWC) video. Actions of staff and prisoners are studied to identify necessary corrective action, to learn lessons and to improve technique and training. Examples of good practice are also recognised. Board members attended most reviews and were satisfied that managers seek to minimise use of control and restraint techniques and PAVA spray. No patterns related to protected characteristics have been identified by the Board.

The PPO has made a recommendation to the prison that medical conditions and mobility should be taken into account before restraints are used for seriously or terminally ill prisoners under escort.

Refresher training for staff in all techniques and aids is delivered professionally and meets HMPPS required targets.

4.5 Preventing illicit items

The entry of large quantities of illicit items encourages trading activity which raises levels of debt, threats, violence and self-harm in the prison. Prevention methods this year have reduced drone activity (see 4.6) but the 1,358 recorded finds (slightly

lower than 1,421 in 2024) still indicates an unacceptable quantity of illicit items (phones and accessories, weapons, drugs and others) being brought into the prison. For previous annual data see annex B table five.

The production of illicitly fermented and distilled alcohol appears to have increased but in an attempt to counter this, staff are now alerted to potential producers.

'Spice', a synthetic cannabinoid often imported on paper, was an illicit substance commonly found and suspicious incoming social mail is now photocopied for the recipient while the original paper is withheld, in order to prevent ingress through the post.

The prison introduced a drug and alcohol strategy document early in the year emphasising the need for staff to be more proactive in restricting drug use and disrupting the drug economy. In the Board's view, progress has so far been limited (see 6.6).

4.6 Security systems

Much of the existing surveillance in the prison is outdated. This has reduced the ability of the emergency control room (ECR) to monitor the wider establishment and deploy timely assistance in emergencies. This situation compromises the safety of prisoners and staff.

There were 106 recorded drone incursions, compared with 96 in 2024. These figures are thought to be unreliable, which emphasises the concerns regarding surveillance measures. The recent installation of counter-drone wires and modifications to cell windows in areas of previous drone activity appear to be reducing incursions. The closure of a wing has also contributed to reduced drone activity.

Regular meetings are held between prison managers and Amey plc to review and prioritise outstanding repair works but little progress can be made without a complete upgrade of the system and an effective maintenance contract in place.

Following the Prison Minister's visit in March 2025 it was understood that the project to review and upgrade the prison's security system had been brought forward. The Board is concerned that completion is now unlikely to be achieved and commissioned until 2028 at the earliest.

5. Fair and humane treatment

5.1 Accommodation, clothing, food

Positive initiatives included a working group to regularly remove accumulated waste from outside areas, more frequent grass cutting and provision of more imaginative meal menus. These have been eclipsed by the continued failure of the MoJ to ensure that Amey plc maintains the establishment's fabric, infrastructure and appliances to the minimum standard for a place of long-term confinement. Responses from the Prisons Minister to the 2024 annual report and a further letter sent to him in October 2025 concerning the kitchen have given the Board little confidence that the situation will improve soon.

Wing cleaners are well trained and support wings are very clean. Cleanliness of mainstream wings is variable and is largely dependent upon the availability and willingness of staff to supervise workers and to ensure adequate cleaning materials are available. Large over-full bins containing perishable waste were left in corridors for long periods awaiting removal by the contractor, causing foul smells in hot weather and creating a health hazard.

The Board continues to assert that the absence of in-cell sanitation on four wings is inhumane.

Essential repairs to the main kitchen began in 2024, requiring the installation of an external temporary kitchen. This was well documented in the IMB annual report of that year. At the end of 2025 much work remains incomplete and further necessary work has been identified. The limited and unreliable facilities of the temporary kitchen continue to be operated by tired, frustrated but committed staff without any assistance from prisoners and it is a tribute to them that there have been relatively few complaints about the standard of food produced. Regular meetings between the Governor, the MoJ representative and Amey managers have resulted in painfully slow progress, mismanagement and waste of public money.

In 2025 and previous years, Amey have been unable to retain a site manager in post for more than a few months due to the unreasonable demands placed upon them and failure to provide them with support. It is hardly surprising that this lack of local management continuity leaves the prison with an inadequate maintenance programme.

