

Corporate crime?

A dossier on the failure of privatisation in
the criminal justice system

May 2014

Printed by:

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‘The children and young people who were sent to secure training centres were sent there because they had acted unlawfully and to learn to obey the law, yet more of them were subject to unlawful actions during their detention. I need, I think, to say no more.’

Mr Justice Foskett in a High Court ruling that children in the four privately run secure training centres were unlawfully restrained over the course of 10 years. (The Children’s Rights Alliance for England v Secretary of State for Justice [2012] EWHC 8 (Admin))

G4S and Serco have been the focus of public attention as the tagging scandal and alleged multi-million pound fraud of the taxpayer has unfolded in recent months. These are companies who have track records of failure in delivering public services: the infamous fiasco of G4S not providing sufficient security for the Olympics led to 3,500 army personnel being drafted in (Telegraph, 2013); the inquest into the death of Jimmy Mubenga, who was restrained to death by three G4S guards on a deportation fight, ruled that he had been unlawfully killed (Monaghan, 2013); and Serco has been heavily criticised and had its contract curtailed for failing to meet national standards, falsifying data and a ‘bullying culture’ in its operation of out-of-hours GP contract in Cornwall (BBC, 2013a). Questions remain regarding how much blame can be laid at these specific companies or whether this is a systemic issue raising wider questions about the role of the private sector in delivering public services.

The privatisation of justice in England and Wales began 22 years ago. Wolds prison, run by G4S, was the first private prison, opening in 1992. Altcourse, run by G4S, was the first designed, constructed, managed and financed private prison in the UK, opening in 1997. Since then, the role of the private sector in the criminal justice system has steadily increased: there are now 18 privately run prisons and private companies hold a plethora of other contracts, including prison vans, courts and electronic tagging.

Privatisation of the criminal justice system shows no signs of abating. The current Secretary of State for Justice, Chris Grayling, is pushing through reforms to privatise 70 per cent of the probation service (Ministry of Justice, 2013). This is despite evidence that the probation service is one of the highest performing public sector services in the country: every probation trust was rated ‘good’ or ‘exceptional’ by the government’s own performance ratings (National Offender Management Service, 2013a) and the probation service was recently awarded the British Quality Foundation’s ‘Gold Medal for Excellence’. It was the first time a public sector organisation has won the award (Ministry of Justice, 2011).

Concerns and controversy have dogged the private sector since its role in the criminal justice system began. Most recently, G4S and Serco were found to have overcharged on its contracts for tagging, including claims for people who were dead

or in prison (Hansard, 2013). They have been forced to pay back nearly £200 million, and have come under investigation from the Serious Fraud Office. Neither company is currently under investigation by the police for its role in the tagging scandal, despite it being behaviour which the chairman of G4S has acknowledged was “ethically wrong” (BBC, 2013b).

Since opening in April 2012, G4S-run Oakwood prison has been bombarded with reports that it is unsafe, nothing works and prison inspectors found that ‘it’s easier to get drugs than soap’ (HM Inspectorate of Prisons, 2013). It, alongside with Serco-run Thameside, were recently named among the country’s three worst prisons, receiving the lowest performance rating possible, with the National Offender Management Service expressing ‘serious concern’ (National Offender Management Service, 2013b). The Prison and Probation Ombudsman identified ‘serious failings’ after a man was found collapsed and not breathing in his cell but staff were unable to access a defibrillator because it was locked away in a cupboard and there was no doctor on site (BBC, 2013c). In recent months there have been four rooftop protests and a riot. These were referred to by G4S and the government as not a riot, but ‘concerted indiscipline’ and not rooftop protests but ‘working at height’ (Hansard, 2014). It is a sign of the scale of the problems faced by Oakwood that both commissioner and commissioned now resort to semantics in order to defend the latest failure of outsourcing.

These companies are well-resourced at the procurement stage, preparing competitive bids which put low costs before quality of service. There is, however, no evidence that they are any better at running prisons than the state (National Audit Office, 2013).

Questions remain about the real cost of delivering services effectively; whether it presents value for money for the tax payer; and the effects of privatisation on the expansion of the prison system for the primary benefit of lining shareholders pockets. To make profit, the private sector needs business – there are questions to be asked about whether the aims of such companies are fundamentally at odds with the aims of reducing the prison population and reoffending.

This is why, for the first time, the Howard League for Penal Reform has audited the performance of key parts of the private sector in the criminal justice system. This begins a process to collate individual failings to show systemic issues in the privatisation of justice. Of course there are individual company failings but this is not just about individual companies, it is also about the inherent dangers of privatising the justice system. While G4S and Serco feature prominently, as one would expect from the dominant players in the market, other companies show an increasing interest in the UK justice system.

Indeed, in light of the scandals regarding both G4S and Serco, their contracts for electronic monitoring have been handed to Capita and they have been barred from bidding for first-tier contracts in the probation sell-off. Capita is an increasing presence in the justice market – it took over the court interpreters contract from Applied Language Solutions in 2012 and has since been fined thousands for poor performance (National Audit Office, 2012). Most recently, the contract that they have

entered into for GPS tagging has collapsed due to the withdrawal of Buddi, the hi-tech company that was to deliver the hardware at the centre of the scheme (Telegraph, 2014). It is too early to audit the performance of Capita in the justice sector, but the Howard League will audit and publish the performance of any current or new contracts handed to them.

The House of Commons Public Accounts Committee (2014) has criticised the government's ability to negotiate and manage outsourced contracts and has called for basic measures to promote transparency. This audit is limited by these inherent problems regarding the secrecy around private companies providing public services: information on contracts, finance and performance is not freely available as they do not have to abide by the same rules on freedom of information as the public sector. Justice is at its best when it is transparent and accessible to all.

The Howard League's concern about the privatisation of justice is based on principle and on practice. The state should take responsibility for the most severe punishment it has at its disposal - taking away the freedom of a citizen. It is morally reprehensible to profit from people's misery and a system to reform individuals and promote the public good is counter-intuitive to one set up to derive profit. In practical terms the prisons have failed to reduce the number of suicides and violence levels remain unacceptably high. The use of physical restraint in the child jails is a national scandal that is linked to the deaths of two young boys.

This is not a failing of the private sector; it is what the private sector is – their concern is to make profits for shareholders. But it is our public money, our communities and our families they are failing.

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BBC (2013a) 'Serco Cornwall out-of-hours GP contract to end early. Available at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-cornwall-25362545>

Hansard, House of Commons debate, 11 July 2013: column 573. Available at <http://www.theyworkforyou.com/debates/?id=2013-07-11a.573.0&s=%22G4S+tagging%22#g575.0>

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http://inquest.gn.apc.org/pdf/narratives/Mubenga_R43_Final_copy.pdf

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Overview: examples of failure

G4S

- An investigation into the death of a prisoner from terminal cancer at HMP Birmingham found that on a trip to hospital prison staff kept him waiting for 40 minutes in handcuffs on the street, in full view of the public, whilst they went to a Greggs bakery for their lunch. Further, they kept him restrained, either by double-cuffs or on a chain, whilst he was dying in hospital.
- Macmillan nurses were prevented, for contractual reasons, from coming into HMP Altcourse to provide help to a prisoner dying of cancer
- Inspectors found that “too many children, too often, felt frightened and isolated” in the secure training centres.
- Children were restrained 4,608 times in G4S-run secure training centres in the course of three years. 20 per cent of these restraints resulted in children suffering injuries
- The National Tactical Response Group had to be called in to resolve serious incidents in G4S run prisons 15 times in 2013

Serco

- The inquest into the death of Adam Rickwood, the youngest child to die in penal custody in modern times, found that he had been unlawfully restrained and that this contributed to his decision to take his own life. The jury also found that there had been a serious system failure at Hassockfield secure training centre which had led to the unlawful restraint of children.
- HMYOI Ashfield, when it held children, was found to be the most violent prison in England and Wales, accounting for one in every 15 assaults in the entire prison system. The High Court later found that the prison was running an unlawful punishment regime
- People are forced to use chemical toilet bags on in their prison vans to prevent having to stop to let people out for comfort breaks

Sodexo

- Allegations made that a woman who had miscarried at HMP Peterborough was left to clean up after herself while the foetus remained in her cell

- An investigation into the death of 35 year old Michael Watson, who died of a heart attack at HMP Forest Bank, found a plethora of failings, including a delay of getting him to hospital for 11 hours after he complained of chest pains and cancelling previous hospital appointments for him which could have afforded him life-saving treatment.
- Inspectors found that a woman had been held in segregation at HMP Bronzefield for five years with little human contact or activity to occupy her

GeoAmey

- The £900 million prison escort contract was labelled an 'absolute farce' after it emerged that GeoAmey had purchased the wrong vans that are too big to fit through court entrances. In some cases this led to roads being dug up so the vans could fit under arches, in others in prisoners walking to court. It also led to significant delays in court proceedings.
- Taking the decision to send a prison van on a 96 mile round-trip to drive a prisoner 50 yards because they did not have a vehicle in the local vicinity, estimated to have cost taxpayers £1,000
- Routinely transporting children and women with adult males, exposing them to verbal abuse and intimidation

G4S

Date	Prison etc	Detail
13.03.14	HMP Altcourse	66 year old Hugh McLaughlin pronounced dead after being found hanging in his cell in HMP Altcourse
12.03.14	Tagging	<p>G4S agree to repay £108.9 million plus VAT to reimburse the government arising from fraudulent claims under the electronic monitoring contract and contracts held for facilities management of courts.</p> <p>The option of criminal charges being brought against G4S remain. If criminal charges are brought, the government will consider whether further sums are due from G4S.</p> <p>The bar on G4S being awarded further government contracts has not yet been lifted.</p> <p>http://www.parliament.uk/documents/commons-vote-office/March_2014/12th-March/7.JUSTICE-MOJ-Contracts.pdf</p>
03.03.14	HMP Birmingham	<p>G4S prison officer jailed for two years and eight months after admitting five charges of misconduct in public office, including having a sexual relationship with a prisoner and smuggling drugs into HMP Birmingham.</p> <p>http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2572410/Prison-officer-intense-sexual-relationship-heroin-dealer-inmate-smuggled-drugs-hidden-inside-chocolate-Kinder-eggs-prisoners-jailed.html</p>
28.02.14	G4S prisons	<p>Figures show that the National Tactical Response Group had to be called in to resolve serious incidents in G4S prisons 15 times in 2013.</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2014-02-28a.182762.h&s=%22altcourse%22#g182762.r0</p>
13.02.14	HMP Oakwood	<p>Academic criticises the design of HMP Oakwood saying that the “super-size prison has all the human qualities of a factory assembly line or ant farm”.</p> <p>http://www.birminghammail.co.uk/news/midlands-news/take-bars-windows-stop-trouble-6706803</p>

06.02.14	HMP/YOI Parc	G4S told wrong family of Mohamoud Ali's death. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-26072189
05.02.14	HMP/YOI Parc	An investigation is launched after 36 year old Mohamoud Ali was found unresponsive in his cell. http://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/investigation-after-prisoner-found-dead-6675926
31.01.14	G4S prisons	Ministry of Justice figures show overcrowding in G4S prisons. In each prison they were holding the following number of additional people over what the prison was designed to hold.: Altcourse: 239 Birmingham: 352 Parc: 146 Rye Hill: 22 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prison-population-figures-2014
30.01.14	HMP Altcourse	Government figures show that HMP Altcourse had the third highest number of incidents of self-harm of any prison in England and Wales. There was 863 incidents of men self-harming in the course of 12 months – a more than threefold increase from three years before. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safety-in-custody-statistics-quarterly-update-to-september-2013
29.01.14	Rainsbrook STC inspection report	Inspectors found that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of assaults had nearly doubled since the last inspection. Fifteen young people have required medical attention for a minor injury following an assault and one required hospital treatment for a more serious injury - Assaults on staff were higher than the previously inspection, at an average of nine each month.

