

**Prisons &
Probation**

Ombudsman
Independent Investigations

Independent investigation into the death of Mr Richard Hamill a prisoner at HMP/YOI Lancaster Farms on 28 June 2019

A report by the Prisons and Probation Ombudsman

Our Vision

To carry out independent investigations to make custody and community supervision safer and fairer.

Our Values

We are:

Impartial: *we do not take sides*

Respectful: *we are considerate and courteous*

Inclusive: *we value diversity*

Dedicated: *we are determined and focused*

Fair: *we are honest and act with integrity*



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The Prisons and Probation Ombudsman aims to make a significant contribution to safer, fairer custody and community supervision. One of the most important ways in which we work towards that aim is by carrying out **independent** investigations into deaths, due to any cause, of prisoners, young people in detention, residents of approved premises and detainees in immigration centres.

My office carries out investigations to understand what happened and identify how the organisations whose actions we oversee can improve their work in the future.

Mr Richard Hamill died of a brain haemorrhage on 28 June 2019 while a prisoner at HMP/YOI Lancaster Farms. Another prisoner had punched him in his chest a few days before. Mr Hamill was 39 years old. I offer my condolences to Mr Hamill's family and friends.

Mr Joshua Kettle, the prisoner who punched Mr Hamill, was convicted of manslaughter and received a sentence of three and a half years. Both Mr Kettle and Mr Hamill were known to be using illicit drugs and to be in debt as a result. Mr Kettle told the court that he assaulted Mr Hamill because he feared Mr Hamill was going to assault him over an outstanding debt and believed that by hitting Mr Hamill first, he would be moved to another residential wing.

There was no intelligence to suggest that Mr Kettle and Mr Hamill did not get on or that either posed a risk to the other (or anyone else) prior to the assault and I am satisfied that staff could not have foreseen or prevented Mr Hamill's death.

However, I consider that this tragic incident illustrates very clearly the contribution that drugs and the associated drug debts make to violence and bullying in prisons. Lancaster Farms, like other prisons, must do all it can to reduce the supply and use of drugs and to support those who use them.

This version of my report, published on my website, has been amended to remove the names of staff and prisoners involved in my investigation.

Sue McAllister CB
Prisons and Probation Ombudsman

February 2022

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Summary

Events

1. In January 2016, Mr Richard Hamill was sentenced to four years and four months imprisonment for burglary. This was not his first time in prison. In July 2018, Mr Hamill was released on conditional licence. However, he committed further offences and was recalled to HMP Preston on 10 December 2018. He transferred to HMP/YOI Lancaster Farms on 29 April 2019.
2. Mr Hamill had a history of substance misuse. He told healthcare staff that he used amphetamines and cannabis in the community but did not consider himself dependant on drugs. He sometimes declined support from the substance misuse team in prison. No other physical health or mental health concerns were raised.
3. On 23 June 2019, another prisoner, Mr Joshua Kettle, punched Mr Hamill once in the chest in an apparently unprovoked attack. Moments later, Mr Hamill collapsed. He was flown to hospital and had surgery on his brain. His condition continued to deteriorate in hospital, and he died on 28 June.
4. Mr Kettle was convicted of manslaughter and was sentenced to three and a half years in prison.

Findings

5. Mr Hamill and Mr Kettle lived on the same wing but in separate cells. There was no intelligence that the two prisoners did not get on. We are satisfied that staff could not have foreseen or prevented the incident on 23 June 2019.
6. Both prisoners were known to be using illicit drugs and to be in debt as a result. There is evidence that both were being bullied because of their drug debts.
7. Mr Kettle said that he assaulted Mr Hamill pre-emptively because he believed Mr Hamill was going to assault him because of an outstanding debt he owed to other prisoners. There is no other evidence to confirm this, but it is a plausible explanation for the assault.
8. Debt resulting from the supply, distribution and use of drugs is known to be a major cause of violence, bullying and self-harm in prisons.
9. We are concerned that there is no evidence that Lancaster Farms had any specific policy or protocols in place to address the needs of or provide support to those prisoners who found themselves in debt.
10. Although both Mr Hamill and Mr Kettle had been allocated keyworkers, Mr Kettle received only one keyworker session and, Mr Hamill had no contact with his keyworker while they were at Lancaster Farms. This may have been a missed opportunity to identify their concerns and put support in place.

