



Annual Report of the Independent Monitoring Board at HMP Stocken

**For reporting year
1 May 2025 to 30 April 2026**

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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 establishment¹

HMP Stocken is a category C training prison (which holds prisoners whose escape risk is considered low but who cannot be trusted in open conditions) for men, with an operational capacity (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) of 1,285. It is situated in a rural location close to the A1 in Rutland. Access to public transport is very limited, with the nearest trains and buses in Oakham (nine miles away).

Most prisoners serve medium- to long-term sentences (that is, four years or longer), but the prison also holds a number of prisoners serving life sentences and those serving imprisonment for public protection (IPP) sentences.

There are eight wings: four house between 75 and 132 prisoners, and four house some 200 each.

There is a separate block of cells forming the Segregation Unit. In most prisons, this is known as a “Care and Separation” Unit (C&S). In all that follows, the word “segregation” is to be taken as equivalent to C&S.

There are 16 workshops and a substantial education section. There is a large, well-equipped gym which has recently been extended, a library, a chapel and a multi-faith room, which are generally well used and attended.

Education is provided by People Plus (PP), and healthcare and mental health services by Practice Plus Group (PPG). Inclusion (drug rehabilitation) is part of the Midlands Partnership NHS Foundation Trust and are subcontracted through the overarching PPG contract. Library services are provided by People Plus. Voluntary services include Lincolnshire Action Trust, Samaritans, Prison Fellowship, Shannon Trust and Sycamore Trust.

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

3.1 Main findings

Safety

In the Board's view, HMP Stocken is generally a safe place for both prisoners and staff. The flow of illicit items into the prison, particularly drugs, however, continues to be a concern and may be linked to an increase in the number of acts of violence in the prison this reporting year. Drones have posed a particular challenge in the last 12 months. Intelligence-led efforts to disrupt the supply chain of illicit items continue.

Fair and humane treatment

The opening of newer Wings in the last few years has improved the overall state of the accommodation. However, this reporting year, problems with rats, an ineffective sewage system and a malfunctioning heating and hot water system (over the winter months) have presented challenges to the staff and have negatively impacted prisoners.

Health and wellbeing

Our observations suggest that prisoners' physical health is well cared for on the whole. At the beginning of the reporting period the Board was concerned about a poor response to complaints to Healthcare and a poor service by the Pharmacy. However, during the year, performance has improved in both of these areas.

The Board is still concerned about the number of prisoners with mental health problems. Although we recognise that this is a national issue, we still feel that it takes too long to transfer prisoners to secure mental health facilities and are concerned about the length of time they spend segregated in the Care and Separation Unit for these transfers. This is stressful for prison staff caring for them and not good for the mental health of the prisoners concerned. Despite the fact that there is roughly the same number of mentally ill prisoners during this reporting year, the number of referrals seems to have fallen substantially, which may reflect the acute shortage of available places.

Progression and resettlement

During the reporting year the prison's allocation for education was cut by 20%. The IMB will be monitoring the impact of these cuts closely. People Plus (PP) are now working on a delivery plan to mitigate the impact of cuts with an Education Manager who has been in place for over a year. The PP team has seen more consistent leadership than in previous years. Vocational Training Workshops continue to provide valuable training and opportunities for prisoners. The Prison Industries workshops have also increased the number of qualifications available within their workshop. Both have continued to increase links with employers, a highlight being a new Blauberg workshop which assembles bathroom fans.

We are concerned that the prison released 400 prisoners directly from Stocken in the reporting year despite the fact that it is not a resettlement prison and is not funded as such. The prison has increased its resettlement services to cater for this and provides good support for employment and housing on release. However, it is struggling without funding to provide the broader package of support that would allow

prisoners, particularly those who have served long sentences, to properly reintegrate back into the community.

3.2 Main areas for development

TO THE MINISTER

1. What steps is the government taking to ensure that prisoners who are severely mentally ill are treated appropriately in facilities designed for them, rather than in the Care and Separation Unit or on the Wings?
2. This prison suffers from staff shortages. This inevitably impacts a wide variety of desirable outcomes for prisoners such as keyworking and access to the library etc. What is the government intending to do to bring the prison's staff complement up to the necessary level?
3. HMP Stocken continues to act as a resettlement prison although it is not designated as such and has none of the regular funding available to such prisons. Given that c.400 prisoners were released directly into the community during the reporting year, what prevents the government from providing proper resourcing for this in the future?

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

1. We have noted the rising rat population. While we acknowledge that such infestations are hard to eliminate, we are concerned that if they spread to food serveries and preparation areas, the consequences for prisoners would have to be raised at a higher level.
2. Sewerage: the prison continues to employ private contractors to unblock drains and empty septic tanks on a daily basis, impacting prisoners on each wing as the associated stench is disgusting. When will HMP Stocken be fitted with a sewerage system appropriate to its large population?
3. The cancellation of transport for prisoner transfers, often at short notice, is having an impact on managing the prison population at Stocken and we believe that it has played a part in at least one serious incident. Is this due to staffing shortages at the Population Management Unit and, if so, is this being addressed?

3.3 Response to last report

Issue raised	Response given	Progress
Given that HMP Stocken is one of the larger public run prisons in England, when is 'enhanced' gate security (EGS) going to be improved with up-to-date equipment?	EGS is one of the priorities of both the Governor and Prison Group Director with funding and resources being made available earlier this year. However, the quote to complete the work far exceeded the funding agreed. The physical space inside the gate house is simply too small to fit all of the equipment and associated infrastructure. Therefore, either sizeable building works were required, or the installation of a modular Unit to accommodate everything required. This scope increased the costs to well above the financial threshold approved.	None, however an x-ray baggage scanner was provided to the prison in February 2024 to enhance HMP Stocken's prisoner property searching capabilities.
With the ageing prison population when are more 'disabled' cells going to be made available? Even on the new wing opened last year there are no 'disabled' cells, only two 'low mobility' cells which can't accommodate a hospital bed.	It is recognised that the rise in the number of older prisoners over the past 20 years has caused issues for some prisons, particularly around their often complex health and social care needs. The physical prison estate can present challenges for this cohort, and the new prison places we are building are accessible by design and will significantly increase the number of cells adapted to the needs of those with mobility issues and physical disabilities across the estate. At HMP Stocken there are a number of accessible cells available that are occupied by prisoners on the recommendation of Healthcare, based on the level of need. There are also a number of other reasonable adjustments (e.g. fitted hand rails) that have been made to standard cells to support prisoners with varying needs.	There has been no change in the number of disabled (4) and low mobility cells (2). They are allocated on the basis of clinical need.
Until 'sending' prisons are required to apply volumetric	HMPPS note the Board's concerns about the handling of prisoners' property. The findings in the IMB	The volume of property remains an issue, and this has been exacerbated in the reporting year by staff