		<p>Two members of staff required hospital treatment following these incidents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of restraint had increased since the last inspection. Force had been used on children 227 times in five months. These restraints resulted in 44 injuries, 12 of which required medical attention. Girls were disproportionately more likely to be restrained. - Nursing staff do not receive appropriate support to ensure that they are competent to provide care and treatment to young people. - Three times the number of young people, compared to the national comparator, said that they did not make a complaint because they were worried about what might happen to them <p>http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/secure-training-centres/rainsbrook</p>
23.01.14	HMP Oakwood	<p>Calls in parliament for a debate prison capacity and the effectiveness of HMP Oakwood</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/debates/?id=2014-01-23b.441.0&s=oakwood#g451.3</p>
23.01.14	HMP Oakwood	<p>Reports from a prison officer, involved in quelling the riot on 5 January, that it was “a full-scale riot” rather than an incident of “concerted indiscipline” as G4S claimed. He said that many more inmates than originally reported were involved and they took over an entire wing of the jail. Some had booby-trapped doorways, were shouting threats from behind a barricade and interfered with locks to try and prevent staff getting into the wing.</p> <p>http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-25846596</p>
21.01.14	HMP Oakwood	<p>Reports that three prisoners were ordered by a prison gang to throw buckets of excrement and faeces over guards during a prison riot at HMP Oakwood, as they were in debt to the gang.</p> <p>http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-25968909</p>
09.01.14	Statistics on the use of restraint at Rainsbrook	<p>YJB release statistics on the use of the new restraint system at Rainsbrook STC. Figures show that in the first six months:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restraint was used on average 38 times per month

	STC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 injuries that required medical treatment were sustained by children as a result of restraint - 26 per cent of restraints used the 'head hold', which is currently under a safety review after concerns were raised by the Restraint Advisory Board. <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/youth-justice/custody/behaviour-management/behaviour-management-and-restraint-update</p>
05.01.14	HMP Oakwood	<p>Prison Service tornado-trained staff brought in to deal riot at HMP Oakwood</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2014-03-03a.182866.h&s=%22rye+hill+prison%22#g182866.r0</p>
2013 – publication date unknown	HMP Altcourse IMB annual report	<p>The Independent Monitoring Board reported that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There had been two self-inflicted deaths - 328 mobile phones and 101 SIM cards had been found in the prison - The prison doesn't provide any shelter or access to toilet facilities for those waiting to collect prisoners on release from custody - Both transgender prisoners at the prison during the reporting year were held on Healthcare, which limited their access to mainstream regimes - 3,290 teaching hours have been lost <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/imb/annual-reports-2013/altcourse-2012-13.pdf</p>
2013 – publication date unknown	HMP Birmingham IMB annual report	<p>The Independent Monitoring Board reported that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There had been a very serious assault on four members of staff in healthcare, three of whom were very seriously injured - The prison has continued to have problems with drugs and mobile phones, particularly in throw-overs. During the period netting was fixed over the most vulnerable areas, but it was not fit for purpose as heavy snow brought the netting down

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory drug testing rate was 18.94 per cent against a target of 12 per cent, thus creating penalties for G4S - There were too few learning and skills spaces for prisoners and the number of places had been reduced further - There were problems were problems caused by the removal of medicines from prisoners on arrivals and their reinstatement only when written confirmation has been received from the GP or other prescribing doctor. Further, there was an instance when a prisoner returned from outside hospital and the timing of his prescription did not fit the wing regime and consequently he was unable to fulfil the course of treatment prescribed - The number of incidents of self-harm had increased by 22 per cent compared to the year before - There had been two self-inflicted deaths <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/imb/annual-reports-2013/Birmingham-2012-13.pdf</p>
2013 – publication date unknown	HMP Rye Hill IMB annual report	<p>The Independent Monitoring Board reported that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There have been frequent changes of Senior Manager and prolonged period where operational staff numbers have been at the bare minimum. Staff have been taken from other roles such as security intelligence and the Offender Management Unit (OMU) to fill gaps - The number of assaults has risen in the second half of the reporting period (double the rate of the first half) and this trend does not seem to be reversing. - Segregation had deteriorated markedly during the second part of the year. There is overuse of the facility with paperwork and procedures sometimes unreliable with errors and omissions. Staff attitudes and interactions with prisoners are less consistent and less in tune with expressed policy, sometimes bordering on disrespectful to prisoners. This has been exacerbated by frequent changes of staff both at management and senior management level - Because of the high occupancy of segregation, healthcare has on occasions been used as segregation overspill - The weekly hours of purposeful activity only reached their target in four months of the year <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/imb/annual-reports-2013/rye-hill-</p>

		2012-13.pdf
19.12.13	Tagging	<p>The Serious Fraud Office launch second criminal probe into G4S after an audit discovered 'serious issues' relating to invoicing, delivering and performance in relation to contracts held by G4S for facilities management in the courts.</p> <p>http://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/markets/article-2526673/G4S-braced-second-Serious-Fraud-Office-probe-shares-tank-firms-government-work.html</p>
19.12.13	Probation	<p>G4S and Serco ruled out of bidding process to be lead providers under the probation reforms</p> <p>http://www.channel4.com/news/serco-repay-68m-wrongly-billed-electronic-tagging-g4s-sfo</p>
19.12.13	HMP Birmingham	<p>33 year old Yohanes Kidane pronounced dead after being found with a ligature in his cell in HMP Birmingham</p>
12.12.13	Tagging	<p>G4S and Serco stripped of tagging contracts following fraud allegations</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wms/?id=2013-12-12a.63WS.1&s=%22g4s+tagging%22#g63WS.2</p>
10.12.13	HMIP/YJB annual survey of children in secure training centres	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Too many children, too often, felt frightened and isolated. - One in five children said they had felt unsafe at some point and almost one in 10 said they felt unsafe at the time of inspection - 16 per cent of children said they would no one to turn to if they had a problem - 19 per cent said they had been victimised by other children and 13 per cent said they had been victimised by staff <p>The number of young people who said they had been restrained by staff or separated from other young people was high. 37 per cent had been placed in close supervision or single separation and 30 per cent said they had been physically restrained by staff.</p> <p>In some important areas, young people from all minority groups reported different experiences</p>

		<p>from the population as a whole</p> <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/summaries-of-juvenile-survey-responses/hmip-children-young-people-in-custody-12-13-secure-training-centres.pdf</p>
05.12.13	HMP Oakwood	<p>Prisoners stage a roof-top protest at HMP Oakwood</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2014-02-28a.182761.h&s=oakwood</p>
27.11.13	HMP Oakwood	<p>Prisoners stage a roof-top protest at HMP Oakwood</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2014-02-28a.182761.h&s=oakwood</p>
20.11.13	Secure training centres	<p>The cost of STCs is the only part of the secure estate where prices are increasing. Average price stands at £512 per child, per night</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-11-20a.174148.h&s=%22secure+training+centres%22#g174148.r0</p>
20.11.13	HMP Oakwood	<p>Prisoners stage a roof-top protest at HMP Oakwood</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2014-02-28a.182761.h&s=oakwood</p>
19.11.13	Tagging	<p>G4S admits overcharging Ministry of Justice £24 million on electronic tagging contract. They admitted that they had falsely claimed for tagging thousands of offenders in a practice that was going on for years.</p> <p>http://www.theguardian.com/business/2013/nov/19/g4s-admits-overcharging-ministry-of-justice-tagging</p>
18.11.13	Secure training	<p>Despite the prevalence of children with speech, communication and language problems in custody, none of the STCs provide qualified therapists</p>

	centres	http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-11-18a.179.0&s=%22secure+training+centres%22#g179.2
18.11.13	STCs	Handcuffs have been used 64 times on children during a restraint in STCs in the last five years http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-11-18c.175355.h&s=%22secure+training+centres%22#g175355.q0
08.11.13	STCs	Number of staff in G4S run STCs that are qualified social workers: Oakhill – 2% Medway – 4% Rainsbrook – 3% http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-11-08a.88.0&s=%22secure+training+centre%22#g88.1
04.11.13	Tagging	The Serious Fraud Office launches a criminal investigation into the tagging contract http://news.sky.com/story/1163645/g4s-investigated-over-tagging-scandal-by-sfo
02.11.13	HMP Rye Hill	70 prisoners riot at HMP Rye Hill. Prison Service tornado-trained staff brought in to deal with the disturbance. http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2484832/Prison-riots-control-foreign-inmates-took-wing-Maidstone-jail.html http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2014-03-03a.182866.h&s=%22rye+hill+prison%22#g182866.r0
21.10.13	HMP	Two officers seriously injured whilst in restraint training exercise at HMP Oakwood

	Oakwood	http://www.shropshirestar.com/news/2013/10/21/officers-hurt-in-exercise-at-scandal-hit-oakwood-prison/
14.10.13	HMP Birmingham	<p>In its investigation into the death of a man from terminal cancer at HMP Birmingham, the PPO Criticised HMP Birmingham for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not ensuring he had appropriate pain relief so by the time he was eventually taken to hospital he was sweating profusely and screaming in agony - Two G4S staff kept him waiting in handcuffs for 40 minutes while they bought themselves sandwiches from Greggs - Keeping him restrained (either by double-handcuffs or on a chain) for 3 weeks whilst he was dying in hospital <p>A diary entry from the deceased was included in the PPO report:</p> <p>‘As we head for an exit we go by Greggs (the bakery) and the officers want something to eat so I have to stand by the wall handcuffed with everyone looking at me I feel so sick. They ask if I want something but I say no as my stomach is all over the place. The queue is massive so we are there a while and it feels like it. Finally we make out way to the front of A&E where the guards eat their food and I just stand there. 40 mins we are there waiting, people staring at me it’s the worst day of my life”</p> <p>http://www.ppo.gov.uk/docs/050-12-Death_of-a-male-prisoner-in-hospital.pdf</p>
12.10.13	HMP Oakwood	<p>HMP Oakwood branded ‘chaotic and out of control’ following a roof-top protest. Reports also emerge that prison offers have been voicing their concerns since the prison opened in April 2013 and that local councillors say they feel ‘hoodwinked’ because G4S have repeatedly insisted that the prison is well-run and secure.</p> <p>http://www.expressandstar.com/news/crime/2013/10/12/oakwood-branded-chaotic-and-out-of-control-after-prisoners-protest/</p>

11.10.13	HMP Oakwood	Prisoners stage a roof-top protest at HMP Oakwood http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2014-02-28a.182761.h&s=oakwood
10.10.13	HMP Oakwood	The Prison and Probation Ombudsman has identified “serious failings” by staff at HMP Oakwood after the death of an inmate. They said that the emergency response was “unacceptably poor”. Staff found that the prisoner was not breathing but could not access a defibrillator because it was locked in a cupboard and there was no doctor on site. There was a further delay in calling an ambulance. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-birmingham-24459678
09.10.13	HMP Birmingham	Director of HMP Birmingham admits ‘tough times’ since G4S takeover http://www.birminghampost.co.uk/news/local-news/prison-boss-admits-tough-times-6158133
08.10.13	HMP Oakwood inspection report	Inspectors found that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High levels of self-harm, violence and use of force - A wide range of illicit drugs, including diverted prescribed medications, were easily available and ‘one in seven prisoners said that they had developed a drug problem while at the prison. - On more than one occasion inspectors were told ‘you can get drugs here but not soap’. - Prisoner access to prison clothes, bedding and basic toiletries was very poor and prisoners struggled to access cleaning materials for their cells. - Staff-prisoner relationships were not respectful and very worrying. Many staff were passive and compliant, almost to the point of collusion, in an attempt to avoid confrontation, and there was clear evidence of staff failing to tackle delinquency or abusive behaviour - There was only enough purposeful activity for 60 per cent of the population. Much of this activity was judged as inadequate by inspectors. Quality of overall teaching was poor and many prisoners were assigned to mundane wing work. - The delivery of resettlement and offender management was patchy and uncoordinated, with offender management work extremely poor - There were no appropriate interventions for the 300 sex offenders, many of whom were in