11. The clinical review concluded that the care Mr Hamill received at Lancaster Farms was of a good standard and equivalent to that which he could have expected to receive in the community.

Recommendations

- The Governor should ensure that:
 - the prison has a coordinated approach to identifying indicators and risks of bullying and violent behaviour, including the impact of drug-related debt;
 - all allegations of violence, bullying, or intimidation are taken seriously and investigated appropriately;
 - suspected perpetrators are monitored and challenged through effective interventions and potential victims are supported as part of a robust violence reduction strategy, which recognises debt as a potential driver of violence; and
 - concerns about the potential vulnerability of prisoners are properly recorded and considered.
- The Governor should ensure that, as the prison returns to a full regime following the pandemic, the key worker scheme is properly embedded and that key workers are allocated sufficient time for an average of 45 minutes per prisoner per week for delivery of the key worker role.

The Investigation Process

12. The investigator issued notices to staff and prisoners at HMP Lancaster Farms informing them of the investigation and asking anyone with relevant information to contact him. No one responded.
13. The investigator obtained copies of relevant extracts from Mr Hamill's prison and medical records.
14. NHS England commissioned a clinical reviewer to review Mr Hamill's clinical care at the prison.
15. We suspended our investigation in July 2019 pending the outcome of criminal proceedings against Mr Kettle. Lancashire Constabulary provided the investigator with their witness statements from staff and prisoners to assist with his investigation.
16. We informed HM Coroner for Lancashire and Blackburn with Darwen of the investigation. The coroner gave us the results of the post-mortem examination. Following the conclusion of the criminal trial the coroner decided not to hold an inquest into Mr Hamill's death. We have sent the coroner a copy of this report.
17. In August 2019, the solicitor acting for Mr Hamill's family asked for a copy of our report.
18. Mr Hamill's family received a copy of the initial report. The family have raised no issues or made comments on the content of the report.
19. The initial report was shared with HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS). HMPPS did not find any factual inaccuracies.

Background Information

HMP Lancaster Farms

20. HMP Lancaster Farms is a medium security resettlement prison serving the North West of England. It has accommodation for 560 adult male prisoners. Spectrum Community Health CIC provides primary care and substance misuse services, and Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust provides mental health services.

HM Inspectorate of Prisons

21. The most recent inspection of HMP Lancaster Farms was in November 2018. Inspectors reported that the prison continued to be a reasonably safe place. Levels of violence broadly reflected those in similar prisons, but most incidents were less serious. There was some evidence of prisoners intimidating other prisoners and there were several individuals who sought sanctuary either through self-isolation or in segregation. There was considerable evidence of a drug problem within the prison, notwithstanding a series of initiatives to combat the problem. Many prisoners thought it was easy to get hold of illicit substances and testing suggested a high but reducing positive rate.

Independent Monitoring Board

22. Each prison has an Independent Monitoring Board (IMB) of unpaid volunteers from the local community who help to ensure that prisoners are treated fairly and decently. In its latest annual report, for the year to 31 January 2020, the IMB reported that safety continued to be a high priority for the staff at Lancaster Farms. However, the data suggested that the frequency of violent incidents had increased over the year, with reported prisoner on prisoner fights and assaults up by 50%, and assaults on staff up by 7.7%.

Previous deaths at HMP Lancaster Farms

23. Mr Hamill was the third prisoner to die at Lancaster Farms since June 2017, and the first homicide at the prison. Of the previous deaths, one was self-inflicted and in the other the cause of death was unascertained.
24. There are no similarities between our findings in the investigation into Mr Hamill's death and our investigation findings for the previous deaths.

Key worker scheme

25. The key worker scheme is a key part of HMPPS's response to self-inflicted deaths, self-harm, and violence in prisons. It is intended to improve safety by engaging with people, building better relationships between staff and prisoners, and helping people settle into life in prison. Under the scheme all prisoners in the male closed estate must be allocated a key worker who is responsible for engaging, motivating and supporting them through the custodial period, and who is expected to spend an average of 45 minutes per prisoner per week on the key worker role, including individual time with each prisoner.