controls, property in excess of these will continue to be mislaid or lost. When will the Prison Service enforce its own restrictions on transferring prisoners?	national thematic report on how property loss impacts on prisoners, as well as those received from Independent Prisoner Complaint Investigations following a thematic review of the property complaints they have received in the last five years, are being considered. Since receiving the reports, Governors and other senior leaders have been reminded of the most important property handling points. This includes the need to ensure compliance with volumetric control limits. Consultation is taking place with prisons on further areas raised in the reports. Locally, HMP Stocken has put measures in place to limit the amount of property that prisoners can have in possession, including not accepting perishable items such as consumables.	shortages which have periodically closed reception, delaying the processing of property into the prison. However, it is worth noting that the IMB has seen a reduction in property related applications this year suggesting that less property is being mislaid and lost in transfer.
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Evidence sections 4 – 7

4. Safety

The HMP Stocken IMB monitors safety in a variety of ways: through conversations with prisoners and staff; reported feedback from the Prisoner Council; meetings between the Governor and IMB Chair; and information gleaned from Applications to the IMB. We undertake random but regular observations of some relevant meetings e.g. the Safer Prisons meeting, Safety Intervention meeting, Use of Force meeting, SMARG (Segregation and Monitoring Review Group meeting) and the C&S (Care and Separation) meeting. Minutes of these meetings are readily accessible to the Board. Members also monitor C&S reviews (R45s) three times weekly and also see and hold conversations with men located in the C&S Unit. We observe, when possible, reviews of prisoners placed on ACCTs (Assessment, Care in Custody and Teamwork), designed to support individuals at risk of self-harm. The Daily Briefing Sheet, available to Board members, also provides information on activities and events with implications for safety.

4.1 Reception and induction

The reception department continues to generally work well but, as with the rest of the establishment, has been under pressure due to the large number of men and property passing through the department. On arrival, prisoners have two private interviews, one in reception and one on the induction wing, and healthcare staff carry out a health screening to identify any immediate issues.

Induction mentors are employed in both reception and on F Wing. The feedback from prisoners that the Board has received shows they are appreciated by the new prisoners arriving in Stocken.

Following the reception process, prisoners are taken to F Wing for induction. Prisoners are asked to check the cell allocated to them and to sign a cell compact (to confirm that everything is clean and in working order). An induction officer does the first night assessment interview and will gather up-to-date next-of-kin information, and any security or health concerns. The assessment interview covers many areas, including any necessary support for disability requirements, language barriers, reading and writing abilities, cohort engagement, sexuality, debt, self-harm issues. All prisoners will have access to showers, phone calls and hot meals on arrival on the wing. All new arrivals are checked at least three times (randomly), throughout the night, by wing staff.

Prisoner induction takes place on F wing and is a two-week programme. This is a rolling process which begins on the day after arrival. All new arrivals remain on F Wing while they complete their 'passport', which outlines their induction process. Not all new prisoners are able to complete their passport whilst they are on F wing, usually due to operational capacity issues. Whenever anyone has to be moved before completing the induction process, the wing is notified and the prisoner will receive support to complete their passport whilst on their new wing.

4.2 Suicide and self-harm, deaths in custody

ACCTs

ACCT (Assessment Care in Custody and Teamwork, the process used to manage those at risk of suicide or self-harm) reviews are timetabled and noted in the Daily Briefing Sheet, available to the IMB. Board members review ACCT paperwork on every monitoring visit to wings and observe these reviews when practical, especially those concerning prisoners located in the C&S Unit. The guidance issued by the PPO (Prisons and Probation Ombudsman) in respect of prisoners on ACCTs on C&S (March 2026) has been noted by the IMB. Men on ACCTs are located in the C&S Unit at Stocken when this is deemed necessary to keep them safe. Justification for this decision is logged as a Defensible Decision and this log is maintained during the stay in the Unit.

	ACCTs Opened	ACCTS Re-opened
May	37	19
June	35	22
July	26	16
August	22	14
September	23	13
October	36	17
November	30	12
December	41	2
January	27	7
February	28	2
March	21	9
April	22	6

Self-harm

The self-harm data for the year show a general downward trend from our last reporting year, despite occasional peaks. The impact on figures of multiple self-harmers is clear.

	Total Number of Incidents of self-harm	Number of Individuals self-harming	Number of multiple self-harmers
2024/25	718	347	146
2025/26	607	298	113

Reasons given by prisoners for acts of self-harm include regime issues, mental health concerns, perceived unfair treatment by staff and transfer frustrations. The table below shows occasional spikes in the number of self-harm incidents over the year. This is often related to periods with a high number of incidences of prisoners

under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol (UTIs). This has led to increases in unpredictable behaviour and more serious self-harm acts. Cutting has remained the main method of self-harm followed by ligaturing. Prisoners have access at any time to Samaritan-trained Listeners, currently 7 in number with training and vetting to maintain that number. Men identified as being at very high risk of self-harm or suicide may be placed on Constant Supervision.

	Self-harm Incidents	Individuals involved	Multiple self-harmers
May 2025	64	36	14
June	84	40	19
July	68	34	12
August	33	18	7
September	74	24	11
October	65	36	9
November	51	26	8
December	46	13	9
January	23	18	5
February	27	14	4
March	41	20	9
April 2026	31	19	6

Deaths in custody

The Board reports with sadness three Deaths in Custody during this reporting year. One death appeared to be self-inflicted, one an overdose of drugs and one of natural causes in hospital. The monthly Safer Prisons meeting provides information on the progress of any inquests and current PPO investigations. The Board has taken note with considerable concern of a Regulation 28 Report to Prevent Future Deaths issued on 8.10.25 by the Coroner for Leicestershire and Rutland in respect of tampering with fire detection systems at HMP Stocken. The Board has also had sight of the HMPPS response dated 4.3.2026 detailing remedial actions.