		<p>denial of their offending</p> <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/oakwood/oakwood-2013.pdf</p>
01.08.13	HMP Oakwood IMB report	<p>The Independent Monitoring Board reported that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The outer fence of the prison is only a single fence which has led to many throw overs of drugs and mobile phones - Furniture in cells is made of light fibreboard, which is easy to break. Fragments of furniture have been used as weapons. - When the prison opened the majority of staff had no experience of prison life or prisoners. - Large amounts of drugs, alcohol, hooch and mobile phones are being found and are known to be in the prison. - Self-harming and threats to make and use ligatures have also been of concern. The prison has seen a number of prisoners going over the railings on the landings; again the design of the building makes this easy for them as nets are not fitted <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/imb/annual-reports-2013/oakwood-2012-2013.pdf</p>
29.07.13	Medway STC inspection report	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people were still handcuffed for hospital appointments and funerals - Involvement and work with the local children's safeguarding services needs to be undertaken, to ensure that the required level of independent oversight and scrutiny is in place and any delays are avoided. - BME young people were more proportionately more likely to receive a sanction under the behaviour management scheme - In some instances where children had been restrained, inspectors judged that a different approach by staff may have meant that restraint could have been avoided

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A fifth of young people said it is not easy to keep in touch with family and friends - Young people from a Muslim background had significantly poorer perceptions <p>http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/secure-training-centres/medway</p>
25.07.13	HMP/YOI Parc IMB annual report (unit holds a maximum of 57)	<p>The Independent Monitoring Board raised concerns in relation to children that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single separation had been used 304 times in the reporting year - The total number of incidents was 260, including self-harm and restraint <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/imb/annual-reports-2013/parc-2012-2013.pdf</p>
25.07.13	HMP Oakwood	<p>HMP Oakwood receives the lowest performance rating possible performance rating, making it one of three prisons the government has expressed “serious concern” over.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/225226/prison-annual-per-ratings-12-13.pdf</p>
22.07.13	Rainsbrook STC	<p>Report reveals that David Beadnall, one of the guards involved in the fatal restraint of Gareth Myatt in 2004 at Rainsbrook STC, had been promoted to Safety, Health and Environmental Manager at G4S Children’s Services.</p> <p>http://www.opendemocracy.net/ourkingdom/clare-sambrook/g4s-guard-fatally-restrains-15-year-old-gets-promoted</p>
18.07.13	G4S prisons	<p>Figures show that G4S released 11 prisons in error from its prisons in the course of three years.</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-07-18b.156736.h&s=%22altcourse%22#g156736.r0</p>
15.07.13	STCs	<p>Information on the number of staff working in STCs who have been suspended, disciplined or dismissed following a child protection allegation and convicted of sexual or violent offences against</p>

		<p>children is not held by central government. G4S and Serco do hold internal records of reasoning behind staff dismissals, however the YJB do not have access to this.</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-07-15a.99.3&s=%22secure+training+centres%22#g99.4</p>
11.07.13	Tagging	<p>Chris Grayling, the Secretary State for Justice, announces the findings of the audit, undertaken by PricewaterhouseCoopers, into the G4S and Serco tagging scandal. The audit found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Justice had been billed where G4S and Serco were not in fact providing electronic monitoring. It included charges for people who were back in prison and had had their tags removed, people who had left the country, and those who had never been tagged in the first place but who had instead been returned to court. There are a small number of cases where charging continued for a period when the subject was known to have died. - In some instances, charging continued for a period of many months and years after active monitoring ceased. - The current estimate is that the sums involved are significant and run into tens of millions of pounds in total, for both companies, since the contracts commenced in 2005. - The audit shows that the overcharging began at least as far back as the commencement of the current electronic monitoring contracts in 2005. It might even date back as far as the previous contracts let in 1999 <p>G4S refused the proposal from the Ministry of Justice for a further detailed forensic audit. As a consequence, the Serious Fraud Office have been asked to consider an investigation into what happened.</p> <p>Further, the Cabinet Office announced a review of all contracts held by both G4S and Serco across government.</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/debates/?id=2013-07-11a.573.0&s=%22G4S+tagging%22#g575.0</p>

15.06.13	HMP Birmingham	23 year old Garrie Humphries pronounced dead after being found hanging in his cell in HMP Birmingham
21.05.13	Oakhill STC inspection report	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many young people do not receive visits. The length of visits and lack of presumption for eligibility for enhanced visits exacerbated the problem. - Oakhill had made 18 referrals to the LADO in the past year. Ten of the referrals related to complaints made by young people about restraints, with a further five described as 'physical' although not restraint-related. The source of most referrals were not Oakhill, but young people, although one concern was raised by staff under whistle-blowing procedures and another following an investigation into a bullying incident. - Currently Oakhill is working to its own procedures regarding allegations against staff and volunteers. The centre's policy does not currently comply with statutory guidance and the recent advice from the independent chair of the Milton Keynes Safeguarding Children Board regarding these policies identifies essential amendments. Inspectors recommended that the policy needed to be immediately revised to ensure that duties to children and need and children in need of protection are fulfilled - Children going to hospitals and funerals still being handcuffed on average six times a month - Responses to children's complaints were often insufficient or conversely, contained too much detail including sensitive information which is inappropriate for them to have. - There was insufficient work-related and vocational training for relevant young people - Some area still do not have CCTV coverage, such as the corridors in the education block. Young people had previously identified such areas as where they feel least safe. <p>http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/secure-training-centres/oakhill</p>
30.04.13	HMP Birmingham	28 year old Marlon McIntosh pronounced dead after being found hanging in his cell in HMP Birmingham
March 2013	Investigation into a death	In its investigation into the death of a man by natural causes at HMP Altcourse, the PPO concluded:

	at HMP Altcourse	<p>However, the reviewer also noted that the Macmillan nursing team would not come to Altcourse to review the man at Altcourse. This was apparently for contractual reasons. While he received good palliative care at Altcourse, it is a concern that prisoners at Altcourse suffering from cancer might be denied the specialist expertise and support of Macmillan nurses.</p> <p>The Director should ensure there are appropriate arrangements for Macmillan nurses or an equivalent service to support prisoners suffering from cancer.</p> <p>http://www.ppo.gov.uk/docs/087-12-death-of-a-male-prisoner.pdf</p>
22.03.13	STCs	<p>Children assaulted 2,038 times in four years whilst detained in STCs</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-03-22b.148383.h&s=%22secure+training+centres%22#g148383.q0</p>
14.02.13	Medway STC inspection report	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complaints are not recorded properly and young people are not provided with a written response when complaints are concluded - In a number of important aspects, such as the undertaking of full searches or the handcuffing of young people to attend external medical appointments, risk assessments are insufficiently robust and fail to demonstrate fully the basis for decision making. The policy on the use of handcuffs and external escort arrangements does not specify consideration of the removal of handcuffs during medical treatment. - Too much of the education is insufficiently challenging, which means that young people do not always make the progress they should - There is insufficient consideration to matters of quality and diversity - In some areas, such as the duration of episodes of restraint, no data was collected - There had been insufficient evidence in an assessment to justify an occasion when a child was fully strip-searched - If young people do not have the correct documentation, then they are not permitted to make a telephone call on their first night. Inspectors said that this approach does not address risk in a

		<p>proportionate manner or take proper account of the young person's need to speak to a parent on their first night in custody</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All new arrivals are locked in for the night in rooms without access to a television, radio, books or magazines. Neither are they permitted to retain any personal possessions, including letters, until they progress to the next stage of the incentive scheme. - Almost a third of young people said they had felt unsafe at the centre at some point - There had been 14 child protection referrals in the previous 10 months. All related to allegations made by young people that staff had assaulted them during incidents of restraint or were allegations of unprovoked assaults - Almost a quarter of young people reported they had been bullied or victimised - Care plans for young people at risk of self-harm lack detail and are not sufficiently developed - Young people from BME groups were more likely to be restrained than white young people <p>http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/secure-training-centres/medway</p>
14.02.13	Medway STC contract extended	<p>YJB agree to extend the contract with G4S to run Medway STC for an additional 23 months, beginning in April 2013</p> <p>http://www.g4s.com/en/Media%20Centre/News/2013/02/14/G4S%20granted%20contract%20to%20continue%20to%20operate%20Medway%20Secure%20Training%20Centre/</p>
05.07.12	HMP Birmingham	<p>33 year old Brian Thomas Handley pronounced dead after being found hanging in his cell in HMP Birmingham</p>
16.01.13	HMP Birmingham	<p>HMP Birmingham has to be re-locked after the loss of keys, costing £415,276</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-01-16b.136357.h&s=2013-01-16..2013-01-16+speaker%3A11878#g136357.q0</p>
02.01.13	Death at HMP Altcourse	<p>20 year old Connor Smith found hanging in his cell at HMP Altcourse.</p>

2012 – publication date unknown	HMP/YOI Parc IMB report – young people’s unit	<p>The Independent Monitoring Board raised concerns that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were 449 single separations in the reporting year - Young people made up only 5 per cent of the total population in the prison, but accounted for 45 per cent of all fights and assaults - There was still a lack of facilities for vulnerable young people <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/imb/annual-reports-2012/parc-2011-12.pdf</p>
2012 – publication date unknown	HMP Altcourse IMB annual report	<p>The Independent Monitoring Board reported that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There has been an increase in violence over the reporting year, despite a declared ‘zero tolerance’ policy introduced by management - 449 mobile phones and 101 SIM cards had been found - Altcourse is a predominantly ‘white’ prison in terms of both staff and prisoners. As a result this must intensify the experience of ‘difference’ for any non-white prisoner or staff member - There are a limited number of cells adapted to meet specific needs. As a consequence wheelchair users are sometimes held on healthcare, taking up beds for prisoners with more urgent healthcare needs. Wheelchair dependent prisoners therefore have difficulties in accessing a standard regime of activities, employment and association whilst on healthcare - There had been a loss of 5,000 teaching hours. There was no educational provision for prisoners on segregation - Prisoners were put on the segregation unit due to a lack of spaces on the Vulnerable Prisoner Unit <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/imb/annual-reports-2012/altcourse-2011-2012.pdf</p>
2012 – publication date	HMP Rye Hill IMB annual report	<p>The Independent Monitoring Board report that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilities for prisoners moved to segregation for their own interest following threats or assaults

unknown		<p>are only offered the same basic facilities as those on report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are still concerns about lengthy stays by certain individuals on the segregation unit - Portion sizes of food have been a regular issue - The wing jobs are classified as full time (6.5 hours) but typically take a quarter of this time - Rota reports have noted the Admissions area to be “frenetic, with stuff everywhere”. Staff admit it can be chaotic. - The number of incidents of assault have increased <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/imb/annual-reports-2012/rye-hill-2011-2012.pdf</p>
31.12.12	Death at HMP Altcourse	34 year old Andrew Bain dies in hospital after being found hanging in his cell on 28.12.12.
21.12.12	HMP/YOI Parc young people’s unit inspection report	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Routine strip-searching had been reintroduced. Inspectors judged it as ‘unnecessarily intrusive and a backward step’ - There had been seven child protection since the last inspection, five of which related to incidents involving restraint - The overall level of recorded use of force had increased - Staff from the adult site were sometimes involved in planned use of force. The use of outside staff in conflict situations, whom young people were not familiar with, could create additional tensions. - In the space of five months, 158 children had been placed on the separation unit. One young person had spent 27 days on unit separation. - Young people placed on separation who were also not receiving group education could receive as little as 75 minutes unlocked each day - The opportunities for release on temporary licence had been reduced, which denied the young people the opportunity to gain real work experience, put something back into the community through projects and placements or progress resettlement plans - The intensive support unit (ISU) provided a restricted regime and, apart from a short period of