Some examples of maintenance failures are given below:

- The air handling system to properly ventilate cells and showers on E and F wings has been unserviceable for three years.
- Boilers and control systems for heating and hot water are old and unreliable resulting in frequent breakdowns.
- Kitchen and laundry appliances on wings are not properly serviced and many remain out of use for long periods with further delays resulting from disputes over responsibility for maintenance.
- Unreliability of the recently refurbished electronically operated system (Nightsan), by which prisoners on wings without in-cell sanitation can be unlocked on request to use the toilet.

- Urinals and sluices for disposal of human waste on wings without in-cell sanitation frequently become blocked and unusable.
- The stair lift for disabled prisoners to reach healthcare surgeries was out of use for much of the year.
- In-cell telephony has been unreliable in many areas, which adversely affects the welfare of prisoners.

HMP Long Lartin is now over 50 years old and needs major investment and modernisation to provide decent living conditions for prisoners serving very long sentences and to enable staff to properly support their rehabilitation.

5.2 Segregation

Prison Service direction that more prisoners under close supervision (Rule 46) should be segregated in LTHSE prisons has put further pressure on the availability of cells in the CSRU. The number of Rule 46 prisoners increased from two to five over the reporting period.

Prisoners who cannot or will not live on mainstream or support wings continue to inflate the population of the CSRU. Reasons may include that prisoners view the CSRU as a shelter from perceived or real threats, a route to transfer or a way to avoid the indignity of 'slopping out' on the four wings without in-cell sanitation. Some will resort to violence to achieve segregation.

The HMPPS pathways to progression team provided advice on segregation management, assisted with arrangements for progressive transfers, and gave guidance on the management of challenging prisoners on wings. This helped to keep the CSRU population at 27 by end of the reporting year. Every segregated prisoner has a progression plan, which was altered depending on consistent improved behaviour. Plans were discussed at multi-disciplinary Rule 45 reviews (which determine the need for further segregation). In support of prisoners' progression out of segregation conditions IMB observes these reviews. A total of 623 reviews were monitored during the year. Support from the attending clinical psychologist was valuable and the occasional presence and contribution from prison offender managers (POMs) was encouraging but on too many occasions healthcare was not represented.

Limited options for transfer, and refusals to achieve targets required to locate on wings have led prisoners with complex needs and poor mental health to remain in segregation for too long. It is an inappropriate environment for protracted periods and can cause further decline in their condition.

Data on end of year protected characteristics of CSRU prisoners are summarised in annex B table six. 47 ACCTs were recorded in the CSRU during the year, although some may have been opened multiple times for one prisoner.

Special accommodation cells, with minimal furniture, are used occasionally to hold violent prisoners likely to cause serious injury to themselves or others. Only one prisoner was held in special accommodation during the year, and for a very short period.

A total of 2,265 adjudication hearings were held during the reporting year, of which 1,623 were proven and 147 referred to police. At the year-end 100 adjudications were outstanding. Annual statistics from recent years are in annex B table seven.

5.3 Staff and prisoner relationships, key workers

Prisoner welfare relies on good communication and interaction with officers on the wings, but this has been adversely affected by the high turnover and shortages of staff. Re-allocation of officers to emergencies or other duties can leave staff over-stretched, reducing the time available on the wing for resolving disputes, addressing issues and conversing with prisoners. Combined with the inexperience of new officers, this lack of attention can cause prisoners to feel neglected and frustrated. Many of the problems raised in IMB applications (written representations from prisoners to the Board) could be resolved by wing officers if they had time to do so.

The prisoner consultative committee has now been replaced by a monthly prison council (PC) chaired by the Governor for elected representatives to raise topical issues. Residence governors hold a pre-meeting with wing representatives in the previous week, in which many minor problems can be resolved prior to the PC. This has been a positive and successful initiative in the Board's view.