4.3 Violence and violence reduction, self-isolation

There has been a 37% increase in the number of acts of violence logged by the prison in this reporting year compared to last.

	No. of Assaults on Staff	No. of Prisoner-on-Prisoner Assaults	No. of Fights	Total Acts of Violence
2024/5	71	68	49	188
2025/6	84	103	70	257

Data on violence is closely analysed by the prison. Violence has been exacerbated by an increase in gang-related activity in prison and men coming into the prison with existing gang-related conflicts. Many of these gangs are associated with the conveyance of illicit items into the prison, particularly drugs (see Para 4.5 for more on drugs and other illicit items in the prison). There is an intelligence focus on probing gang and drug hierarchies in the prison to establish the identity of key individuals. However, there are gaps in intelligence, with victims unable or unwilling to divulge the identity of perpetrators. The Board has been told of current work on improving the effectiveness of CSIPs (Challenge, Support and Intervention Plans, the process used to manage those who pose a heightened risk of violence) which tackle violent behaviour with appropriate action (e.g., mediation and wing moves). These are being undertaken at an early stage, and plans stay open until resolved.

	No. of Assaults on Staff	No. of Prisoner-on-Prisoner Assaults	No. of Fights
May 2025	6	9	5
June	5	11	5
July	9	7	5
August	5	12	2
September	6	4	12
October	9	17	11
November	14	8	6
December	7	9	6
January	6	6	6
February	4	3	4
March	8	9	5
April 2026	5	8	3

Debt and bullying also remain key drivers of violence and self-harm, often linked to the illicit economy and drug culture. The prison is currently refining an updated Debt Strategy due for distribution in June 2026, and introducing “Clear Minds”, a modular workbook-style programme covering ways of dealing with debt in the prison environment as well as in the wider community. A team of safety peer monitors and orderlies will be involved in presenting this programme as well as offering general support to men with concerns about safety.

Board members make every effort to observe Serious Incidents in the prison. Virtually always, these are handled professionally and efficiently. This year the Board has noted clusters of acts of disorder - cell fires and then latterly incidents at height, suggesting some “copy-cat” behaviour. It appears from the prisoners involved that these acts have been an attempt to be relocated to the C&S Unit, either as a route to safety or in hopes of a transfer out. The number of prisoners located in Stocken from other areas and the difficulties in securing a move to establishments closer to their home has been a cause of frustration for many prisoners, which sometimes leads to acts of indiscipline in the hope of “fast tracking” a transfer.

Prisoners who self-isolate are located on K Wing which is designated the neurodiversity wing. The number self-isolating during the year varies but is usually between 10 and 20 men. One of the benefits of placing them on the same wing is that they can associate and exercise together, without fear of conflict with other prisoners and the staff have appropriate awareness of neurodiversity, which can be a driver for the decision to self-isolate.

4.4 Use of force

There has been an 18% increase in the total number of incidents of use of force, and a 20% increase in unplanned use of force in this reporting period compared to the last.

	Planned*	Unplanned	Total
2024/5	103	381	484
2025/6	114	456	570

Each use of force incident is logged and discussed at the regular Use of Force meetings, with records identifying the circumstances requiring the action, with comments on the effectiveness and appropriateness of each action and any learning points indicated. At quarterly meetings, any statistical indications of possibly disproportionate UoF (e.g. against a minority ethnic group) seem to us to be thoroughly analysed and considered. There has been a significant increase in the use of force, particularly unplanned, in the reporting year, probably linked to the increase in violence noted in para 4.3. These records are available to the Board allowing us to track use of force month by month.

	Planned*	Unplanned	Total
May 2025	4	33	37
June	11	35	46
July	19	43	62
August	8	25	33
September	12	51	63
October	16	47	63
November	3	31	34
December	8	47	55
January	6	41	47
February	7	34	41
March	13	39	52
April 2026	7	30	37

**Planned use of force mainly includes the relocation of prisoners from a wing to the Care and Separation Unit when a prisoner refuses to co-operate.*

4.5 Preventing illicit items

The body scanners and an X-ray machine for screening property, which were introduced into Stocken in 2024, are still working well to reduce illicit items entering the prison through reception.

Targeted cell searches, based on intelligence, regularly take place, along with searches by an illicit brewed alcohol detection dog (IBAD). At the end of the reporting period, the prison had three trained dog handlers in post.

However, the drug culture within the prison continues to give cause for concern. The number of prisoners discovered UTI (Under the Influence) indicates the prevalence of substance abuse. In addition to the immediate threat to the health of the men concerned, the circulation of drugs has an escalating effect on incidences of debt, self-harm and violence. The prison is currently refining an updated Drug Strategy due for publication in June 2026. Attempts to disrupt the drug supply chains and distribution networks within the prison are ongoing, informed by intelligence and diligent search strategies. Drone activity, with the ability to deliver contraband items to quite precise areas of the prison, presents challenges which the prison is tackling by establishing alert procedures and identifying vulnerable areas in the prison.

5. Fair and humane treatment

5.1 Accommodation, clothing, food

Accommodation

Each of the eight wings has a primary purpose.

- F is the induction wing
- H is the behavioural intervention wing
- I wing is for drug intervention
- K wing is for those who are neurodivergent
- L is the opiate substitute treatment wing, where there is an integrated drug treatment system (IDTS)
- M wing is for recovery/incentivised substance-free living
- N (Newton) wing is for prisoners on the enhanced (top) level of the incentives scheme
- O (Oakham) wing is for long-term and IPP (Imprisonment for Public Protection) prisoners

Some Wings are showing their age and we have noted leaking ceilings and pipes, peeling paint, and damaged flooring and furniture during our monitoring visits throughout the year. The prison's provider of maintenance services (Geo Amey) makes efforts to maintain the fabric of the buildings and respond to problems as they arise but the size and complexity of the site make this an ongoing challenge.

The overall state of the accommodation has improved with the opening of the two newest wings Newton (2019) and Oakham (2024). However, during this winter, the prison has struggled with an intermittent lack of heating and/or hot water on many wings including the newer Oakham Wing. Problems with the boiler began at the end of October 2025. Despite the fitting of temporary boilers, heating and hot water continued to fail intermittently until February 2026. We were generally satisfied with the prison's actions to mitigate these outages.