		<p>exercise, young people were locked up for most of the day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cells had no chairs or lockable cupboards and the toilets were inadequately screened. Shared cells were cramped and ventilation remained poor. - There was a high number of young people who were released to bed and breakfast accommodation or who did not know where they would be staying until just before their release. - <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/parc/parc-2012.pdf</p>
20.12.12	STCs	<p>Children suffer 269 injuries whilst being restrained in G4S run STCs in the course of 15 months</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2012-12-20a.132940.h&s=%22secure+training+centres%22#g132940.r0</p>
19.10.12	G4S prisons	<p>G4S were fined £434,000 over two years for failing to meet NOMS requirements in its prisons</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2012-10-19d.122997.h&s=%22altcourse%22#g122997.r0</p>
11.10.12	Suicide at HMP Altcourse	<p>The inquest into the death of 45 year old Anthony Nolan, who was found hanging in his cell in HMP Altcourse in April 2011 found that he was a known suicide risk when he was put on remand, had self-harmed in the past, abused drugs and alcohol and was in financial difficulties. The initial assessment at Altcourse concluded that he was not a risk to himself. He had requested to move to another part of the prison as he felt intimidated by other inmates, disclosed to the prison chaplain that he was thinking of harming himself and on one occasion, he climbed over the first-floor landing bars and threatened to jump. Two days after this, he was discovered hanging from a shoelace which he had attached to a sink in his cell.</p> <p>http://www.runcornandwidnesweeklynews.co.uk/news/runcorn-widnes-news/unclear-whether-remand-prisoner-widnes-5877414</p>
21.06.12	HMP Birmingham inspection	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fewer prisoners than in comparative prisons said they felt safe on their first night.

	report	<p>Arrangements for vulnerable prisoners on arrival were poor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One in five prisoners said that they felt unsafe - There was little continuity of case management for those identified as at risk of suicide and self-harm and few reviews were multidisciplinary - The random mandatory drug testing rate was relatively high. Netting to prevent items thrown over the perimeter had not been installed. - There was no structured drug and alcohol programme - Shared cells were cramped, inadequately furnished and with poorly screened toilets. - Prisoners had difficulties obtaining some basic kit, including towels and bedding - Many showers were in poor condition, and prisoners reported relatively poor access to daily showers. - BME prisoners had poorer perceptions than white men, particularly around relationships with staff - During the day, 37 per cent of prisoners were locked in their cells - The reported average time out of cell of nearly eight hours a day could not be achieved - <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/birmingham/birmingham-2012.pdf</p>
April 2012	HMP Rye Hill	<p>During the investigation into the death of 32 year old Daniel Liptrot at HMP Rye Hill, the Prison and Probation Ombudsman found that a few days before his death the duty officer on his wing said that she “couldn’t be bothered” to submit an SIR for drugs because she had previously done so having smelt cannabis on the wing, and nothing appeared to have been done about it. This was in response to checking on the man after he was ringing his cell bell, who appeared to be walking around bumping into furniture and describing the appearance of his pupils as “very large”. He subsequently died of a drug overdose.</p> <p>http://www.ppo.gov.uk/docs/007.11_Death_of_a_male_prisoner.pdf</p>
23.04.12	G4S prisons	<p>50 grievances lodged by staff working in G4S prisons in the course of 12 months</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2012-04-23a.103545.h&s=%22altcourse%22#g103545.r0</p>

March 2012	Suicide at HMP Altcourse	<p>The PPO investigation into the death of 45 year old Anthony Nolan, who was found hanging in his cell in HMP Altcourse in April 2011, concluded that:</p> <p>While the man received adequate care in the CSU, these are inherently restricted environments which house some of a prison's most challenging prisoners. They are not appropriate places in which to best manage vulnerable prisoners at risk of self-harm, which is why Prison Service policy states that this should only occur in exceptional circumstances. It is troubling, not only that he was segregated, but that this appears to have become an increasingly common practice with prisoners at risk of self-harm at HMP Altcourse. I strongly recommend that the director addresses this issue and ensures that more appropriate settings are found for such prisoners.</p> <p>The investigation also suggests a number of other lessons that can be learned, including a need to improve the use of radio codes when responding to emergencies – a point raised previously after a death in custody at Altcourse.</p> <p>http://www.ppo.gov.uk/docs/004-11-Death-of-a-male-prisoner.pdf</p>
24.02.12	HMP Rye Hill inspection report	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the night visit, staff were unable to open their sealed key pounces, which could have led to serious consequences in the event of an emergency - The regime on the segregation unit was still limited, and this was particularly poor for those who were there for their own interest. - Recorded use of force had increased. Use of force was discussed at several meetings and there was a dilution in the focus across these meetings. The use of force meeting itself was poorly attended and showed little progress on identified issues. Action points were often not followed up. There was evidence of a lack of dialogue and de-escalation before resort to force, as well as some unprofessional behaviour and disorganised management of incidents - Cells were poorly ventilated and toilets had no seats - A number of prisoners complained of inexperienced staff who were unable or unwilling to deal with their concerns at an early stage, and were frustrated that those who behaved insistently or aggressively were most likely to get a response

		<p>- Provision for foreign national prisoners was poor. Interpreting services were insufficiently used and, as a result, some prisoners told us that they had very little contact with staff and did not understand their sentence or what would happen to them once it had ended</p> <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/rye-hill/rye-hill-2011.pdf</p>
13.02.13	HMP Oakwood	<p>Improvement notice issued to G4S regarding HMP Oakwood, requiring improvements to standards of cleanliness, levels of mandatory drug testing, levels of purposeful activity, completion of the agreed searching programme and staffing numbers.</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-09-12b.165789.h&s=oakwood</p>
07.02.12	STCs	<p>237 internal investigations into the restraint of children carried out in G4S run STCs and presented to the LADO and Ofsted in the course of five years</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2012-02-07b.91335.h&s=%22secure+training+centres%22#g91335.q0</p>
23.01.12	STCs	<p>Children restrained 4,608 times in G4S run STCs in the course of three years. 915 (20 per cent) of these restraints resulted in children suffering injuries</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2012-02-07b.91335.h&s=%22secure+training+centres%22#g91335.q0</p>
23.01.12	HMP Birmingham	<p>HMP Birmingham prison officer arrested over missing keys</p> <p>http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-birmingham-16687065</p>
19.12.11	HMP/YOI Parc – young people’s unit	<p>Figures show that 181 children sustained an injury as a result of restraint in the young people’s unit at HMP/YOI in the course of five years</p>

		http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2011-12-19b.86929.h&s=%22parc+young+offenders%22#g86929.r0
06.12.11	HMP Birmingham	Government paying G4S £316,500,000 over 15 years to run HMP Birmingham http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2011-12-06b.84330.h&s=%22hmp+birmingham%22#g84330.r0
09.11.11	STCs	285 'exception reports' submitted by the STCs to the YJB in the course of five years. STCs are required to submit an exception report if any warning signs or serious injury are detected during or following the use of restraint. The list of warning signs are: struggling to breathe; complaint unable to breathe; nausea; vomiting; swelling to face or neck; abnormal redness to face; blood spots on face or neck; limp or unresponsive; change in degree of agitation; respiratory arrest; and cardiac arrest. The category of serious injury requiring hospital treatment includes: serious cut; fractures; concussion; loss of consciousness; and damage to internal organs http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2011-11-09b.71.3&s=%22secure+training+centres%22#q71.4
21.10.11	HMP Birmingham	HMP Birmingham inmates locked in their cells for almost 24 hours after a set of keys fitting every cell door went missing, within weeks of G4S taking over the jail http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-birmingham-15404588
29.08.11	Tagging	G4S tag man's false leg. http://www.manchestereveningnews.co.uk/news/greater-manchester-news/bunqling-g4s-security-staff-put-869446

23.06.11	Report on the emotional and mental well-being of children in custody	<p>'I think I must have been born bad: Emotional wellbeing and mental health of children and young people in the youth justice system' is released by the Office of the Children's Commissioner for England.</p> <p>Report found that despite staff claiming that restraint is only used as a last resort, this was not always borne out in discussion with children and young people or by observation. Two areas of concern were flagged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential use of restraint as an alternative to other behaviour and risk management strategies - Variation in the frequency with which restraint is used <p>http://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/content/publications/content_503</p>
25.04.11	Report on the use of restraint in STCs	<p>Having represented and helped children who have suffered from broken wrists, elbows, teeth knocked out and bruises all over their bodies, Howard League lawyers released a dossier that reveals the daily violence inflicted on children in custody; 'Twisted: The Use of Force on Children in Custody'.</p> <p>The report also revealed that G4S staff were unlawfully using a "touch and hold policy" to make children comply with instructions.</p> <p>http://www.howardleague.org/fileadmin/howard_league/user/pdf/Publications/Restraint.pdf</p>
04.04.11	Suicide at HMP Altcourse	45 year old remand prisoner Anthony Norton found hanging in his cell at HMP Altcourse
01.04.11	HMP Birmingham	<p>HMP Birmingham becomes the first public sector prison to be privatised:</p> <p>http://www.securitynewsdesk.com/2011/04/01/hmp-birmingham-is-first-public-sector-prison-to-be-privatised/</p>
01.03.11	Report on children's	A report produced by User Voice on 'Young People's Views on Safeguarding in the Secure Estate' found that in the STCs:

	views on safeguarding in the secure estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There was a wide gap between those who were satisfied and those who were dissatisfied with the complaints system. This could indicate that the complaints system procedures are applied inconsistently - There was an even more striking divergence of opinion about full searches, which might indicate that there is a variation in how procedures are carried out. There was a marked difference between the way males and females reacted to the full search. The majority (but not all) of the boys claimed to be indifferent to it, while many of the girls described the negative emotional impact of the of the searches, particularly for those who had experienced the trauma of rape of abuse - The same divide between the genders in terms of their emotional reaction was evident when participants discussed separation experiences: girls reported feelings of alienation and, in one case, thoughts of suicide. Boys claimed to be indifferent to separation <p>http://www.uservoice.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Young-People%E2%80%99s-Views-on-Safeguarding-in-the-Secure-Estate-%E2%80%93-A-User-Voice-report-for-the-Youth-Justice-Board.pdf</p>
14.02.11	Report on strip-searching in the secure estate	<p>As part of its safeguarding programme, the YJB produced a 'Review of Full Searches in the Secure Estate for Children and Young People'. A key finding was that some STCs operate routine full-searching beyond the requirements of the respective rules, which stipulate routine full-searching only on reception, but that detection rates following full searches were very low – between 1 per cent and 3 per cent</p> <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/youth-justice/improving-practice/Review-of-Full-Searches-in-the-Secure-Estate-forChildren-and-Young-People.pdf</p>

Serco

Date	Prison etc	Detail
2013 – publication date unknown	HMP Dovegate IMB annual report	<p>The Independent Monitoring Board report that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There have been many instances where the number of staff present in a particular location have seemed to the Board insufficient. The Board is concerned therefore about the increased pressure on those staff who are on duty - As a building (the Healthcare Centre) has been likened by one Board member to an old asylum, not conducive to the well-being of those within - During the year it was discovered between January and August 81 hospital appointments had been cancelled due to lack of prison staff for escort duties. The Board wrote to the Serco Health Manager asking for an explanation as the prison has a duty of care towards the prisoners but no response or acknowledgement was received. - Two segregation unit staff have to accompany prisoners throughout adjudications and reviews, which take place most mornings and afternoons. Therefore, if there are only two PCOs on duty, there is no officer out on the unit. <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/imb/annual-reports-2013/dovegate-2012-2013.pdf</p>
2013 – publication date unknown	HMP Thameside IMB annual report	<p>The Independent Monitoring Board reported that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newly trained staff lacked breadth of experience and some lack confidence. Staff turnover has been significant. - Incidents leading to the unplanned use of force occur to frequently - Arrangements for working with prisoners to provide purposeful activity, reduce reoffending and prepare them for release are not well developed. <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/imb/annual-reports-</p>