Mr Joshua Kettle

26. In December 2018, Mr Kettle was released from HMP Nottingham on conditional licence but was recalled to prison for breaching his licence conditions. He transferred to Lancaster Farms on 23 April 2019. He was 28 years old at the time of Mr Hamill's death.
27. Mr Kettle was assessed as unsuitable to share a cell due to his racist views and 'low level' violence.
28. During his time in prison, Mr Kettle had been found under the influence of illicit drugs on several occasions. He had requested transfers to other prisons due to debts he owed to other prisoners because of his use of psychoactive substances (PS) and borrowing items from other prisoners. Mr Kettle told staff that he owed around £1,400 but declined the help of the prison safety team or drug and alcohol services. On 8 June, Mr Kettle was moved from B Wing to D Wing in the hope that he would have a fresh start.

Key Events

29. On 12 July 2018, Mr Richard Hamill was released on conditional licence from HMP Haverigg after serving a four-and-a-half-year sentence for burglary. However, he committed further offences in the community and was recalled and remanded to HMP Preston on 10 December 2018.

HMP Preston

30. Mr Hamill had a history of substance misuse in prison dating back to 2011. During his initial health screen at Preston, he said that that he had been using illicit amphetamines twice a week in the community, but he declined a referral to the substance misuse team and signed a disclaimer to that effect.
31. Mr Hamill was found under the influence of psychoactive substances (PS) on several occasions during his time at Preston and sometimes needed medical intervention. He was assessed and supported by the prison's substance misuse team. On 8 March 2019, an officer recorded that Mr Hamill had a black eye and a swelling to his head. When he asked Mr Hamill about it, Mr Hamill said he had been assaulted due to a 'Spice' debt but that it was 'done with' and that he felt safe on the wing and did not want to move.
32. On 5 April 2019, Mr Hamill received a further four-and-a-half-year sentence for burglary.
33. The same day, Mr Hamill told prison staff that he was in debt to other prisoners and had a 'price on his head' of £5,000, and he completed an application to be placed on the vulnerable prisoner (VP) unit for his own protection.
34. On 8 April, Mr Hamill had a substance misuse care plan review. He told a substance misuse support worker that he wanted to be removed from the PS group waiting list. She asked him why he had not attended the PS Group on 26 February. He told her that he was not well and had "beef" with another prisoner. Mr Hamill said that that he had not used PS for three weeks and that he had asked to be transferred to Lancaster Farms.
35. On 9 April when staff informed Mr Hamill that a space was available on the VP unit, Mr Hamill said that he no longer needed it. He was found to be under the influence of PS on 12, 17 and 20 April. On 26 April, an officer completed a keyworker session with Mr Hamill. They discussed his PS use and he said, 'It passes the time' but that he understood the issues that continued use could cause.

HMP Lancaster Farms

36. On 29 April, Mr Hamill transferred to Lancaster Farms. Mr Kettle had arrived at the prison a few days earlier.
37. When he arrived at the prison, Mr Hamill had his reception health screen. No concerns were recorded. On 30 April, Mr Hamill referred himself to Spectrum Recovery Services (SRS), the prison's drug service. He was assessed by a substance misuse worker on 8 May. Mr Hamill told her that he did not want to use drugs in future.

38. On 22 May, Mr Hamill told staff that he wanted to self-isolate for his own protection due to an outside debt that had followed him into prison. This meant that he would only leave his cell (for exercise and showers) for about 30 minutes a day at a different time from the other prisoners on the wing. Staff spoke to Mr Hamill about his decision to self-isolate, but he provided no names of anyone he was fearful of, and there is nothing to indicate that any other action was taken.
39. On 23 May, a worker from SRS spoke with Mr Hamill. She recorded that he was currently self-isolating on the wing, so she was unable to see him for any length of time. She recorded that Mr Hamill had been using PS but had recently stopped and that this was occasional use. His self-isolation was due to debt, but he hoped to be off isolation soon. He would be able to return to normal work and attend groups.
40. On 25 May, prison staff spoke with Mr Hamill again about his decision to self-isolate. He told staff that the debt was about £100, which was owed to various prisoners around the prison. He would not provide the names of the prisoners he owed money to. He said that he wanted to stay on D Wing and intended to pay off the debt by a combination of money being sent into him and three weeks of purchases from the prison shop (known as 'canteen'). Mr Hamill also said that he was keen to work with drug services to stay drug free.
41. On 8 June, Mr Kettle was moved from B Wing to D Wing (Mr Hamill's wing) in the hope that he could make a fresh start.
42. After Mr Hamill's death, an officer, who worked on D Wing, told the police that sometime in early June, Mr Kettle had been late leaving the showers and as she walked him back to his cell, he had asked her what he would have to do to get moved off the wing or moved to another prison (for example, would he have to take a prison officer's keys). She said Mr Kettle had not said why he wanted to be moved and, as it had seemed like a minor incident at the time, she could not remember if she had submitted an incident report or not.
43. An officer provided a statement to the police saying that there had been an incident a couple of weeks before the assault when Mr Kettle had broken down in tears and said he wanted to get out of Lancaster Farms and something on the lines of "for people to listen he needed to do something drastic like take an officer's keys". He said another officer had spoken further to Mr Kettle about this incident. The officer recorded Mr Kettle's comments on his individual record (NOMIS) on 17 June.