The prison's ageing and inadequate sewage system has also continued to cause problems, with prisoners complaining about the smell of the frequent sewage trucks emptying tanks, often at mealtimes. The prison has undertaken a full sewage survey to support a long-term solution to these problems.

We continue to receive reports of rats present on the wings and have occasionally seen them ourselves during our visits. Efforts have been made to control food waste and use traps to contain the problem. We are pleased to note a focus on better waste management across the prison and the introduction of recycling bins onto the wings.

The prison still has just has four cells for disabled prisoners and two low-mobility cells (which cannot accommodate a hospital bed).

Clothing

Prison-issued clothing is washed in an on-site laundry, which also holds a stock of replacement clothing items. In addition, each wing has washing machines and tumble dryers for prisoners to launder their own clothes. These smaller domestic machines on the wings often struggle with the level of usage and historically there

have been issues with equipment breaking down and taking a long time to be fixed or replaced. The IMB always inspects the laundry facilities on a Wing visit and we have noted that the availability of working washers and dryers has improved during the reporting year.

Food

Food is provided by a central kitchen, which offers one hot and one cold meal each day. Breakfast packs are provided so that each prisoner can make his own breakfast. Meals are prepared by a staff of up to 30 prisoners supervised by prison staff. The menus are regularly reviewed, with input from the prisoners at a monthly prisoner forum. Special menus and arrangements are made for major religious festivals, such as Ramadan and Christmas.

Providing 3 meals a day with a food budget of just over £3 a day per prisoner has been challenging given the food price inflation over the last couple of years. Also, inevitably, equipment regularly breaks down. During an IMB visit in November 2025, 5 out of 6 boilers were not working, a situation described by staff as “business critical”. In the view of the IMB, the kitchen has done well during the reporting year to maintain the standard of food. It receives very few complaints in relation to the number of meals produced and, from the Board’s observations, complaints are well handled by the kitchen manager. The Board regularly inspects the complaints book and discusses the replies with the kitchen manager. A good proportion of the complaints received refer to special diets.

Each wing is also provided with sandwich makers, toasters and microwaves, so men can supplement their meals with items from the canteen (a facility where prisoners can buy snacks, toiletries, stationery and other essentials using their allocated funds). Separate equipment for the preparation of halal food is provided but not consistently and is often misused by men for non-halal food. We get occasional complaints about the equipment not working and that it can take some time for the prison to replace the items. As they are used by the whole wing, it may be the case that the men do not always look after them.

5.2 Care and Separation (C&S)

Men are placed in the Care & Separation Unit (C&S Unit) for one of three reasons: for good order and discipline or in their own interest (Rule 45), awaiting adjudication (Rule 53), or where they have had an award following an adjudication for cellular confinement under Rule 55. Where men are held under Rule 45, the reasons can include allegations of threats of violence, actual violence towards other prisoners or staff, bullying of other prisoners or suspicion of being involved in the illicit economy. Some prisoners who want a move out of Stocken have been involved in cell fires or incidents at height, hoping they will be transferred into the C&S Unit and then to another prison. While it is decided what the next move should be they may be held under Rule 45. Prisoners can be held under Rule 45 in their own interest where they are in debt, under threat for other reasons, or where a man has a severe mental health issue and it is deemed that the safest place is the C&S Unit.

There is a weekly C&S meeting chaired by the deputy governor to review all the prisoners in the Unit to decide on an exit plan for each man. This may include a return to a wing or a further period under Rule 45 when it is deemed appropriate.

This could be because security investigations are still outstanding, so an individual should remain in the C&S Unit, or because the prisoner has been placed on managed moves and will be transferred to another establishment. For those held under Rule 45, a review is held at least every 14 days at which a member of the IMB is usually present. A prisoner may not be held in the C&S Unit for more than 42 days without the authorisation of an extension from the Prison Group Director (PGD).

In previous reports we have commented on how men who have been re-categorised to category B (prisons which have higher security protocols) have been held for long periods in the C&S Unit before transfer. However, following a change in policy by the PGD this no longer usually happens. Prisoners are now usually transferred to one of the nearby Category B establishments within 7 days.

All prisoners in the C&S Unit are seen daily by the duty governor, a member of the chaplaincy team and Healthcare. They are seen three times a week by the GP. The Social prescriber visits those who request a visit or where a suggestion has been made that they might like to see them and can provide distraction material such as puzzles and painting by numbers. A member of the IMB sees every prisoner at least once a week.

Concern has been raised nationally that some prisoners are held in the C&S Unit for mental health reasons for long periods of time before they are returned to normal location or transferred to a secure mental health facility. Other relevant concerns have been expressed in section 6.3 below.

Adjudications, which are disciplinary hearings where it is alleged that a prisoner has broken prison rules, are held on a daily basis. The IMB observes adjudications on a regular basis and believes that they are conducted according to prison regulations and in a professional and humane way.

5.3 Staff and prisoner relationships, key workers

The Board's frequent observations of staff and prisoner interactions suggest a high level of professionalism and we are pleased to see that the diversity of the prison officers has continued to increase. However, after improvements in 2024/5, the prison has again experienced problems with recruitment and retention in this reporting year. The prison has implemented staff reprofiling and used overtime to plug some of the gaps; however, amongst other challenges, the effect of changes to the UK's Skilled Worker Visa Scheme (raising the earnings threshold for eligibility) will probably result in further staffing shortages.

Staff shortages, particularly at B3 level (entry level Prison Officer) have impacted staff and prisoner relationships and particularly key working which has had to be curtailed in favour of operational requirements. The number of key working sessions in 2025 averaged 740 a month, a drop of 54% from the levels in 2024. Data from 2026 suggests that this level may drop even further over the course of the year.

We consider the one-to-one support provided by key working to be important for both safety and rehabilitation in prison. Thus, we are concerned that the staff shortages are making the delivery of both of these aims more difficult at HMP Stocken.

5.4 Equality and diversity

The prison has a full-time Equality Advisor with responsibility for leading on the provision of advice on equality issues and ensuring compliance with legislation. She is assisted by a full-time Business Administrator.

There is a neuro-diversity support manager (NSM) and a Foreign National Offender Specialist.

The staff Diversity and Equality Action Team (DEAT) is made up of the senior management team (SMT) and function heads. It has an essential role in monitoring and discussing a broad range of data at bi-monthly meetings.