		2013/thameside-2012-13.pdf
20.12.13	HMP Thameside	Serco signs £120 million contract expansion on HMP Thameside http://www.serco.com/media/pressreleases/2013/Sercosigns120mcontractexpansiononHMPT Thameside.asp
08.11.13	Hassockfield STC	Figures show that only four per cent of staff at Hassockfield STC are qualified social workers http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-11-08a.88.0&s=%22secure+training+centre%22#q88.1
15.10.13	Transport	In the inspection of HMP Holloway, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlighted concerns that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As at other prisons, women travelled to and from the prison in vehicles shared with men. Men were taken to their prison first because reception in men's prisons closed at a fixed time in the evening while reception in women's prison remained open for whenever a woman arrived. - Some women told us that they had travelled with men on small vehicles that did not have a screen. Some vehicles had no privacy screens, so women could see and be observed by male prisoners, exposing them to the possibility of verbal intimidation and abuse. Inspectors subsequently sought to clarify this and were informed by NOMS that this was a clear breach of the contractual arrangements for court to prison moves. - Most women experienced long waits at court. Women sometimes had unnecessarily long journeys, sometimes arriving at the prison late in the evening - Escort vehicles were grubby. - Chemical toilet bags were offered on long journeys http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/holloway/holloway-2013.pdf
07.09.13	HMP Dovegate	The inquest into the death of Gary Shaw, at a new wing for offenders with drug problems at HMP Dovegate, finds that he died in his cell from a heroin overdose just days before he was due to be

		<p>released.</p> <p>The Coroner put forward a number of recommendations to the prison to try to prevent further drug-related deaths, including staffing numbers.</p> <p>http://www.stokesentinel.co.uk/Prisoner-died-taking-heroin-cell-Dovegate/story-19766407-detail/story.html</p>
02.09.13	HMP Doncaster & HMP Thameside	<p>Figures show that prison service tornado teams were called out twice at both HMP Doncaster and HMP Thameside to deal with serious incidents so far that year</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-09-02d.166346.h&s=%22doncaster+prison%22#g166346.r0</p>
28.08.13	Transport	<p>Serco's £285 million contract for escorting prisoners to courts (the PECS contract) referred to the police to investigate claims of fraud. This followed the discovery that members of Serco staff had been recording prisoners as having been delivered ready for court when in fact they were not.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/news/moj-audit-of-serco-contracts-prison-escort-services</p>
31.07.13	Transport	<p>In the inspection of HMYOI Warren Hill, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlighted concerns that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24 per cent of young people said they had travelled with adults or female young people - Many young people told inspectors of delays at court and long journeys, and arrivals after 8pm continued to occur. One young person had finished his court case at 12.30pm, left the court at 8.42pm and arrived at Warren Hill at 10.46 pm - Not all Prisoner Escort Records (PERs) recorded young people being offered food or drink and monitoring of PERs by the establishment had identified a young person who had arrived at 10pm after finishing at court just after midday with no record of food being offered. <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/warren-hill/warren-hill-2013.pdf</p>

25.07.13	HMP Thameside	<p>HMP Thameside receives the lowest performance rating possible performance rating, making it one of three prisons the government has expressed “serious concern” over.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/225226/prison-annual-per-ratings-12-13.pdf</p>
18.07.13	Serco prisons	<p>Figures show that G4S released eight prisoners in error from its prisons in the course of three years.</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-07-18b.156736.h&s=%22altcourse%22#g156736.r0</p>
11.07.13	Tagging	<p>Chris Grayling, the Secretary State for Justice, announces the findings of the audit, undertaken by PricewaterhouseCoopers, into the G4S and Serco tagging scandal. The audit found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Justice had been billed where G4S and Serco were not in fact providing electronic monitoring. It included charges for people who were back in prison and had had their tags removed, people who had left the country, and those who had never been tagged in the first place but who had instead been returned to court. There are a small number of cases where charging continued for a period when the subject was known to have died. - In some instances, charging continued for a period of many months and years after active monitoring ceased. - The current estimate is that the sums involved are significant and run into tens of millions of pounds in total, for both companies, since the contracts commenced in 2005. - The audit shows that the overcharging began at least as far back as the commencement of the current electronic monitoring contracts in 2005. It might even date back as far as the previous contracts let in 1999 <p>Further, the Cabinet Office announced a review of all contracts held by both G4S and Serco across government.</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/debates/?id=2013-07-11a.573.0&s=%22G4S+tagging%22#g575.0</p>

10.07.13	Transport	<p>In the inspection of HMP/YOI Feltham, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlighted concerns that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A quarter of young people said they did not feel safe during their journey to HMP/YOI Feltham and over half said they had travelled with adults or female prisoners who had been taken to their prison first after being collected from different courts - Only 21 per cent of young people said they had been offered food or drink during the journey. - In the last three months of 2012, 10 per cent of young people had arrived after 8pm, with the latest arrival of 10.50pm. Some young people arrived late because they had waited for long periods at court after their case had been completed, and there was evidence that the establishment had raised complaints with the contractors. <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/feltham/feltham-a-annual-report.pdf</p>
24.06.13	HMP Dovegate	30 year old Edvinas Sermuksnis pronounced dead after being found hanging in his cell in HMP Doncaster
04.06.13	MP condemns job cuts at HMP Ashfield	<p>Steve Webb MP condemns Serco's announcement that half of the workforce at HMP Ashfield will lose their jobs.</p> <p>http://www.stevewebb.org.uk/webb/node/99</p>
19.05.13	HMP Dovegate	25 year old Andrew Blackwell pronounced dead after being found hanging in his cell in HMP Doncaster
13.05.13	HMP Thameside inspection report	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Time out of cell was extremely restricted. There was no weekday association and some prisoners were routinely locked up for 23 hours. On average, 60 per cent of prisoners were locked up during the day

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some staff were not confident or competent to complete cell sharing risk assessments properly - Three months before the inspection, in response to the high levels of violent incidents and staff inexperience, the regime had been severely restricted to reduce the amount of time that prisoners were unlocked. Since then, there had been inadequate analysis or monitoring, the regime remained severely limited and inspectors found that the level of violence had not significantly reduced. - The bullying monitoring system was inadequate, with no interventions to challenge bullying behaviour and no structured support for victims. - A Listener scheme had been recently established but prisoners reported difficulty in accessing them, Listeners told inspectors that this was because some staff did not fully understand the system - The many conflicting statements from officers relating to the use of force incidents made it difficult to ascertain whether force was always used as a last resort, and quality assurance was poor - The use of segregation was high and the unit was running close to full capacity - The in-cell custodial management system was effective but there was a risk that it was used as a replacement for staff-prisoner interaction - There was no care planning or emergency evacuation provision for less able prisoners - Few eligible prisoners were granted home detention curfew and too many were released after their earliest eligibility - Resettlement provision was generally weak. There was no discharge planning. <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/thameside/thameside-2013.pdf</p>
07.03.13	High court rules that HMYOI Ashfield punished children unlawfully	<p>HMYOI Ashfield punished children unlawfully ruled the High court after Howard League legal challenge.</p> <p>The court ruled that seven boys were punished after they were involved in a protest over conditions on their wing. HMYOI Ashfield also violated the right to a fair trial.</p> <p>The court condemned the prison for its “wholly inadequate system” for disclosing case papers to legal</p>

		<p>representatives and found that senior staff had a “woeful absence of knowledge” of their legal duties.</p> <p>http://www.howardleague.org/ashfield-prison/</p>
26.02.13	HMP Dovegate	30 year old Leondro Richards pronounced dead after being found hanging in his cell in HMP Doncaster
04.01.13	HMYOI Ashfield inspection report	<p>The inspectorate had plans to conduct an unannounced inspection of HMYOI Ashfield in February 2013. They decided to proceed with the inspection, following the re-roll announcement, to ensure that the young people who continued to be held there were held safely and decently during the transition, and that plans in place to ensure their move to another establishment or release were well managed.</p> <p>At the time of the inspection, the prison was just one-third full.</p> <p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Despite the reduction in numbers held, there had been a sharp increase in self-harm incidents - The number of formal disciplinary proceedings or adjudications was high – there had been 2,000 in the course of a year - Levels of violence were high. There were 351 fights and 377 assaults in 2012. 37 children had sustained serious injuries and a further six had suffered minor injuries. Seven young people had sustained broken bones, and injuries described as stabbing, lacerations, cuts or gashes had been inflicted in 26 of the incidents recorded. In one of the assaults, a young person had been knocked unconscious - Five staff had been assaulted in the same period - Use of force was high with 453 recorded uses of force in the six months prior to the inspection. Two boys had suffered broken bones following staff use of force - An officer had been dismissed for inappropriate use of force follow internal investigation and disciplinary proceedings. - Young people were routinely strip-searched when they entered or left reception. Of 3,773 such searches over the last 12 months, just one had resulted in a find - There was a lack of effective joint strategic planning between the YJB and Ashfield. Poor

		<p>communication between the interested parties was causing widespread confusion. Young people were becoming increasingly agitated because they did not understand what was happening. Some services would be discontinued before all young people had left Ashfield. Overall, inspectors were not confident that the best interests of the young person were always considered</p> <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/ashfield/ashfield-inspection-report-feb-2013.pdf</p>
10.01.13	HMYOI Ashfield	<p>Announcement that HMYOI Ashfield will no longer hold children and will be re-rolled into a prison for adult male offenders</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wms/?id=2013-01-10a.22WS.1&s=%28%22ashfield%22%29+2013-01-10..2013-01-10#g22WS.2</p>
2012 – publication date unknown	HMYOI Ashfield IMB annual report	<p>The Independent Monitoring Board reported that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of force against children had risen - Incidents of self-harm had risen by over 40 per cent - Young people on segregation have limited opportunities to leave their cell apart from normal exercise periods, to take a shower and to make telephone calls home - Those with a few weeks left to serve on their sentence may remain on the segregation unit until they are released <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/imb/annual-reports-2012/ashfield-2011-2012.pdf</p>
2012 – publication date unknown	HMP Dovegate inspection report	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was unacceptable that cells intended for single occupancy continued to be occupied by two prisoners. - The removal of dedicated first night accommodation was a significant gap, particularly for new

		<p>arrivals and prisoners on remand, and we were not assured that the vulnerabilities of all new arrivals were communicated to night staff effectively or consistently</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During two roll checks in the working part of the day, inspectors found around 40 per cent of prisoners locked up, which undermined the figures reported by the prison. The prison recorded that they could achieve about 6.5 hours a day out of cell, but inspectors believed this was more realistically around five hours - Although the number of activity places was broadly sufficient to meet prisoner needs, the places were not managed efficiently with around 100 vacancies - A formal Listener scheme had still not been introduced <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/dovegate/Dovegate-2011.pdf</p>
20.12.12	Hassockfield STC	<p>Children suffer 209 injuries whilst being restrained in Hassockfield STC in the course of 15 months</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2012-12-20a.132940.h&s=%22secure+training+centres%22#g132940.r0</p>
12.12.13	Tagging	<p>G4S and Serco stripped of tagging contracts following fraud allegations</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wms/?id=2013-12-12a.63WS.1&s=%22g4s+tagging%22#g63WS.2</p>
20.11.12	HMP Doncaster	<p>Figures show that 707 people are doubled-up in cells designed for one person at HMP Doncaster</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2012-11-20a.128251.h&s=%22doncaster+prison%22#g128251.r0</p>
11.12.13	HMP Thameside	<p>60 year old Charles Tozer pronounced dead after being found with a ligature around his neck in his cell in HMP Thameside</p>
21.08.13	Transport	<p>In the inspection of HMP Bronzefield, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlighted concerns that:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some women travelled with young men going to HMP/YOI Feltham. One woman had completed her court appearance by 10.25am but did not arrive at the prison until 8.30pm, after the escort van had dropped young men off at HMP/YOI Feltham first. Inspectors were told this was not unusual - Many women continued to spend long days in court after their hearings had ended; 337 had arrived after 7pm - Few said they had been offered a toilet break <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/bronze/bronze-2013.pdf</p>
24.07.12	Statistics on number of assaults in HMYOI Ashfield	<p>Ministry of Justice figures reveal that the number of recorded assaults doubled in HMYOI Ashfield in a year to 1,039. One in every 15 assaults in the entire prison system, including all adult prisons, takes place in Ashfield. It is the most violent prison in the country.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/218392/safety-custody-jan-march-2012.pdf</p>
23.07.12	Statistics on additional days in HMYOI Ashfield	<p>Figures reveal that between January 2010 and April 2012, a total of 2,784 extra days imprisonment were imposed on boys in YOIs in England and Wales. Two thirds of the total days were handed down at HMYOI Ashfield.</p> <p>http://www.cypnow.co.uk/cyp/news/1074022/extra-days-youth-jails-rising-despite-falling-custody-levels</p>
May 2011	HMP Lowdham Grange inspection report	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responses to complaints were prompt and respectful, but some investigations were perfunctory. Many prisoners told us that they had been encouraged to withdraw complaints. Twelve per cent of all complaints over the previous six months had been recorded as withdrawn but the reasons were not clearly recorded. - First night checks were not routine and first night interviews were not undertaken in a