From the Board's observations, prison management are fully committed to improving the frequency and quality of key work sessions. They closely monitor key work quality assessments and a custody manager oversees and guides key workers. Key workers are expected to understand and promote the new building choices accredited programme if it is appropriate. Records show that key work compliance has risen through the year from 13.54% to 40.86% and that time taken for key worker allocation and early engagement has significantly reduced. There is still much to be done to achieve offender management in custody (OMiC) targets, including establishing regular liaison between key workers and POMs and improving the continuity of sessions.

The Board has closely monitored the increasing number of young adults (21-25) who require a more trauma-informed approach and whose management requirements differ from those of other prisoners. A young adult lead has been appointed by the prison to help these young men develop and to focus on their welfare and rehabilitation. Regular forums are held during which prisoners can raise their concerns and put forward ideas.

5.4 Equality and diversity

A full-time equalities manager, appointed early in the year has chaired monthly meetings of wing equality representatives and advocates. These have been well attended, often with a senior manager as guest speaker. There have also been quarterly equality action team meetings, with wing representatives and governors to identify anomalies between prison processes and protected characteristics.

Prisoners can submit discrimination incident reporting forms (DIRFs) and, in addition some ordinary prison complaints can be examined to see if they describe a form of discrimination. Data for 2024 and 2025 is contained in annex B table eight.

The Zahid Mubarak Trust has assisted with staff training, based on feedback from prisoners and equality staff. This has helped to improve the processing of discrimination claims.

5.5 Faith and pastoral support

Full-time, part-time, sessional and volunteer chaplains have provided proactive support to all faiths except Judaism and Rastafarianism. A recently appointed Rabbi will join the team in 2026 but a Rastafarian chaplain has not been located. There are full-time Muslim, Roman Catholic (RC) and Church of England (CE) chaplains. The RC chaplain is not ordained but conducts weekly services without mass. The long-serving managing chaplain left in November. The post has been advertised and has been temporarily filled by an existing chaplain.

Regular religious services and study groups are well publicised on wings and are generally appreciated by those who attend. A recent increase in the number of younger prisoners has led to occasional disruption during worship. Sunday friends periodically attend RC and CE services and chaplains coordinate visits by official prison visitors for prisoners who ask for them. Chaplains provide comfort and aid to those facing bereavement, arranging video links when possible.

Invited guests enjoyed a Christmas carol service with a prison choir and Salvation Army band. The prison engages well with the charity sing inside and four well attended and popular workshops were held during the year.

Chaplains work closely with prison management and staff but religious services are too frequently delayed by late arrival of prisoners. Poor programming of ACCT reviews can often cause delays and cancellation without notice. Chaplains are concerned that, in contravention of Prison Service Instructions, education is given priority over faith classes.

No serious attempt has been made to repair the fabric of one of the chapels, which is badly damaged by water ingress. This has been raised in previous reports, yet it remains potentially dangerous and not conducive to worship.

5.6 Incentives schemes

The proportion of prisoners on the basic level of the incentives scheme has decreased marginally over the year, but remains higher than most other LTHSE prisons. Over 50% of basic level prisoners were in the CSRU or in the healthcare in-patient unit.

Overall 50% of prisoners are on enhanced level. On the two support wings this is 64%, the higher percentage being attributable to the type of prisoner residing there.

Allowances are now made for prisoners on basic level with poor mental health or at risk of self-harm to prevent further deterioration of their condition. For example, televisions have seldom been removed from these prisoners.

Prisoner representatives now meet with governors in quarterly incentives scheme forums to promote fairness and transparency. Better communication means

prisoners can appeal against unfair use of the incentives scheme. Translation software for foreign nationals has aided prisoners with grievances, increasing the number of appeals and reducing complaints. Prisoners can now deposit incentives scheme appeal forms in DIRF boxes to protect confidentiality.

5.7 Complaints

The Governor receives a daily update on complaints processing. The approximate annual total of 4,900 is similar to recent years. Whilst the Board have observed that the management of complaints is improving, it is acknowledged that there is still need for greater clarity and better quality of responses and for rejections to be fully justified.

The head of business administration reviews 10% of complaints and responses monthly to assess quality. Unsatisfactory responses are returned to originators and good examples are redacted and used for staff training.