Events of 23 June 2019

44. Mr Hamill lived in a shared cell on D Wing and Mr Kettle lived in a single cell also on D Wing. Staff had raised no concerns about either of them, or that they had any issues with each other.
45. CCTV footage shows at 4.30pm, Mr Hamill was sitting on the edge of the pool table in the association area. Mr Kettle walked from behind him and approached Mr Hamill. Mr Kettle punched Mr Hamill to the left side of his upper chest. Mr Kettle then turned and walked away. Mr Hamill gestured to Mr Kettle as he

himself walked backwards. Mr Hamill can be seen holding his head before collapsing to the floor in front of two officers who were walking toward him.

46. Officer A was on duty on D Wing. In her police statement, she said that at around 4.30pm, staff had just called for all prisoners to return to their cells at the end of an association period. She said that she saw Mr Kettle approach Mr Hamill and punch him in the chest but was too far away to hear if anything was said between them. When Mr Kettle punched Mr Hamill, staff shouted to Mr Kettle, but he walked away toward his cell. She said that everything happened quickly, and that Mr Hamill collapsed to the floor 'a few seconds' after being punched.
47. Officer A said that it did not appear that Mr Hamill struck his head as he fell, and that he remained conscious and breathing, but was not communicating. Initially, staff thought that Mr Hamill had collapsed because of PS use. She said that she and another officer attempted to lift Mr Hamill into a seated position, but he was too heavy. At this point Mr Hamill's breathing changed. They placed Mr Hamill in the recovery position and radioed a code blue medical emergency (indicating a prisoner is unconscious or is having breathing difficulties). An ambulance was called immediately. Mr Hamill remained conscious but unresponsive.
48. A Custodial Manager (CM) was on duty as D Wing manager. In her police statement, she said that on hearing the code blue she immediately made her way downstairs. When she saw Mr Hamill lying on the floor, she initially assumed it was related to PS use and was then told that Mr Kettle had assaulted him. She had turned on her body-worn video camera (BWVC) as she approached Mr Hamill.
49. Healthcare staff arrived and assessed Mr Hamill. At 4.40pm, they administered a dose of naloxone (a drug used to counteract the effects of opioid overdose). Mr Hamill did not respond to the naloxone. Healthcare staff continued to monitor him while they waited for the paramedics to arrive. Healthcare staff also placed a defibrillator on Mr Hamill's chest in case it was required. Mr Hamill's breathing was assisted with the help of an Ambu-bag and the nurses administered two further doses of naloxone but there was no change in Mr Hamill's condition.
50. BWVC footage shows the ambulance paramedics arrived at 5.02pm. They continued to assess Mr Hamill. More paramedics arrived, along with an air ambulance crew. Paramedics administered two further doses of naloxone and took over management of Mr Hamill's airway. Once stable, Mr Hamill was airlifted to Royal Preston Hospital for further treatment.
51. Mr Hamill underwent surgery to relieve pressure on his brain, but he remained in a critical condition. Assessments were made over the next few days to determine his brain function, but Mr Hamill died at 2.44am on 28 June.

Contact with Mr Hamill's family

52. On 23 June, a prison chaplain was appointed as family liaison officer. He went to the hospital and spoke to Mr Hamill's family. A police family liaison officer had also been appointed and the chaplain liaised with them throughout. He continued to offer support to Mr Hamill's family.