The prison monitors equality and diversity through the protected characteristics as listed in the Equality Act 2010. These include race, age, disability, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnerships and pregnancy and maternity. A named member of the Senior Management Team (SMT) is the lead for each characteristic and focuses on the characteristic throughout the year.

An example of what is reviewed and monitored for any disproportionality for each characteristic group is the Incentives Scheme data (see para 5.6 for more on information on the Incentives Scheme).

There is also a prisoner DEAT forum, comprising SMT or their representative and prisoner equality reps drawn from each Wing, which meets quarterly. In-depth data packs are provided which prisoner reps can make available to the wider prison population. The IMB commends the opportunity for prisoners to question managers on issues such as ethnic representation on different Wings and the opportunity to scrutinise the wide range of shared data. There has been an improvement in representative recruitment providing better coverage and support across the prison.

An analysis of the prison's population at the end of March 2026 showed that 67% were white and 33% from other ethnic groups. The majority of prisoners are aged between 25 and 49 years (14% between 25-29 years 36% between 30-39 years, 26% between 40-49 years).

The social care process, managed by the Safety function, arranges assessments and adjustments where required, including mobility issues. Disability forums are held to support prisoners.

Personal emergency evacuation plans (PEEPs) are in place to provide assistance for those who cannot get themselves to safety unaided in an emergency. They are kept up to date with each Wing allocated two specialist points of contact as support.

The Equality Advisor manages the Discrimination Incident Reporting Form (DIRF) process following the guidance. Initially investigations are carried out by non-operational managers, Band 5 and upwards, before scrutiny by the Equality Advisor. All investigations are quality-assured monthly through the Governor.

During 2025 108 DIRFs were received with the following outcomes:

- 74 were dismissed as these were not for the DIRF process.
- 34 DIRFs were investigated; of which
- 2 were upheld.

In addition, 118 general complaints were redirected to Equalities for comment.

Information has been put on prisoners' television regarding the process to aid prisoners' understanding and to enable speedier responses.

The IMB acknowledges the excellent work at HMP Stocken supporting veterans in custody and especially the outstanding work undertaken by the Equality Advisor leading to an award by the High Sheriff of Rutland. Work includes setting up a Prison Armed Forces and Veterans' Breakfast Club for staff and prisoners meeting monthly, and a bi-monthly group for staff.

A Reducing Parental Conflict course, predominantly for the Gypsy Roma and Traveller (GRT) community but also to the wider population, is being delivered.

Throughout the year various days have been held and displays exhibited. A Gospel Choir was a great success and enjoyed by staff and prisoners alike. Other successful events have included an Armed Forces Day, Black History Month and International Women's Day.

At the end of April 2026, there were 121 Foreign Nationals and six Irish nationals in HMP Stocken. This number of foreign nationals is just under 10% of Stocken's prison population. TV channels have been installed in Romanian, Polish, Spanish and Albanian, the most commonly spoken languages amongst those with limited English. There are a significant number of prisoners of other nationalities in the prison, but they are UK born and often speak English as their first language. Language changes are kept under review.

Books and DVDs in various languages, donated by a charity, are available in the Library. Foreign National prisoners are able to exchange social visits for three video visits provided they have not received any social visits in the last three months. A training package is available for staff involved in the discharge process of Foreign National prisoners to detention centres.

Any prisoner who has difficulties with communication due to a language barrier is able to use a language translating service. There are also staff who have volunteered to translate in various languages and other prisoners with language skills who wish to support their peers.

5.5 Faith and pastoral support

Different religions and faiths are recognised and respected, with provision for prisoners to practise their religion or faith fully and in safety. The diversity of religions represented in the prison population is shown below.

Religion	Count	% of the prison population
Atheist	4	0.3
Buddhist	17	1.4
Christian - Anglican (incl. CofE & CinW)	187	15
Christian - Orthodox	18	1.4
Christian - Other	213	17
Christian - Roman Catholic	248	19.8
Church of Jesus Christ L D S	15	1.2
Hindu	5	0.4
Jehovah's Witness	2	0.2
Jewish	6	0.5
Muslim	268	21.4
Muslim - Shia	2	0.2
No Faith or Belief	209	16.7
Other Faith or Belief	3	0.2
Pagan	14	1.1
Rastafari	24	1.2
Sikh	17	1.4
Total	1,252	100%

Prisoners are well supported by the five full-time members of the chaplaincy. The team is led by an Anglican priest and includes many faiths, with services held both in the chapel and the multi-faith room.

A member of the team visits everyone held in the C&S Unit on a daily basis. In addition, the chaplaincy team provides support at a particular time of need, such as after a bereavement or with a 'trigger' date imminent. Services are held for the men who have died in custody, which family members are invited to attend.

The chaplaincy team is enhanced by a group of volunteers from the community outside the prison, who regularly attend to assist with the organisation of the Sunday morning service. From the Board's observations, this is well attended by prisoners, who fully engage in the music and singing, which is always uplifting.

The IMB acknowledges the invaluable contribution the chaplaincy team makes to the overall care, support and rehabilitation of prisoners at HMP Stocken and to their social, moral, spiritual and cultural development.

All prisoners are asked to declare their religion or faith when they arrive at HMP Stocken.

5.6 Incentives schemes

The prison has a local incentives scheme, which is regularly reviewed in line with the Incentives Policy Framework. There are three levels: basic, standard and enhanced. A typical breakdown for the last year is 6% on basic, 35% on standard and the remaining 59%, on enhanced. This shows an increase of those on basic over last

year's figure of 4%. In the Board's view, this is probably due to the population pressure increasing the number of out-of-area prisoners, who may react in a negative way to try to get moved nearer home.

The scheme is intended to reward good behaviour, and staff are encouraged to issue warnings rather than rushing to use the adjudication system (a disciplinary hearing held when a prisoner is suspected of having broken prison rules). Despite this there has been a marked increase in adjudications over the reporting year with numbers often exceeding 300 a month and occasionally over 400. This increase has put pressure onto prison governors, who chair the adjudication process. The increase may be due to the increased prison population but also reflects the continued struggle to prevent illicit items entering the prison.

5.7 Complaints

The prison employs a dedicated complaints clerk so that all complaints are recorded and chased if they are approaching the timeframe in which they should be answered (which includes chasing other prisons if the complaint concerns them). The prison monitors all internal complaints that are due that day or the next, at the morning meeting.