Property lost during transfer or within the prison, continued to constitute the highest number of complaints at 21%. This was followed by residence complaints at 18%. Complaints data lacks sub-theme detail to allow for a more informed analysis.

5.8 Property

Complaints and IMB applications show that handling of personal property is prisoners' greatest source of concern (see 5.7). Mismanagement including poor communication, long delays and total loss of property continues to be a source of distress, often affecting prisoners' mental health, dignity and wellbeing, sometimes leading to self-harm.

In following up property related applications the Board has identified:

- inadequate and overflowing storage facilities in reception
- poor volumetric control
- inconsistencies with regard to 'in possession' property
- staff shortages causing delays in the processing of property
- inexperienced or poorly trained wing staff failing to follow correct procedures
- lack of understanding and dismissive attitudes of some wing staff

Staff still rely on paper property cards and manual paperwork, which do not provide effective audit trails or help to track lost items. However, over the past year new procedures have been put in place to improve transfer of property into and within the prison. Initially the number of complaints and applications indicated little progress but towards the end of 2025 a decrease in property complaints became apparent.

The recently appointed reception governor uses more personal contact with prisoners to try to identify failures in the system and uses participation in property forums and the PC to address concerns more effectively. In an effort to speed up resolution of property problems prisoners are now encouraged to submit property enquiries rather than formal complaints.

The Prisoner Property Policy Framework 2022 (with minor updates in November 2025) was intended to address many long standing property concerns across the whole prison estate but from the Board's observations, it has made little impact.

6. Health and wellbeing

6.1 Healthcare general

Healthcare is provided by Practice Plus Group (PPG). Long Lartin was one of 16 prisons visited by the team who published the 2025 Chief Medical Officer's report: 'The health of people in prison, on probation and in the secure NHS Estate in England'. This report makes clear that the Prison Service is responsible for enabling health and healthcare, and for many factors which influence health, such as diet, exercise and provision of meaningful activity. Healthcare provision therefore relies upon proper staffing across the whole prison as well as within the healthcare department.

Healthcare is currently operating with vacancies for approximately 11 full-time equivalent staff. This shortfall is managed by appropriate use of overtime, bank and agency staff but on too many occasions there were insufficient staff to provide required healthcare representation at Rule 45 reviews for segregated prisoners.

The refurbished in-patient cells continue to be used predominantly for prisoners with challenging behaviour, many of whom are awaiting assessment for or transfer to a secure hospital facility. There are frequent occasions when the inpatient unit is not able to offer a full regime for each prisoner. There are no facilities for prisoners with disabilities and for much of the year the stair lift providing access to the healthcare unit has been out of action.

The number of hospital bed watches fell significantly compared with the previous year. It is notable that the proportion of older prisoners (over 50) was lower than the national average, at only 16%. The end-of-life suite was used on one occasion when the prison was praised for its compassionate approach by the family of the deceased prisoner. It is fortunate that the bed hoist was not required as this equipment was unserviceable and is still awaiting repair.

There were 38 healthcare applications to the IMB, a fall from 50 in the previous year. A quarter of these were raised by external sources, mainly family members concerned about relatives' welfare. A similar number were from prisoners dissatisfied with clinically legitimate changes to their prescribed medication.

The healthcare department received a total of 31 stage one and 14 stage two complaints. Most of these also concerned changes to prescribed medication.

There has been a concerted effort to reduce repeat prescriptions for medication that can be abused by prisoners. The number of repeat prescriptions has fallen from 1204 in 2024 to 940 in 2025, with significant reductions in frequently abused painkillers.

6.2 Physical healthcare

A wide range of clinical services were provided by healthcare staff. For those provided on prison wings the attendance rate was 95%. For services requiring the prisoner to attend the healthcare unit the attendance rate was approximately 80%. A significant proportion of non-attendance was due to the inability to safely and securely move prisoners to surgeries.

Shortages of staff for escorts to hospital visits meant that it was not always possible for a prisoner to attend their appointment. A total of 135 from 374 appointments were

cancelled (as at the end of October). Stated reasons included prisoner refusal, safety concerns and staff availability.