		<p>confidential environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the inspection, a prisoner committed suicide - In the inspector's sample of ACCTs, a significant number were triggered by frustrations over healthcare - The segregation unit held some severely disturbed prisoners and the prison as a whole was unable to provide a suitable environment for them <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/lowdham-grange/hmp-lowdham-grange-2011.pdf</p>
18.04.12	Transport	<p>In the inspection of HMYOI Cookham Wood, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlighted concerns that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The majority of young people were coming from London courts but frequently travelled with adult prisoners who were taken to their destinations first, resulting in young people experiencing circuitous routes to HMYOI Cookham Wood - 17 per cent of young people said they had spent more than four hours in the van and 34 per cent said they had travelled with adults or someone from a different gender - Many young people inspectors spoke to said they had spent long periods of time in court cells after their cases had been dealt with and many had remained in court until 5pm, although their cases had been completed before midday. - The high level of late arrivals continued to present a serious problem. Over the two month period before the inspection there had been at least four or five arrivals each week after 9pm. - During the inspection we observed two young people arriving around 10pm having travelled from London courts. Both returned to court very early the next morning. We were told that this was not unusual. - Transport to and from the prison was provided by two companies, GeoAmey and Serco, and inspectors were told that most of the difficulties stemmed from the service provided by Serco - Neither of the escort providers attended meetings at the prison to have a regular dialogue about the ongoing concerns. <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/cookham-wood/cookham-wood-2011.pdf</p>

12.03.12	Statistics on the use of segregation at HMYOI Ashfield	Children were kept in solitary confinement 377, a doubling in its use on the year before. http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2012-03-12a.97773.h
17.02.12	HMYOI Ashfield inspection report	Inspectors found that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There had been an almost nine-fold rise in restraint. Inspectors found force had been used almost 150 times a month compared with an average of 17 times a month. In five of six months, failure to obey staff instructions was recorded as the issue leading to the use of force. - All new arrivals were strip-searched even though very few inadmissible items were found - It is of concern that some important recommendations in relation to safety had not been met and young people reported feeling less safe and less well supported - The number of incidents of strip-searching was very high. The procedure lacked governance and inspectors were not satisfied that strip-searches were necessary in the majority of instances - The number of adjudications remained extremely high: 1,935 had taken place in the six months prior to the inspection - Inspectors observed little evidence of good engagement between staff and young people and the overall view of relationships was that they were neutral at best - In focus groups several young people told inspectors that staff were wary of black young people and avoided challenging them, and some staff confirmed that view. http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/ashfield/ashfield-2011.pdf
07.02.12	Hassockfield STC	The Local Authority Designated Officer carried out 76 investigations into the use of restraint at Hassockfield STC in the course of five years http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2012-02-07b.91335.h&s=%22secure+training+centres%22#q91335.q0

11.01.12	Hassockfield STC	<p>High court ruling found that, between the years 1998 and 2008, children (including Adam Rickwood) were restrained unlawfully, in pursuit of good order and discipline rather than as a measure of last resort.</p> <p>The judgment included the specific criticisms from Mr Justice Foskett that:</p> <p>‘There is no doubt that the omission from the rules of this objective as a legitimate use of restraint was <u>not</u> an oversight: it reflected a considered policy decision.</p> <p>‘The children and young people sent to STCs were sent there because they had acted unlawfully and to learn to obey the law, yet many more of them were subject to unlawful actions during their detention. I need, I think, to say no more.’</p> <p>http://www.judiciary.gov.uk/Resources/JCO/Documents/Judgments/crae-sec-state-for-justice-others-judgment.pdf</p>
2011 – publication date unknown	HMYOI Ashfield IMB annual report	<p>The Independent Monitoring Board reported that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of assaults had increased by 123 per cent - The number of segregations for Good Order or Discipline had risen by 38 per cent - Significant refurbishment had been undertaken but some of the furniture purchased by Serco central supplies has proven not to be fit for purpose - <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/imb/annual-reports-2011/ashfield-2010-2011.pdf</p>
22.08.11	HMP Doncaster	21 year old Adam Wileman pronounced dead after being found hanging in his cell in HMP Doncaster
09.05.11	Hassockfield STC	Police launch a large-scale hunt after a 16 year old boy escaped from Hassockfield STC

		http://www.chroniclive.co.uk/news/north-east-news/police-catch-youth-run-hassockfield-1398998
22.04.11	HMP Doncaster	34 year old Andrew James Stanley pronounced dead after being found hanging in his cell in HMP Doncaster
Feb 2011	HMP Doncaster inspection report	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many prisoners were doubled up in cells designed for one - Vulnerable prisoners had a poor regime. There was very little meaningful activity for them and most were locked in their cells for most of the core day. When they were out of their cells in the exercise yards, they were the subject of abuse from the adjacent young adults and they also felt threatened when they were in other parts of the prison, such as healthcare. Staff did too little to prevent this - The IEP scheme was too restrictive and needed better governance to make it fairer and more consistent - There were no dedicated first night cells and handover procedures did not routinely include specific information about the location of new prisoners. Written accounts of first night interview did not give assurances that immediate needs were met. - The quality of the large number of ACCT forms was inconsistent and many were poor - Just under a third of suspicion tests (for drugs) conducted since April 2010 had been positive, indicating a need for more prompt action - No telephone calls could be made after 6.30pm, which had a large impact on those whose family and friends worked and those calling abroad <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/doncaster/doncaster-2010.pdf</p>
27.01.11	Hassockfield STC	<p>The second inquest into the death of Adam Rickwood at Hassockfield STC rules that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adam was unlawfully restrained and hurt in a way that contributed to his taking his own life - There had been a serious system failure at the centre which led to an unlawful regime - Staff at Hassockfield were not properly trained in High Risk Assessment Team (HRAT)

		<p>procedures designed to safeguard trainees who might self-harm, nor in suicide awareness and behaviour management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Staff had not been adequately trained by the Prison Service in the use of Physical Control in Care (PCC) techniques- Adam should have been assigned a replacement key worker when his own went off sick and that Hassockfield had failed to effectively implement an HRAT programme to safeguard him. It also concluded a mistake had been made in “closing the book” on Adam with regard to HRAT care.- Care officers should have been made aware of an entry in the HRAT book, which detailed Adam’s self-harm when angry, and the book should have been reopened after Adam was restrained on the night of his death- Adam should have been checked by staff every 15 minutes after he had been put on lock-down that night <p>http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-12297125</p>
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Sodexo

Date	Prison etc	Detail
30.01.14	HMP Peterborough and HMP Bronzefield	<p>Government figures show that at HMP Peterborough had the highest levels of self-harm of any prison in England and Wales (1,256 incidents of self-harm) and HMP Bronzefield had the fourth highest rate (770).</p> <p>Combined, they accounted for 8.8 per cent of the total number of self-harm incidents in prisons in England and Wales.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safety-in-custody-statistics-quarterly-update-to-september-2013</p>
2013 – publication date unknown	HMP Bronzefield IMB report	<p>The Independent Monitoring Board reported that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There had been an increase in the number of wheelchair users, but only one designated disabled cell - There were concerns about the inappropriate and inconsistent use of the IEP scheme - There is still no female doctor on a regular basis - Some women had been held on the segregation unit for over a year - There are issues with poor recording of ACCTs, daily records and prisoners' individual regimes <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/imb/annual-reports-2013/bronze-field-2012-13.pdf</p>
13.12.13	HMP Peterborough	<p>Allegations are made that a woman who had a miscarriage at HMP Peterborough was left to clean up after herself while the foetus remained in her cell.</p> <p>http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/woman-who-miscarried-in-private-prison-made-to-clean-up-after-herself-court-told-9002657.html</p>

05.12.13	HMP Forest Bank	<p>Figures reveal the number of contract breaches and performance points accrued since HMP Forest Bank opened in 2004</p> <p>http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-12-05a.176515.h&s=%22forest+bank%22</p>
01.12.13	HMP Northumberland	<p>HMP Northumberland handed over to Sodexo.</p> <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/contacts/prison-finder/northumberland</p>
29.11.13	HMP Forest Bank	<p>An inquest into the death of 35 year old Michael Watson, who died of a heart attack in December 2010 in HMP Forest Bank, ruled that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The response from prison staff to his chest pains were ‘inadequate’, given his history of heart problems - He had suffered a heart attack a month earlier. The prison admitted making several mistakes on this occasion, including the journey to the hospital being delayed by 40 to 50 minutes so paperwork could be completed - Forest Bank also cancelled a pre-existing appointment Mr Watson had with a cardiologist for security reasons – but failed to rearrange it - A cardiologist told the inquest that the appointment could have saved Mr Watson’s life, as his underlying endocarditis would have been promptly diagnosed and treated with antibiotics which would probably have prevented his heart attack - Mr Watson was also denied potentially life-saving heart surgery because of the time it took to treat him in prison. He first complained of chest pains at 6am, but was not assessed in hospital until about 5pm, with surgery usually considered too risky four hours after a heart attack because of the damage to the organ. <p>http://www.theboltonnews.co.uk/news/10844025.Prison_s_response_to_inmate_s_death_was_inadequate/</p>
29.11.13	HMP Bronzefield	<p>An inquest into the death of 33 year old Helen Waight at HMP Bronzefield concluded with the jury finding that she died of natural causes. However, concerns were raised regarding:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The poor quality of record keeping and the standard of healthcare that was afforded to her at HMP Bronzefield - Systems in respect of cell bells were unreliable and as a consequence it could not be determined whether Helen had called for assistance in the minutes before her death - Evidence was heard from healthcare staff that crucial reception screening results were not recorded and that important decisions were made about her treatment for her drug dependency without face to face clinical reviews taking place <p>http://www.inquest.org.uk/media/pr/inquest-into-death-of-helen-waight-at-hmp-bronzefield-concludes</p>
15.11.13	HMP Peterborough	42 year old Stuart Baumber pronounced dead after being found with a ligature in his cell in HMP Peterborough
08.10.13	HMP Northumberland	Concerns raised by the Prison Officer's Association over plans to axe 200 staff at HMP Northumberland when the prison is handed over to Sodexo in December 2013. They accused Sodexo of "putting profit before public safety".
		http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-tyne-24452602
02.09.13	HMP Forest Bank	Figures show that prison service tornado teams were called out twice to HMP Forest Bank to deal with serious incidents so far that year
		http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-09-02d.166346.h&s=%22doncaster+prison%22#g166346.r0
21.08.13	HMP Bronzefield inspection report	Inspectors found that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The prison held a small number of 'restricted status' women, some of whom had severe personality disorders. Their needs could simply not be met by the prison. - One woman, who had exhibited unpredictable and violent behaviour, had effectively been held in the segregation unit for more than five years with very little human contact or activity to