The Board scrutinises a random sample of complaints to assess if they are being answered to a sufficient standard and regularly reviews complaints as background to answering our IMB Applications. We are satisfied that most are handled in a timely manner but our observations suggest that some are not handled sympathetically or in sufficient depth.

5.8 Property

As highlighted both in this and previous reports, property on transfer remains a persistent issue, particularly where volumetric controls have not been applied prior to arrival. This can lead to delays to search all property promptly when staffing levels in reception are insufficient. Due to staffing shortages, reception is regularly closed, which further contributes to delays in processing property, although staff aim to process items as quickly as possible once the department is operational.

Property arriving with prisoners is processed either on the same day or the following day; however, delays are more commonly associated with follow-on property and the volume of items being placed into storage. This creates further delays in issuing property back to prisoners. As a result, prisoners may not be able to take all their property to the wing immediately, and excess property must be stored in reception and processed at a later time.

In some cases, men arrive with no property at all, which can present immediate difficulties. Where this occurs, prisoners are provided with essential items from the charity box and additional provisions through the prison's clothing exchange store.

Despite the challenges outlined above, the Board has seen a reduction of about a third in the number of Applications from prisoners regarding property.

6. Health and wellbeing

6.1 Healthcare general

At the beginning of the reporting period the Board was concerned about the number of IMB applications being received that concerned the lack of response to complaints and the poor service being provided by the pharmacy. This was noticeable in the number of times that members of the Board were accosted by men waiting in the pharmacy queue. There were also several applications from diabetic men who had experienced long periods without their medication as a result of pharmacy failings.

During the course of the reporting year we received a number of investigations by the Prisons & Probations Ombudsman into deaths in custody (mostly in previous reporting years) many of which directed Health Care to upgrade their policies and protocols in view of several cases where practice could have been improved.

6.2 Physical healthcare

The issues reported above have been addressed by the Healthcare Manager and the Board is pleased to report that the situation had improved by the end of the reporting period.

Healthcare is now responding much more quickly to complaints and health concerns. They are also discussed at their daily meetings to ensure that they are addressed in a timely manner. Also, more face to face meetings with the men are taking place, including weekly health concerns clinics.

On a typical day the following clinics were taking place in healthcare:

- a. GP
- b. Nurse Triage
- c. Dentist
- d. Buvidal (for treating opioid addiction)
- e. Mental Health clinics x 2
- f. Psychology
- g. Psychiatry triage
- h. 13 Week Reviews

A Pharmacy Manager is now in post and recruiting has taken place, including replacing some of the bank staff. This and reviewing the pharmacy processes has resulted in a much improved performance by the pharmacy. Medications are now fully in place on the two wings where medication is also dispensed.

Although there are some vacancies, primary care staffing has continued to improve. Healthcare is interviewing for a second GP position.

The inclusion team (substance misuse) has grown in size during the reporting year and there have been two new starters near the end of the reporting year. The head of healthcare is looking for larger accommodation for them.

Two prisoners have been recruited as healthcare champions and one of their roles will be to try and improve the distribution of healthcare appointment slips and hence reduce the Did Not Attend (DNA) figures.

6.3 Mental health

The Mental Health Team is now fully staffed, although for much of the reporting year this was not the case. The part-time psychologist post (2.5 days a week) remained vacant for most of the year. A senior psychologist is now in place (albeit for only 1 day a week) and has been able to support and mentor the assistant psychologist who is now running group interventions to address sleep and anxiety issues. The psychiatrist is still a locum, but he has had his contract extended.

The Board is still concerned about the length of time that some men with mental health problems are held in the C&S Unit, particularly when they are waiting for an assessment as to whether they are suitable for a secure unit. Although the C&S Unit may be the safest part of the prison for them to be held, it is an environment that is bound to worsen their condition.

Despite the fact that there is roughly the same number of mentally ill prisoners during this reporting year, the number of referrals seems to have fallen substantially, which may reflect the acute shortage of available places. One man in particular spent over 110 days in the C&S Unit while clearly seriously mentally ill in the view of IMB members and all C&S Unit staff. This highlights the lack of places in such institutions and the immense pressures this puts on prison staff who are not mental health professionals. In the end, he was re-categorised as a Category B prisoner and transferred to another jail where the same problems continue.

6.4 Social care

Social care has transferred to the Safety function, and referrals and equipment are monitored and provided in conjunction with the Healthcare Team (supported by the business hub with administration support). There are no prisoners with formal social care plans at present, although there are over 30 prisoners for whom recommended adaptations and reasonable adjustments have been made.

There are four cells suitable for disabled prisoners: two each on K and L Wings. The clinical appropriateness of all disabled cells is carefully reviewed, and they are allocated to the most appropriate person based on need.

There also two cells on O Wing that are suitable for those with 'low mobility', plus a cell on I Wing that is suitable for someone with dementia.

A Social Prescriber is also in place at Stocken to connect prisoners to non-medical services to improve their health and wellbeing. We have been impressed with the effects of this with significant numbers of prisoners reporting how helpful this service can be.

6.5 Time out of cell, regime

Generally, the prison does well in providing prisoners with time out of cells and opportunities to access the exercise yard. However, increased drone activity in the

reporting year has meant that this has sometimes been restricted for operational reasons. Prisoners have access to a large well-equipped gym which has recently been extended and is well used. Prisoners have been complimentary about the gym facilities on offer.

The prison has a constant focus on the number of men in full- and part-time employment. This includes reporting the figures on the number of men in work and absences at the morning meetings to reduce incidents of work refusal.

6.6 Drug and alcohol rehabilitation

The Inclusion Team is the substance misuse service in HMP Stocken. They are subcontracted through the overarching healthcare contract (which delivers the clinical elements of substance misuse services) between East Midlands NHS Trust and the East Midlands Prison Group. The team has grown in size during the reporting year, with two new members of the team joining near the end of the reporting year. The team comprises psychosocial intervention staff who run programmes for both drug and alcohol abuse. They work closely with the incentivised, substance-free living wing (ISFL) on M Wing and I Wing which supports drug interventions. Stocken holds weekly substance risk review meetings to discuss support for prisoners who struggle with substance misuse.

6.7 Soft skills

As part of the prison's work with external employers, some of the men approaching release have the opportunity to take part in mock interviews to improve their interview skills.