There was good access to GP appointments with a maximum waiting time of 10 days for new appointments. Problems obtaining security clearance for staff providing podiatry and physiotherapy services resulted in a number of these clinics being cancelled.

A new patient engagement lead was appointed at the start of the year. A full complement of prisoner health champions representing each wing were recruited and trained. The health champions provide regular weekly clinics, which include health promotion, blood pressure checks, and advice on how to stop vaping. A prisoner newsletter was produced and adapted in response to feedback.

Healthcare staff have seen a significant reduction in the number of written concerns submitted by prisoners, from 474 in 2024 to only 184 in 2025.

6.3 Mental health

Prisoners with mental illness and those with drug or alcohol dependency, many of whom have a dual diagnosis, are cared for by an integrated NHS inclusion team of mental health nurses and recovery workers.

A new mental health team leader was appointed in November to run a team of two full time and two part time nurses. The year end caseload was 109 primary and 18 secondary care patients. The team was supported by two psychiatrists and two clinical psychologists.

The Board has repeatedly reported that the in-patient unit is unsuitable for the care of acutely mentally ill prisoners. Some improvements to cells have made little difference and there is no better alternative location in the establishment. The shortage of beds in secure hospitals leaves prisoners, who urgently need treatment, languishing in conditions which cannot support adequate therapeutic care. In many cases this leads to further deterioration in their condition. The NHS target of 28 days from referral to admission is normally surpassed by several months and waiting times of between 80 and 100 days are not unusual.

Prison managers are generally supportive of the inclusion team. However, poor communication, inexperience and indifference of some wing officers can hinder treatment and recovery of prisoners in poor mental health. Mental health awareness is sadly deficient in officers' basic training and within the prison.

6.4 Social care

Social care is delivered by the safer custody and equalities team under a memorandum of understanding between the prison, Worcestershire County Council (WCC) and PPG. Referrals to WCC are agreed between healthcare and head of safety prior to submission and from the Board's observations, liaison with WCC is good.

If a safeguarding concern is raised by healthcare at weekly SIM meetings, necessary actions are discussed, which may include a social care referral. 41 applications for social care were received from prisoners during the year, of which 37 were referred to WCC. Care workers have regularly attended three prisoners during the year, while

two refused offers of assistance. If a prisoner requires low-level support this is provided by a prisoner as part of the 'buddy' scheme, which is a paid role.

An occupational therapist makes decisions on provision of specialist equipment. Mattress toppers, mattresses and special chairs were the most frequently provided items.

6.5 Time out of cell, regime

A stable regime gives prisoners purpose and aids positive mental health. In the Board's view, early in the year the prison regime improved in comparison with 2024 but as the year progressed the demands on limited staff resources caused regime inconsistency including regular workshop closures. Prisoners were left with an unpredictable regime and an excessive amount of time locked in their cells.

Gym sessions are popular with mainstream prisoners but there is considerably less interest from prisoners on support wings. There have been some commendable prisoner achievements. For example, one prisoner embarked on a 5,509 km Atlantic indoor rowing challenge from Southampton to New York, now recorded on the national indoor rowing website under 'Long Lartin'. Another prisoner undertook a 20 mile 'burpee broad jumps' challenge to raise funds for Prostate Cancer UK.

6.6 Drug and alcohol rehabilitation

Despite drone counter measures and significant finds, drugs have continued to flow into the prison for distribution by dealers, together with misappropriated controlled drugs to meet the needs of addicts. There has also been increased production of illicitly brewed and distilled alcohol.

New officers are arriving with little understanding of the scope of substance misuse in prisons or how to confront it. A new drug strategy guide was launched by the prison early in the year to help staff focus on the need to restrict supply, reduce demand and help to build recovery. Monthly multi-disciplinary meetings are chaired by the drug strategy manager who, from the Board's observation, is using all available means to try to improve officers' understanding of the threats and their willingness to counter them. This requires cooperation and strong leadership at all levels. Initially many wing custody managers, whose role is vital, were absent from meetings but attendance improved later in the year. Persistence and flexibility of approach by senior management are now gradually improving engagement and staff awareness but lack of initiative and poor supervision persists.