		<p>occupy her. The conditions in which she was held seemed likely to lead to further psychological deterioration and were completely unacceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There was little evidence that senior staff in the Prison Service had oversight of women segregated for long periods to ensure their conditions were humane. Bronzefield is not an appropriate place for women with these needs and there was a lack of a national strategy to manage women with such complex demands. - The range of activity was too narrow and the level insufficient to support women to gain employment, education or training on release. This was compounded by poor careers guidance and weak links with potential employers’ - The prison did not know which women were primary carers or whether they received visits from their children. - Drugs were the most significant security issue. - The IEP policy was applied inconsistently. In our survey, only half of women said they had been treated fairly by the scheme. There were too many warnings for petty matters and some examples demonstrated that the complex needs of some women were not being considered - The prison failed to record all women with disabilities, and in our survey they were more negative about a range of outcomes, including perceptions of safety and concerns about victimisation. There was only one fully adapted cell, and other dedicated rooms did not always meet their needs; some women complained about not being able to shower regularly - <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/bronzefield/bronzefield-2013.pdf</p>
25.07.13	HMP Bronzefield	<p>HMP Bronzefield overall performance judged to be of concern by the National Offender Management Service</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/225226/prison-annual-per-ratings-12-13.pdf</p>
18.07.13	HMP Bronzefield	<p>Figures reveal that unlawful releases of prisoners from HMP Bronzefield accounted for 5.4 per cent of all unlawful releases from custody in 2012 and 4.9 per cent of the total in 2011</p>

		http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-07-18b.156736.h&s=%22Bronzefield%22#g156736.r0 http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2013-07-18b.156736.h&s=%22Bronzefield%22#g156736.r0
06.03.13	HMP Forest Bank inspection report	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At a roll check during the morning of the core day, inspectors found about 43 per cent of the population locked in their cells, and the following after about 40 per cent were locked up - The level of violent incidents remained high. The number of young adults involved in violent incidents was disproportionately high, and some investigations of violent incidents were cursory. - The use of an additional unfurnished cell in the segregation unit was not logged or properly authorised - Throughput in the segregation unit was high and young adults were over-represented. Exercise yards were austere and the special cells grim - Quality assurance and managerial oversight of use of force required improvement - There were too many formal complaints against staff and investigations into these lacked sufficient rigour <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/forest-bank/forest-bank-2012.pdf</p>
Feb 2013	HMP Peterborough	<p>In its investigation into the death of a man who was a prisoner at HMP Peterborough and died in hospital of a heart attack, the Prison and Probation Ombudsman found that:</p> <p>'When he arrived at Peterborough in 2009, he used a wheelchair, suffered from frequent blackouts and had long-term heart problems. He was admitted to hospital and the prison's inpatient unit a number of times. In July he had a heart attack and had to be resuscitated. He remained in hospital until September. During this time doctors decided that he was so unwell they put in place a 'Do Not Resuscitate' order. Despite this, he was restrained in double cuffs when he was first taken to hospital and then this was changed to an escort chain after a few days, which was removed a week later</p>

		<p>'We are concerned that insufficient weight was given to his health, security category or risk and, as a result, the level of restraints used was not justified</p> <p>'Double cuffing entails the prisoner having his wrists cuffed together in front of him and then having one wrist attached to a prison officer by an additional set of handcuffs. This is usually required for moving Category A or Category B prisoners in good health. When, exceptionally, double cuffs are used for a Category C prisoner there is a requirement that the reasons should be recorded in writing. The man was a Category C prisoner and there is no evidence to support the decision to use double cuffs and we can see no reason how it could have been justified.</p> <p>'The risk assessment was reviewed on 2 August, after the man's heart attack, and it still indicated that double cuffs should be used with an escort chain during treatment or when using the toilet.'</p> <p>http://www.ppo.gov.uk/docs/121.11_Death_of_a_male_prisoner.pdf</p>
Jan 2013	HMP Bronzefield and HMP Peterborough	<p>Government statistics show that HMP Bronzefield and HMP Peterborough have the respective first and second highest number of self harm incidents in the previous year – 1,701 and 1,694.</p> <p>Combined, this accounted for 13.8 per cent of all self-harm incidents in prisons in England and Wales in 2012.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safety-in-custody-statistics-quarterly-update-to-september-2013</p>
10.08.12	HMP Peterborough	<p>61 year old Michael Rendell pronounced dead after being found hanging in his cell in HMP Peterborough</p>
June 2012	HMP Forest Bank	<p>In its investigation into the death of a man who was a prisoner at HMP Forest Bank and died in hospital from stomach cancer, the Prison and Probation Ombudsman found that:</p> <p>'The man's partner raised concern about the behaviour of bedwatch staff whilst he was dying in hospital. 'She explained that the escorting officers were not very considerate. She said that one</p>

		<p>officer “put her feet on the bed and they [the escorting officers] said that he was lucky to be on a long chain”. The PPO issued a recommendation that the Director should issue guidance to staff regarding the expected standard of behaviour for staff when carrying out bedwatch duties.’</p> <p>http://www.ppo.gov.uk/docs/077.11_Death_of_a_male_prisoner_in_hospital.pdf</p>
Jan 2012	HMP Bronzefield and HMP Peterborough	<p>Government statistics show that HMP Peterborough and HMP Bronzefield have the respective first and second highest number of self harm incidents in the previous year – 3,023 and 2,917.</p> <p>Combined, this accounted for 22 per cent of all self-harm incidents in prisons in England and Wales in 2012.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safety-in-custody-statistics-quarterly-update-to-september-2013</p>
27.09.11	HMP Peterborough (Women) inspection report	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many women had a range of acute needs reflected in high levels of self-harm – an average of 225 incidents were reported each month involving 33 women - Some cells designed for one were shared and cramped - It was unacceptable that women did not have the option of seeing a female GP - When we checked in the working part of the day, almost a quarter of women were locked behind their doors - Many unemployed prisoners, including women on the initial stages of IDTS, were only able to spend about three hours a day out of their cell - There were too many male staff for a women’s prison. In the mother and baby unit on the inspector’s night visit, there was only a male officer in charge of the unit, which we considered inappropriate - Unconvicted and convicted women prisoners shared cells. While they were asked if they were willing to do so during their reception interview, this was inappropriate and unlikely to be based on informed consent - Night staff were unaware of personal evacuation plans for those who would need help in an

		<p>emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreign national women prisoners were able to make a free five-minute telephone call to their family abroad but only if they gave up some visits - The lack of specific strategy to manage life-sentenced and other indeterminate-sentenced women continued to be a major gap. There were few dedicated resources and no regular forensic psychology input as part of a multidisciplinary lifer team to provide individual assessments. This did not reflect the provision usually found in other prisons holding lifers at the beginning of their sentences. <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/peterborough/peterborough-women-2011.pdf</p>
27.08.11	HMP Peterborough (Men) inspection report	<p>Inspectors found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nearly half of the men said they had felt unsafe at some time in the prison - Inspectors were concerned that vulnerable prisoners who subsequently broke a 'voluntary' compact would be moved from the vulnerable prisoners' wing to a general landing, which was a breach of the prison's responsibility to protect them from harm - During the working part of the day, nearly a third of men were locked behind their doors - There was no structured support for victims of bullying or violence <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/peterborough/peterborough-men-2011.pdf</p>
14.11.11	HMP Forest Bank	<p>Former Sodexo employee, Leanne Cartledge, jailed after smuggling a mobile phone in to her boyfriend whilst working at HMP Forest Bank, weeks before he escaped from custody</p> <p>http://www.manchestereveningnews.co.uk/news/greater-manchester-news/prison-nurse-jailed-after-smuggling-853996</p>
01.10.11	HMP Forest Banker	<p>A senior prison manager is found hanged at his home after being disciplined and demoted by HMP Forest Bank. He left a note: 'In the end I lost everything, including my self-respect, so there is nothing</p>

		to live for'. http://www.express.co.uk/news/uk/274765/Jail-manager-demoted-after-escape-drama-found-hanged
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GeoAmey

Date	Prison etc	Detail
04.03.14	Transport	<p>In the inspection of the Keppel Unit at HMYOI Wetherby, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlighted concerns that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people transferring from court were transported in cellular vehicles, usually in the company of adult prisoners. Adult prisoners were given priority because of lock-out time and young people were often the last to be dropped off - The number of young people arriving late had increased since the previous inspections - Many young people had experienced long journeys <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/wetherby/keppel-unit-2013.pdf</p>
23.10.13	Transport	<p>In its annual report, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlights the continuing concern of transport of women in the same prison escort vans as men.</p> <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/hmi-prisons/hm-inspectorate-prisons-annual-report-2012-13.pdf</p>

05.07.13	Transport	<p>In the inspection of HMYOI Cookham Wood, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlighted concerns that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A significant number of young people travelled long distances, many after long delays waiting in court cells - Many young people travelled on vehicles with adult prisoners, which was inappropriate - Only 73 per cent of young people said they felt safe on escort vehicles - Late arrivals continued to be a significant problem and young people experienced multiple stops en route for adult prisoners to disembark, which was unacceptable. <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/cookham-wood/cookham-wood-2013.pdf</p>
25.06.13	Transport	<p>Figures from HM Courts and Tribunals Service show that the rate at which crown court trials were declared ineffective because the defendant was not produced by the prison escort service rose by 75 per cent.</p> <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/hmcts/2013/hmcts-annual-report-2012-13.pdf</p>
30.04.13	Transport	<p>Two men escape from a GeoAmey prison van whilst being transported to court for sentencing.</p> <p>http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-22348951</p>
15.03.13	Transport	<p>A prisoner escapes from a GeoAmey prison van whilst being transported from police custody</p> <p>http://www.plymouthherald.co.uk/Plymouth-man-history-violence-escapes-private/story-18421353-detail/story.html</p>
12.03.13	Transport	<p>In the inspection of HMYOI Werrington, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlighted concerns that:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people often remained in court for long periods, in some cases for up to seven hours, before being escorted to HMYOI Werrington - Almost half the young people arrived after 7pm - Young people were escorted in vans which were also used for adult prisoners <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/werrington/werrington-2012.pdf</p>
17.01.13	Transport	<p>The £900 million contract covering the transportation of prisoners has been branded ‘an absolute farce’ by a judge after it emerged the new prison vans are too big to fit through court entrances. In some instances, this had meant prisoners had been forced to finish the journey on foot. In other cases, roads are being dug up so the vehicles can fit under the arches. It was also leading to delays in court proceedings.</p> <p>http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2047781/Judges-fury-new-prison-vans-dont-fit-courts.html</p>
21.12.12	Transport	<p>In the inspection of HMP/YOI Parc young people’s unit, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlighted concerns that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 52 per cent of young people reported travelling in vehicles shared with adults. This compared to 16 per cent at the inspection in 2010 (prior to GeoAmey being awarded the contract). This was a concerning trend. It showed a marked but unsurprising increase, reflecting the work practice specified in the current contract <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/parc/parc-2012.pdf</p>
17.10.12	Transport	<p>In its annual report, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlights concerns that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Men, women and children may be transported in the same vehicle even if they are kept separated. Protocols to separate them within vehicles appeared underdeveloped and some

		<p>escort staff told inspectors that mixing men and women on the same van was problematic. Removable partitions that could be used to divide vehicles into separate compartments for men, women and children were not effective and hampered the ability of staff to supervise all prisoners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There have been difficulties with the implementation of the new transport contracts. In the early days of the new contracts, both contractors experienced difficulties with staffing issues, the scheduling of vehicles and their technology. This resulted in late arrivals to prison from court and prisoners, particularly in London, being 'locked out' and diverted to other prisons or police custody suites. - Even where late arriving prisoners were admitted to a prison, additional pressures were placed on the establishment's reception and first night procedures. Under the new contracts, escort vehicles picked up prisoners from a number of points before taking them to court or prison, meaning that the prisoner picked up first often had a protracted journey - At local prisons, inspectors observed delays in moving prisoners through reception caused by large groups arriving together late in the afternoon. - Inspectors found disproportionate security procedures and some vehicles in very poor conditions - Prisoners often said they felt unsafe during their journey. - Some vehicles had limited capacity to transport a prisoner's property and items were sometimes mislaid or damaged when they were separated from the prisoner <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/corporate-reports/hmi-prisons/hm-inspectorate-prisons-annual-report-2011-12.pdf</p>
03.08.12	Transport	<p>In the inspection of HMYOI Wetherby, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlighted concerns that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Late arrivals continued to be a problem and inspectors were told that young people were admitted to the prison after 7.30pm at least twice a week. - There was some evidence that late arrivals were due to circuitous routes to the prison - 34 per cent of young people said they had travelled with adults <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-</p>

		inspections/wetherby/wetherby-2012.pdf
04.07.12	Transport	<p>In the inspection of HMP Eastwood Park, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlighted concerns that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some women still shared escort vehicles with men - Few court escort vehicles arrived at the prison within core hours – most did not arrive before 4pm - Women who had had their cases heard before lunchtime were still routinely held in court until later in the day before being taken to the prison. - <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/eastwood-park/eastwood-park-2012.pdf</p>
28.03.12	Transport	<p>In the inspection of HMP Low Newton, HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlighted concerns that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some women were still transported in the same vans as male prisoners. - Some women experienced long delays at court, such as two women booked to return to Low Newton at 9.55am and 10.45am who did not arrive until 6.15pm and 7.25pm respectively - The escort contractor had changed at the end of August 2011 (to GeoAmey). There were now fewer vans and there had been some problems with women arriving late from court and leaving late to court. <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/inspectorate-reports/hmipris/prison-and-yoi-inspections/low-newton/low-newton-2011.pdf</p>
24.01.12	Transport	<p>A prisoner on remand for murder escapes from a GeoAmey prison van whilst being transported to court.</p> <p>http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2090560/John-Anslow-escape-Prisoner-run-van-travelling-court-ambushed.html</p>
27.11.11	Transport	Criticism regarding the decision to send a GeoAmey prison van on a 96 mile round-trip to drive a

		prisoner 50 yards. It was estimated to have cost taxpayers £1,000. http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/prison-vans-96-mile-trip-to-take-156119
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Annex A - private companies included in the audit

The below information is taken from each providers website.