7. Progression and resettlement

7.1 Education, library

Education

People Plus (PP) provide education under the new PES (Prison Education Services) contract. Courses offered by PP in College comprise:

- Functional skills (English and Maths E1-L2)
- English as a second language (ESOL) reading and writing (E1-E3)
- Employability and digital skills (E3-L1)
- Business (L2)
- Peer mentoring L2 (includes qualifications in ADHD and Dyslexia awareness)
- Personal Social Development (family relationships, personal and interpersonal conflict, improving assertiveness and decision making)
- Art academy
- Access to Education and Training (AET), an entry level teaching qualification

PP also facilitates 2 forms of distance learning: Open University and Prison Education Training.

The contract with PP was renegotiated in 2025 and the provision cut by 20%. The IMB has been closely monitoring the impact of these cuts. There were only two redundancies (one voluntary) as a result. Education managers are now working to an 18-month delivery plan to use available resources more efficiently to mitigate the cuts. There have been increases in class sizes in both English and Maths (from an average of 10 per class to 14 per class) and staff vacancies (particularly in Maths) during the reporting period which have created additional barriers to prisoner participation. However, managers are working to improve the quality of provision and to allow for a greater number of qualifications offered. The PP Education Manager has now been in place for well over a year (the longest tenure for seven years) and the PP management team is fully staffed.

The Board is satisfied that leaders and managers have redesigned the curriculum to increase levels of progression and opportunities for prisoners to undertake English and Maths qualifications using outreach provision in addition to classroom provision. We note that attendance rates across education are consistently high.

Several new IT systems have been implemented during the reporting period, including a “Curious” platform (to record education enrolments) and 'Do it' profiler and screening system, (to help the men understand their support needs). Use of the Curious system has been hampered since the new contract was implemented because People Plus contractors can no longer access it directly but must go through the Prison Education Department, creating another layer of administration to navigate, and delays in prisoner enrolments in the College.

The introduction of the Digital Education Platform (DEP), which we noted in our last report, has had some teething problems. The new system should allow for consistency as prisoners move through their journey in prisons, allowing them to access their learning content from any prison location. It should also allow for greater

flexibility around the use of learning environments and the ways prisoners consume learning content. The use of Coracle laptops associated with the DEP has enhanced prisoners' digital skills, supporting OU learners, industries, workshops and vulnerable prisoners. However, although it is now embedded in education there are not enough laptops to go round and we have been told that problems with access to the DEP reduced the rate of success in exams in the Motor Vehicle workshop.

Library

We have heard complaints during the reporting year that access to the library has been difficult for some prisoners with sessions being cancelled due to staff shortages, particularly at weekends. Increasing shortages of Officers has meant that this facility is still being underutilised. After a period of uncertainty and temporary measures being in place, People Plus have now completely taken over the running of the library and staffing has settled down, with two full-time staff plus orderlies. More resources have been allocated for new stock. The library can accommodate up to 40 men, with several initiatives to encourage reading and helping to keep families connected, such as: Story book Dads, Raising Readers (where parent and child read the same book), and reading groups for over 60s, including illustrated novels to help the less able readers. In 2025 the library facilitated a 'Letters to our Sons' competition to encourage prisoners to write to their sons and submit them to a competition for the best letters. The library has a guide for parents and sons (if they want to reply), if they are struggling to plan a letter.

7.2 Vocational training, work

From the Board's observations, vocational training (VT), delivered by People Plus, remains well catered for, with courses leading to qualifications in barbering, barista training, bricklaying, catering, construction, motor mechanics, painting and decorating and plumbing.

In addition, in excess of 500 accredited qualifications have been delivered within HMP's Stocken's Industry workshops this year. Links between Industries and the Employment Hub continue to go from strength to strength and meetings with employers have been very much focussed on ensuring that purposeful activity in the prison can be designed around general and specific employer needs.

Positive developments which we have noted during the year include:

- The acquisition of an ESP machine in the plastic recycling unit (which processes polystyrene into bricks that can then be sold on for reuse), and a granulator (which granulates plastic from the back of the TVs that are disassembled at HMP Stocken).
- John Lewis and Partners are now providing TVs which are disassembled at HMP Stocken for recycling. Some are refurbished and PAT tested ready for resale.
- A food drier has been installed in the Recycling Workshop which is now disposing of up to 250kg of food per week. The Waste and Recycling Audit was very positive and rated HMP Stocken "the best out of 60 prisons".

- A new Blaubeurg Workshop has been introduced which assembles bathroom fans.
- Prisoners in the Gardens Department produced a cart for the first Rutland Flower Show last year, as well as some photo boards for family visits. They also refurbished the Santa sleigh for the Oakham Lions Charity and made bird boxes that were raffled off for LOROS Hospice.
- This year HMP Stocken successfully forged links with Leicestershire police, who now send unclaimed or confiscated bicycles to the prison for refurbishing.
- A new 'Make a Difference' workshop will be introduced shortly, which will produce doormats.

7.3 Offender management, progression

The Offender Management Unit (OMU) has had a challenging year dealing with some of the national changes in sentencing, including the TPRS (Temporary Presumptive Re-categorisation Scheme), which enables offenders to progress to a D Cat (open) prison more quickly, and the Early Release Scheme. This has meant that more prisoners are released directly from HMP Stocken, despite it not being a resettlement prison (see para 7.5). Calculating release dates remains a highly complex and time-consuming issue. Distress has been caused on several occasions when prisoners have been told a release date, which later turned out to be incorrect, causing distress to both prisoners and their families.

There has been a high number of prisoners arriving at HMP Stocken from other establishments without a completed OASys (Offender Assessment System, the tool used to assess the risks and needs of prisoners), requiring a substantial amount of information gathering and verification work to be carried out at Stocken. The number fluctuates throughout the year but as an example, in May 2026 the number of incomplete OASys was 120.

The current average caseload of a Prison Offender Manager (POM) is 75, whereas that of a Probation POM, who deals with higher risk prisoners, is 90. This is historically unusual, as Probation Offender Managers generally manage higher-risk prisoners and have therefore typically held lower caseloads than their prison-based counterparts. With more serious offenders arriving from Cat B prisons, the caseload of the Probation Offender Manager continues to increase. To manage the large caseload as efficiently as possible, some face to face meetings have had to be replaced by phone calls.

New arrivals at HMP Stocken are expected to meet their POM within 14 days of arrival and that has been achieved in most cases.