53. The prison contributed to the cost of Mr Hamill's funeral in line with national guidance.

Support for prisoners and staff

54. After Mr Hamill was taken to hospital on 23 June, a senior manager debriefed the staff involved in the emergency response to ensure they had the opportunity to discuss any issues arising, and to offer support. The staff care team also offered support.
55. Following Mr Hamill's death, the prison posted notices informing other prisoners of the death, and to offer support. Staff reviewed all prisoners assessed as being at risk of suicide or self-harm in case Mr Hamill's death had adversely affected them.
56. Mr Kettle had already been transferred to HMP Preston and was informed of Mr Hamill's death and offered support.

Post-mortem report

57. The pathologist concluded that Mr Hamill died from a subarachnoid haemorrhage (bleeding on the surface of the brain) caused by a ruptured berry aneurysm in the middle cerebral artery (an aneurysm in the brain) following blunt chest trauma. (An aneurysm is a balloon-like swelling in a blood vessel caused by a weakness in the blood vessel's wall.)
58. The pathologist said that there was no evidence of any injury to Mr Hamill's chest as a result of the punch he received and that he therefore concluded that the blow had not been delivered with any great degree of force. Although an aneurysm can rupture at any time, the pathologist said that it was likely that the punch to Mr Hamill's chest exacerbated this by causing a sudden increase in blood pressure.
59. The pathologist also established that blood samples taken from Mr Hamill while in hospital on 24 June, indicated the presence of synthetic cannabinoids (PS), indicating that it was likely that he was under the influence of illicit substances at the time of the assault.

Additional information following Mr Hamill's death

Mr Kettle

60. Once Mr Hamill had been transferred to hospital, staff went to Mr Kettle's cell to escort him to the segregation unit and preserve any evidence that might be needed of the assault on Mr Hamill. The CCTV footage suggests that Mr Kettle was under the influence of an illicit substance when staff escorted him from his cell.
61. Mr Kettle told the police that he hit Mr Hamill as a "pre-emptive strike" as he believed Mr Hamill was going to assault him for debts that he owed to other prisoners. He said Mr Hamill had threatened him in the showers a couple of days earlier on behalf of these other prisoners. Mr Kettle said that he had feared for his own safety because of his debts and had requested a transfer. (He had

been told that he could not be moved until after a forthcoming family court hearing.) He said that he thought that by hitting Mr Hamill first, it would pre-empt an assault on himself and ensure that he was moved off the wing. Mr Kettle said that he had not intended to cause Mr Hamill any severe harm.

62. On 18 December 2020, Mr Kettle pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to three and a half years in prison.

Mr Hamill's cellmate

63. Another prisoner shared a cell with Mr Hamill from about a week before his death. He told the police that he had offered to do so because he had known Mr Hamill since they were children and felt sorry for him. He thought he might be able to help him 'sort his head out' because he knew he had built up a lot of debt because of using PS. He said Mr Hamill had previously been self-isolating because he had been 'smacked' a few times by other prisoners to remind him of his debts, and that he had seen him get 'smacked' about four times since he had stopped self-isolating. He said he thought Mr Hamill owed about £100 to other prisoners on the wing. He usually called his mother to get money to pay his debts and then prisoners would usually hit him or try to get the debt paid on payday or canteen sheet day when he would find out how much money he had.
64. The prisoner said that on the day he was hit by Mr Kettle, Mr Hamill had been doing stupid things in exchange for free PS (such as sniffing washing powder or chilli powder). Just before he was hit, prisoners were out on association and Mr Hamill appeared to be under the influence of something. He was on edge and it was as though he was expecting something to happen because of his debts.