Use of adjudication outcomes as an incentive for addicts to seek help is being applied with some effect. Alcoholics anonymous, cocaine anonymous and narcotics anonymous group sessions have made progress and a recently appointed drug support nurse holds regular clinics. Six to eight prisoners attend alcoholics anonymous, eight to ten attend cocaine anonymous and 10-12 attend narcotics anonymous every week.

The incentivised substance free living (ISFL) wing (for prisoners who have expressed a wish to be free from addiction) aims to provide an environment for gradual recovery. Single and group sessions led by recovery workers and peers, drug clinics, acupuncture and the help and encouragement of staff all contribute to building a stable and purposeful atmosphere. During the year, 16 prisoners joined the wing and four have progressed to other establishments, 13 were moved out of

the wing. Regrettably, due to the ease with which drugs are traded around the prison, the ISFL is far from drug free.

7. Progression and resettlement

7.1 Education, library, soft skills

After an excellent start to the year, the education provision in 2025 has been significantly reduced by national budget cuts.

In April an Ofsted report commended the work of the Long Lartin education department describing the provision as being of a high standard.

Prisoners have achieved notable successes, including an open university masters degree in global development and an 'a-level Maths A*' grade. In October a Maths mentor received an award for his work from the Prison Reform Trust and 25 Koestler Arts prizes were awarded. Four men are currently studying on open university degree courses.

A valuable link was forged with Warwick University continued this year. During May and June a number of their academics visited the prison to teach 'key concepts of sociology and criminology' and in October the university presented Long Lartin prisoners' artwork at their exhibition 'timing out - reflections on prison life.'

In the Board's view the library staff continue to provide excellent support and the library is a valuable resource for prisoners. The Monday creative writing course is proving to be popular and thought-provoking.

In April, national efficiency savings resulted in cuts to the education budget, resulting in the cancellation of business studies and IT courses and a reduction in courses on catering and personal and social development. Further cuts were made in October when the MoJ changed the way prison education contracts were managed. The result was an estimated budget cut at Long Lartin of between 30 and 35%. The new prison education services contract has resulted in significantly reduced provision and staff redundancies. From December art classes have been reduced from full time to mornings only, music classes have been cancelled, English for speakers of other languages is no longer supported in classes (only by outreach), the personal and social development provision has been much reduced and distance learning courses are now supported on one rather than two days each week.

The education department can now offer only English, maths, art, barbering, cleaning, catering courses for kitchen workers, outreach and pre-entry English. Virtual learning is offered through online courses on Mondays.

Four teachers were made redundant and others had their hours reduced. Managers are filling in and doing what they can to provide the best possible service but it is a disheartening situation. It is proving particularly difficult to offer extra-curricular activities to prisoners due to the security challenges of bringing people into the prison. The cuts have had a significant impact on prisoners' wellbeing and many have lost the motivation to attend classes and there is little interest in the limited and uninspiring choice of courses. The reduction in art provision and cancellation of music has been particularly disheartening for prisoners.

7.2 Vocational training, work

The year started well with the majority of workshops open on a regular basis and many prisoners welcoming the routine of daily work. In August a policy was introduced to discourage prisoners' refusal to attend or apply for employment. This

improved attendance but not productivity. Its impact was limited by workshop closures due to staff shortages and redeployment of instructors. Opening of workshops remained unpredictable for the rest of the year and by November the number of instructors had reduced by 50%.

The textiles workshop, which was closed in 2025 because of a lack of qualified instructors, has re-opened and a barbering workshop with limited opening times has proved popular. A waste management/recycling workshop has partially opened but the logistics of moving waste from the prison to the workshop have yet to be finalised. The planned launderette has still to materialise. Whilst not necessarily offering rehabilitative value these workshops have reduced the amount of meaningless and monotonous work.