There are currently 8.3 probation POMS in the OMU (with one person on maternity leave) against a target of 9.5. Until there is full clarification of the impending changes to the OMiC (Offender Management in Custody) framework, and particularly the balance of probation work between prison and the community, the recruitment of probation POMS has had to be halted temporarily.

There have also been problems as a result of staffing shortages at the Population Management Unit (PMU). Prisoners due to be transferred out of HMP Stocken to

other prisons have had transportation cancelled, often at short notice and sometimes on multiple occasions. We know of one instance where the prisoner went at height in a serious incident, citing frustrations at a delayed transfer due to a transport cancellation as one of his issues.

We have received complaints from prisoners throughout the year about long waiting times for Building Choices (BC), the new accredited offending behaviour programme introduced into prisons across England and Wales in 2025. The prison has tried to increase access to the programme by recruiting more staff but has been frustrated in this by the long delays in staff vetting. Prisoners are prioritised on the waiting list by release or parole date, and this has led to some being told that they will not be eligible for BC for another 2 or 3 years which leads to anxiety and frustration.

7.4 Family contact

Social visits have taken place throughout the reporting year. Visits are on Monday to Thursday afternoons and on Saturday and Sunday mornings and afternoons.

The charity, Lincolnshire Action Trust, provides activities for the younger children in the visits' hall.

Social video calls are also offered, which can help maintain family contact, as many of the prisoners are a long way from home and HMP Stocken is in a rural location. However, some men whose families live a long way away say that social video calls are not always possible, due to not all of the prisoner's family having the knowledge or means to make use of this facility. All cells on the wings have in-cell phones, which allow prisoners to call family and friends at more convenient times. All calls are recorded and a sample monitored (after the event) either randomly or in accordance with Security Intelligence. There are currently no in-cell phones provided in the C&S Unit.

The prison also runs family days (which bring together prisoners and their families outside of their statutory entitlement to social visits, usually in more informal settings), which are held once a month on a Tuesday.

7.5 Resettlement planning

As we have noted in previous reports HMP Stocken is not designated a resettlement prison, yet each year more men continue to be released directly from the prison, and this has been exacerbated by the Early Release Schemes. 408 men were released from Stocken in the last reporting year, a 42% increase on the previous year. This is the highest number of releases from any Category C training prison in England and Wales, and almost 40% more than the prison with the second highest number of releases during the reporting year.

Currently 40% of the population at HMP Stocken are in their resettlement window (i.e. less than 24 months left of their sentence). Many of these will be coming to the end of a long sentence (30% of offenders at Stocken have a sentence of 10 years or over) and will need extensive support.

The prison has increased its resettlement services to try to cater for this increase in numbers but, in our view, it is not properly resourced to provide appropriate support. Much of the work so far has been focussed on employment post release (See

Employment Hub below). The prison recognises that it needs to offer a broader support package, particularly for those at the end of long sentences to support them to reintegrate with family and society. However, this will be a challenge within existing budgets. As Stocken is designated a training prison, it does not qualify for resettlement resources provided by regional/national contracts. Currently it has just one day a month of probation pre-release resource allocated – provided by a probation officer located in Nottingham.

The prison is now offering more services than in previous years to try to keep up with the rising numbers released directly from Stocken. As noted above, these are mainly focussed on employment.

A new 'Discharge Lounge' has been set up to allow the DWP Work Coach to meet with prisoners on the day of their release to complete their Universal Credit claim, allowing money to be in the prisoner's bank account as they leave the prison.

The Employment Hub continues to support men seeking employment on release. It has been fully staffed for the last 6 months of the 2025/26 year. The team consists of the Prison Employment Lead, an Identity and Banking Administrator, two Information Advice and Guidance Advisors, two Creating Future Opportunities Facilitators who can offer a range of in cell work / one to one work and referrals to activity hubs in the community, and a DWP Work Coach. Recent initiatives include a 'Six Steps to Success' course, providing information and support about how to successfully search for, apply to and start a job, and 50 Plus MOT sessions to give information to prisoners over 50 about pensions, employment and further support. A regular 'Feel Good Friday' event, encourages prisoners within 12 weeks of their release period to visit the hub and engage with all the services on offer.

The Employment Hub has built links with the following employers: Dragonheart Homes, Toyota and their Group 1 partnership, Skills Builder Partnership, Greene King, Amey, Wates, Mick George Group and the Repurpose Project. They have also arranged interviews for prisoners with Iceland, Second Chance Partnership, We are Footprint, Inside Out Autos and GXO.

During the reporting year, data shows that 97.5% of prisoners were housed on release from HMP Stocken. 17.1% of prisoners were in work at six weeks after release and 32.8% of prisoners were in work at six months after release.

8. The work of the IMB

Board statistics

Recommended complement of Board members	16
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	9
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	10
Total number of visits to the establishment	445

Applications to the IMB

Code	Subject	2024/5	2025/6
A	Accommodation, including laundry, clothing, ablutions	19	23
B	Discipline, including adjudications, incentives scheme, sanctions	20	23
C	Equality	8	3
D	Purposeful activity, including education, work, training, time out of cell	20	7
E1	Letters, visits, telephones, public protection, restrictions	25	30
E2	Finance, including pay, private monies, spends	7	12
F	Food and kitchens	4	6
G	Health, including physical, mental, social care	62	50
H1	Property within the establishment	34	21
H2	Property during transfer or in another facility	53	35
H3	Canteen, facility list, catalogues	1	1
I	Sentence management, including HDC (home detention curfew), ROTL (release on temporary licence), parole, release dates, re-categorisation	37	31
J	Staff/prisoner concerns, including bullying	19	25
K	Transfers	18	17
L	Miscellaneous	1	3
	Total number of applications (subjects)	328	287
	Total number of applications*	293	280
	<i>*An application may contain more than one subject</i>		

Annex A

Service providers

- Education is provided by People Plus.
- Healthcare and mental health services are provided by the Practice Plus Group.
- Inclusion is provided by the Midlands Partnership NHS Trust.
- Dental health is provided by Time for Teeth.
- Library services are provided by People Plus.
- Voluntary services include the Samaritans, Lincolnshire Action Trust, the Prison Fellowship, the Shannon Trust and the Sycamore Trust.
- Anita Keene Senior Counselling services.
- First Step.



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