G4S

From the 'who we are' information:

"G4S is the world's leading international security solutions group, which specialises in secure outsourcing in countries and sectors where security and safety risks are considered a strategic threat.

"With operations in more than 125 countries and 620,000 employees, we specialise in outsourced business processes and facilities in sectors where security and safety risks are considered a strategic threat.

- From risk assessment to delivery, we work in partnership with governments, businesses and other organisations to provide integrated solutions to security challenges
- We protect rock stars and sports stars, people and property, including some of the world's most important buildings and events
- From advising on stadium building plans to crowd control and ensuring event tickets are not forged
- From delivering pay packets to ensuring ATMs have enough cash to meet your shopping needs
- From delivering cash to bank branches and retail outlets to managing the flow of cash for central banks and major retailers
- From ensuring travellers have a safe and pleasant experience in ports and airports around the world to secure detention and escorting of people who are not lawfully entitled to remain in a country.

"In more ways than you might realise, G4S is securing your world."

<http://www.g4s.com/en/Who%20we%20are/>

Serco

From the 'about us' information:

"Our customers are national and local governments and leading companies. We have more than 50 years' experience of helping them to achieve their goals.

"By focusing on the needs of the people they serve, we enable our customers to deliver better outcomes. Our frontline delivery involves us in vital areas of public life,

including providing safe transport, finding sustainable jobs for the long-term unemployed, helping patients recover more quickly, improving the local environment, rehabilitating offenders, protecting borders and supporting the armed forces.

“We also manage crucial business processes for both public and private sector organisations. This frees them to focus on their core operations, while delivering tangible benefits to their customers – from faster mortgage approvals to better online shopping.

“The long-term drivers of our markets include public service reform, developing economies’ investment in services and infrastructure, and our customers’ need to deliver the best end-user experience. They want a partner who gives them confidence through consistent delivery, who can anticipate and adapt to change, and who can understand what they want to achieve across their organisation. They value our fresh thinking and the collaborative and imaginative way we work. We also look for opportunities to leverage our scale to our customers’ advantage.

“Serco is a values-led company and our culture and ethos are at the heart of everything we do. We give our people responsibility, so they can put their ideas into practice and make a real difference. Our approach has made us one of the world’s leading service companies and our vision is to be the world’s greatest.

“Our service ethos means that our customers come back to us again and again. These long-term relationships help us to meet their changing needs and do what we do best...

bringing services to life.”

<http://www.serco.com/about/index.asp>

Sodexo

From the ‘about us’ information:

Sodexo UK & Ireland

“Sodexo develops, manages and delivers a diverse range of services, designed to improve the quality of life for our clients and customers.

“We have an unrivalled reputation for building lasting partnerships with clients through open, transparent relationships based on trust and exceptional performance.

“In the UK and Ireland, our 35,000 people are striving to improve the quality of daily life at over 2,000 client locations across all market sectors.

“Our services include:

- On-site services – range of services from construction management, reception and food services through to asset maintenance, security and grounds maintenance for our clients in offices, schools, prisons, hospitals, military bases, remote sites and hospitality events
- Benefits and reward services – services include childcare vouchers, multi-retailer gift vouchers, government and public authority scheme
- Personal and home services – we also respond to the increasing need expressed by individuals for better work-life balance and greater personal fulfilment. Our home services for dependent people improve the quality of life for those we serve.

<http://uk.sodexo.com/uk/en/about-sodexo/about-us.aspx>

GeoAmey

GeoAmey is a partnership of the Geo Group and Amey. From the ‘about GeoAmey’ information:

“GeoAmey brings a progressive approach to the provision of UK justice services drawing on expertise as an international leader in custodial care and the management of complex logistics. We are delivering secure, safe, reliable and efficient prisoner escort and custody services ensuring the wellbeing of the people in our care through innovative logistical solutions designed around Ministry of Justice requirements and supported by advanced technology.

“GeoAmey brings together The Geo Group Inc. a worldwide leader in diversified custodial justice, and treatment services and Amey, one of the UK’s leading public service providers with world class expertise in managing complex logistics.

“The Geo Group is a leading global provider of rehabilitation detention and treatment services as well as secure transportation, with operations in the UK, America, Australia and South Africa. The Geo Group services include operation of prisons and other custodial facilities; immigration detention and removal centres; secure escorted transportation; court services; and community re-entry and supervision services. Geo is the largest company providing these services on an international scale, with a worldwide portfolio of approximately 80,000 beds and 116 rehabilitation, detention and treatment facilities and approximately 60,000 offenders under community supervision and electronic monitoring. In the UK, Geo operates the Harmondsworth Immigration Removal Centre near London and has been selected to operate the Dungavel House Immigration Removal Centre near Glasgow (effective from September 25 2011). Geo stays at the forefront of rehabilitation management by providing innovative approaches to custodial care and rehabilitation of offenders, with modern well-equipped facilities and with operating efficiency underpinned by leading-edge technology.

“Amey is one of the UK’s leading public services providers, managing vital infrastructure and business services and maximising efficiencies for the public sector. Amey offers a complete life-cycle solution from consultancy and design through to delivery and maintenance, across a number of sectors including road, rail, facilities management and waste markets. Amey has world class expertise in managing complex logistics and defining efficient and effective solutions on behalf of local and central government. It has extensive experience over many years of working in secure environments for central government departments such as the Home Office and the Ministry of Defence. Amey employs more than 11,000 staff across 200 locations.

“GeoAmey is committed to bring a best practice approach; managing secure environments and transport logistics; setting industry-leading benchmarks; innovating continuously; improving service standards; and adding value to everything we do.”

http://www.geoamey.co.uk/about_geoamey/

Annex B – private prisons

Definitions

Op cap: operational capacity – how many people the prison can hold

CNA: certified normal accommodation – how many people the prison was designed to hold

Cost per place – the average cost of providing a prison place for the year

Cost per prisoner – the average amount spent on each prisoner for the year

G4S

HMP Altcourse is a category B local prison in Liverpool. It opened in 1997, being the first designed, constructed, managed and financed private prison in the UK.

Op capacity – 1,133

CNA – 794

Current population – 1,126

Cost per place – £62,251

Cost per prisoner - £43,787

HMP Birmingham is a category B/C prison. It was the first public sector prison to be transferred to the private sector when G4S took control in 2011.

Op cap – 1,450

CAN – 1,093

Current population – 1,443

Cost per place - £33,371

Cost per prisoner - £25,673

HMP Oakwood is a category C prison in Staffordshire. It opened under contract with G4S in April 2012.

Op cap – 1,605

CNA – 1,605

Current population – 1,600

Cost per place- £28,499

Cost per prisoner - £38,304

HMP/YOI Parc is a category B local prison in Bridgend and also has a unit for 64 children. It is the only private prison in Wales.

Op cap – 1,336

CNA – 1,179

Current population – 1,331

Cost per place – £52,861

Cost per prisoner - £42,974

HMP Rye Hill is a category B local prison in Northamptonshire. It opened in 2001.

Op cap - 625

CNA - 600

Current population – 623

Cost per place - £34,696

Cost per prisoner - £33,827

Medway Secure Training Centre, in Kent, opened under PFI contract in 1998 and was originally designed to accommodate 40 boys. It was expanded in 2002 and now holds up to 76 boys and girls.

Oakhill Secure Training Centre, in Milton Keynes, opened under PFI contract in 2004 and is designed to accommodate up to 80 boys and girls. Following serious concerns about the safety of the prison in 2007, girls are no longer held in the prison.

Rainsbrook Secure Training Centre, near Rugby, opened under PFI contract in 1999 and was originally designed to accommodate 40 boys. In 2002 the prison was expanded and it now holds up to 87 boys and girls. In 2006 it opened a purpose built mother and baby unit to hold girls with their babies and girls in the final stages of pregnancy.

The average annual cost of a place in a secure training centre is £178,000 plus VAT.

Serco

HMP Ashfield is a category C adult male prison near Bristol that holds men convicted of sexual offences. It held children until March 2013.

Op cap – 400

CNA – 408

Current population – 399

Cost per place – No figures available since the prison changed function

Cost per prisoner – No figures available since the prison changed function

HMP/YOI Doncaster is a category B local prison that opened in 1994. It was originally a category A prison, but was downgraded to category B in 2003.

Op cap – 1,145

CNA – 738

Current population – 1,132

Cost per place – £33,001

Cost per prisoner - £22,073

HMP Dovegate is a category B local prison in Staffordshire. It opened in 2001 under a PFI contract with Serco and was expanded by 860 places in 2009.

Op cap – 1,064

CNA – 1,145

Current population – 1,132

Cost per place – £37,653

Cost per prisoner - £37, 361

HMP Lowdham Grange is a category B local prison in Nottinghamshire. It was opened under a PFI contract in 2008.

Op cap - 888

CNA - 900

Current population – 879

Cost per place - £33,422

Cost per prisoner – £33,173

HMP Thameside is a cat B local prison in south-east London. It opened, under contract with Serco, in October 2012.

Op cap - 900

CNA - 600

Current population – 880

Cost per place - £52,895

Cost per prisoner - £42,389

Haddockfield Secure Training Centre, in County Durham, opened under PFI contract in 1999 and holds up to 58 girls and boys.

The average annual cost of a place in a secure training centre is £178,000 plus VAT

Sodexo

HMP Bronzefield is a category A adult and young people's prison for women in Ashford, Surrey. It is the only purpose-built private prison solely for women in the UK, and is the largest female prison in Europe.

Op cap - 527

CNA - 527

Current population – 494

Cost per place – £58,530

Cost per prisoner - £63,479

HMP Forest Bank is a category B local prison in Greater Manchester. It opened under PFI contract in 2000.

Op cap – 1,460

CNA – 1,064

Current population – 1,445

Cost per place - £37,037

Cost per prisoner - £30,261

HMP Northumberland is a category C prison near Morpeth. It is only the second public sector prison to be transferred to a private operator in the UK. Sodexo formally took over the prison on 1 December 2013.

Op cap – 1,348

CNA – 1,348

Current population – 1,339

Cost per place - No figures available since the prison was handed to Sodexo

Cost per prisoner - No figures available since the prison was handed to Sodexo

HMP Peterborough is a cat B prison for men, and a closed prison for women and female young offenders. It is the only dual purpose-built private prison holding males and females in the UK.

Op cap - 960

CNA - 840

Current population – 911

Cost per place - £42,912

Cost per prisoner - £41,039

*Correct as of March 2014.

the **Howard League** for **Penal Reform**

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ISBN 978-1-905994-80-9



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