The Board understands that there is sufficient workshop capacity to meet prisoner demands but, even when workshops are fully active, there appears to be insufficient work available to keep them purposefully occupied. Regrettably prisoners who will not 'pull their weight' in production line workshops can have a negative effect on others.

Functional managers continue to seek out more interesting work and business contracts but with only limited success, partly due to constraints of the LTHSE. They hope to introduce more qualifications into workshops and the gym to compensate for cuts in education provision, but all new initiatives must depend on improved staff recruitment and retention.

7.3 Offender management, progression

The Offender Management Unit (OMU) has a full complement of POMs including two prison officer POMs (PPOMs), each managing 40-50 cases. PPOMs manage lower risk cases and, since October have held wing surgeries with mixed success. In the Board's opinion, the unit is well run and the backlog of OASys assessments and categorisation reviews has been significantly reduced. A periodic OMU information leaflet is issued to help prisoners understand the unit's role in their progression.

Key work has made some progress but the 2020 OMiC model objectives are yet to be achieved. Close liaison between POMs and key workers should aid prisoners' progression but is unlikely to be achieved until proper staffing levels are restored. Closer liaison between OMU and psychology department has developed in 2025. POMs are encouraged to attend Rule 45 reviews to help plan progression for segregated prisoners but, with some exceptions, their attendance has been inconsistent.

Following the LTHSE encompass initiative the prison is promoting building choices, a new unified skills-based programme to provide support to offenders and aid progression. A shortage of trained facilitators delayed commencement until September. The first moderate strand of this programme completed in December.

Local assessment panels (LAPs), re-categorisation and OASys reviews observed by the Board have been thorough and well conducted but there is a fear among some category A prisoners that their chance of achieving re-categorisation will fail, either within the prison or beyond. This increases their sense of hopelessness and is counterproductive. Imprisonment for public protection (IPP) panels are now held by a

multi-disciplinary team with the prisoner present and have been well received. At the end of the year the prison held nine IPP prisoners compared with 17 in 2024.

Demand for and implementation of restorative justice in Long Lartin is rare.

46% of prisoners are registered with neurodivergence of some kind. The neurodiversity manager is slowly developing a more positive culture but inadequate content in officers' basic training and insufficient training on-site leaves many staff ill equipped for daily management of neurodiverse prisoners.

From an approximate total of 70 foreign national prisoners, four were deported and one repatriated during the year.

The OMU office is an ageing portable unit, very poorly insulated in both summer and winter and, in spite of some remedial work, is easily accessible to vermin. Towards the end of the year the presence of rats in the roof area was confirmed.

The pre-PIPE has had another successful year. In the Board's view the leaders of this unit are thoughtful and innovative and the whole team is committed to the welfare and progression of the prisoners. Officers are carefully selected and work closely and effectively with clinical staff to provide a stable and calming environment. There is regular organised activity including board games, a reading group, art therapy, an exceptional garden, coffee mornings, including one for the Macmillan charity and this year a popular pastry course. The first six months of the year saw a good number of referrals to the unit, including prisoners who had become 'stuck' in the system, but numbers have reduced recently due to renovation work on cells. Six residents were deselected following a single disruptive event early in the year. Deselections are not always final and second chances are encouraged. Three residents have successfully completed the programme and achieved progressive onward moves.

7.4 Family contact

Visitors are received with courtesy on arrival and the process of entering the prison is efficient. The visits hall is well organised and the atmosphere, with very few exceptions has been settled and good humoured. The children's play area has been improved and hot food is now available. The Prison Advice and Care Trust (PACT) staff, who play an important role in hosting visitors have suffered from staff shortages during the year.

The number of secure video calls (known as purple visits) for foreign nationals has doubled as wider installation of in-cell telephones has significantly improved communication with families. Complaints and IMB applications have largely concerned delays in obtaining approval for visits and telephone contacts.