Findings

Mr Hamill's risks and safety

65. Mr Hamill had been at Lancaster Farms for two months before he was assaulted. Mr Kettle had been there about the same length of time and had moved onto Mr Hamill's houseblock about two weeks before the assault took place.
66. Although Mr Kettle was assessed as being a high risk to share a cell due to his racist views and 'low level' violence, there was nothing to suggest that he and Mr Hamill did not get on or that he posed a specific risk to Mr Hamill. Although they were in the same houseblock, staff had not previously noticed them associating with each other.
67. Both Mr Hamill and Mr Kettle had a history of illicit drug use, including PS use, in prison. Both had been offered support from the substance misuse services at previous prisons and at Lancaster Farms, although they did not always engage. Prison staff also provided advice and guidance, reminding both prisoners of the potential dangers of PS use, and responding appropriately when they were found under the influence of PS.
68. Both prisoners were also known to be in debt because of their drug use. There is evidence that both were fearful of being assaulted by other prisoners because of their drug debts. Mr Hamill's cellmate said Mr Hamill had been assaulted previously because of his debts and was also being encouraged to do dangerous and humiliating things as a means of 'paying off' his debts. Mr Kettle said that he hit Mr Hamill because he feared that Mr Hamill was going to assault him, and the suggestion is that prisoners Mr Kettle owed money to were pressuring Mr Hamill to assault Mr Kettle as a means of paying off part of his own debts.
69. Debt which results from the supply, distribution and use of drugs is known to be a major cause of violence, bullying and self-harm in prisons. Being in debt can simultaneously make prisoners vulnerable to being assaulted and dangerous to others if they are bullied into helping to enforce debt collection as a means of paying off their own debt. For this reason, tackling debt has been a strand of the HMPPS Safety Programme since 2017.
70. However, there is no evidence that at the time Lancaster Farms had any specific policy or protocols in place to address the needs of or provide support to those who found themselves in debt. We accept that neither man was keen to provide the names of those that they feared and that this does make it difficult for staff to take action against those who are using violence or other nefarious means to recover debts. However, regardless of the information they are able or willing to provide, those who find themselves fearing for their safety as a result of debt, must be seen as vulnerable and at risk and prisons must have a policy and system of support in place to address this.
71. The court accepted that Mr Kettle wanted to hurt Mr Hamill but had not intended to kill him. We are satisfied that prison staff could not have predicted that Mr Kettle would assault Mr Hamill on 23 June or that Mr Hamill would die as a result. However, we are concerned that drug debt and the associated bullying and violence were simply seen as a fact of life by prison staff and managers and that

there was insufficient recognition of the risks posed to the safety of prisoners and the stability of the prison. We consider that more could and should be done to identify and support those prisoners who find themselves vulnerable due to debt.

72. It is also important that staff recognise and act on any intelligence about bullying. We are concerned that there is no evidence that an officer submitted an intelligence report after Mr Kettle talked about grabbing an officer's keys to get a move out of Lancaster Farms. The officer said she considered it "a relatively minor flippant comment" at the time and that Mr Kettle had not said anything about being under threat. However, we consider that she should have recognised that the fact that Mr Kettle discussed such an extreme action even theoretically may have indicated that he was under significant stress.

73. We make the following recommendation:

The Governor should ensure that:

- **the prison has a coordinated approach to identifying indicators and risks of bullying and violent behaviour, including the impact of drug-related debt;**
- **all allegations of violence, bullying, or intimidation are taken seriously and investigated appropriately;**
- **suspected perpetrators are monitored and challenged through effective interventions and potential victims are supported as part of a robust violence reduction strategy, which recognises debt as a potential driver of violence; and**
- **concerns about the potential vulnerability of prisoners are properly recorded and considered.**

74. The Prison Service told us that debt is being treated as a priority area in prisons and that they are currently working with security and drugs leads in prisons in preparation for the completion of a 'self-assessment' tool, which will lead to all establishments having a local debt strategy in place, as prisons start to relax the restricted regimes due to the COVID- 19 pandemic.

Keyworker Scheme

75. We are concerned that although both Mr Hamill and Mr Kettle had been allocated keyworkers when they arrived at Lancaster Farms, Mr Kettle received only one key work session and Mr Hamill had no sessions.

76. Both men were struggling with PS use, debt, and bullying. Regular keywork sessions might have provided them with the opportunity to discuss their concerns and for staff to offer support and have a better understanding of their vulnerabilities.

77. We recognise that key working has been suspended during the COVID-19 pandemic, but we make the following recommendation:

- **The Governor should ensure, in line with Prison Rule 22, that a prisoner's next of kin is informed promptly if he becomes seriously ill.**

Clinical care

78. The clinical reviewer was satisfied that the care that Mr Hamill received at Lancaster Farms was of a good standard and equivalent to that which he could have expected in the community.
79. She found that Mr Hamill was provided with appropriate advice and guidance about his substance misuse and that from the Recovery Team and that healthcare and custodial staff reinforced to him the potential dangers of PS use.
80. She also found that the emergency response on 23 June was well-delivered, the emergency ambulance was summoned responsively and appropriately, and the ongoing monitoring of Mr Hamill was good. As there were reports that Mr Hamill had been under the influence of drugs when he was assaulted, it was appropriate for healthcare staff to administer naloxone.

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