8. The work of the IMB

Board statistics

Recommended complement of Board members	15
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	12
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	13
Total number of visits to the establishment	561
Total number of segregation reviews attended	623

Applications to the IMB

Code	Subject	Previous reporting year	Current reporting year
A	Accommodation, including laundry, clothing, ablutions	28	37
B	Discipline, including adjudications, incentives scheme, sanctions	40	36
C	Equality	4	6
D	Purposeful activity, including education, work, training, time out of cell	27	21
E1	Letters, visits, telephones, public protection, restrictions	34	21
E2	Finance, including pay, private monies, spends	11	15
F	Food and kitchens	8	8
G	Health, including physical, mental, social care	50	40
H1	Property within the establishment	41	44
H2	Property during transfer or in another facility	23	16
H3	Canteen, facility list, catalogues	4	14
I	Sentence management, including HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-categorisation	22	18
J1	Staff/prisoner concerns, relating to bullying	37	21
J2	Staff/prisoner concerns, other	44	35
K	Transfers	1	4
L	Miscellaneous	27	30
	Total number of applications	403	366

Annex A

Service providers

- Canteen: DHL Group
- Education: Milton Keynes College
- Healthcare and pharmacy: Practice Plus Group (under contract to NHS England)
- Maintenance: Amey plc under contract to the Ministry of Justice
- Mental health: Inclusion - NHS Midlands Partnership Foundation Trust
- Substance misuse programme: Inclusion - NHS Midlands Partnership Foundation Trust
- Social care: Worcestershire County Council
- Visitor centre: Prison Advice and Care Trust (PACT)

Annex B

Statistics

Table one: incidents of self-harm (4.2)

Year	Incidents	% change
2022	414	11% increase
2023	524	27% increase
2024	664	27% increase
2025	514	23% decrease

Table two: violent incidents and the effects of changing regimes (4.3)

Year	Incidents Recorded	Remarks
2019	183	Full regime before Covid-19
2020	62	Covid-19 restricted association. Illicit trading and consequent debt minimised
2021	93	Covid-19 restrictions eased. Increased association
2022	114	Further Covid-19 restrictions relaxed
2023	151	Regimes remain limited due to staff shortages
2024	219	Drone deliveries have increased access to drugs and other illicit items
2025	223	Fewer drone deliveries but importation of illicit items continued

Table three: use of force incidents (4.4)

Year	Total Incidents	Incidents CSRU
2022	291	62
2023	337	57
2024	516	93
2025	581	107

Table four: deployment of use of force (4.4)

Occurrences	2023	2024	2025
PAVA used	10	23	14
Baton draws/strikes	1	2	0
Assaults on staff	90	109	113
Injuries to staff	24	51	46
Injuries to prisoners	14	28	29

Table five: illicit items recovered (4.5)

Year	Total items Recovered	Drugs Finds	Phones and Accessories
2022	335	122	54
2023	480	131	161
2024	1421	275	711
2025*	1358	154	1038*

*due to more lock-down searches and resulting finds, plus all accessories are now included in the overall figure.

Table six: CSRU protected characteristics as at 31 December 2025 (5.2)

Prisoners:	27 (18 on R45, 5 on R46, 1 on R53/4, 3 on R55)
Open ACCT	5
Unlock level	L1:16 L2:1 L2 - BW:10
Enhanced status	Enhanced: 1 Standard: 10 Basic: 16
Age	Average: 35 Youngest: 22 Oldest: 73
Ethnicity	White: 13 Black: 7 Mixed:4 Asian:3
Religion	Muslim: 12 Church of England: 3 Roman Catholic: 6 Jewish: 2 Hindu: 1 None: 3
Time in segregation	Average (of 27 prisoners): 121 days Longest (3 prisoners): 601 days; 430 days; 266 days Shortest (3 prisoners): 3 days; 10 days; 20 days

Table seven: adjudications statistics (5.2)

Year	Adjudications held	Adjudications proven	Remarks
2022	1421	496	35% proven
2023	1402	598	43% proven
2024	2448	1616	66% proven
2025	2265	1623	72% proven

DPS entry system introduced in 2024

Table eight: DIRF statistics (5.4)

Year	DIRFs received	DIRFs not investigated	DIRFS investigated	DIRFS from Complaints	Total investigations
2024	264	150	114	56	170
2025	194	106	88	33	121



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