



Report for the NWADASS Prisons Leads Group

Results of the North West ADASS
Adult Social Care in Prisons
Stocktake



Version 1.3

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Introduction and Key Points

This report provides an overview of the results of the North West ADASS prisons stocktake, which was a short survey that was circulated to all nine Local Authorities in the North West who have a prison(s) within their Local Authority boundary. This was completed in September 2018 and six Local Authorities completed, accounting for 11 of the 15 prisons in the region.

Therefore, whilst we did not have 100% completion rate, there were enough responses to produce a meaningful analysis. There was at least one stocktake completed for each of the four sub regions.

Some of the key points include:

- Although the Care Act (2014) states that prisoners are eligible for charging for Adult Social Care, none of the Local Authorities who completed the stocktake actually implemented a fairer charging policy for prisoners
- Our North West prisons are currently at 95% occupancy with 11,000 inmates, but based on the data received, less than 1% of these have an Adult Social Care package of care (83 individuals). This does vary though, with HMP Preston having the most at 4%
- Generally, quality and reliability of the Social Care providers in prisons is high. The majority of respondents stated that they had no concerns. However, 6 of the 11 prisons did not have quality assurance processes to monitor quality
- North West Local Authorities will receive £1.4m in 2018/19 for Social Care in Prisons. Based on the responses, all Local Authorities were confident that this was enough for them to deliver their Social Care services in their prisons
- There was an almost 50/50 split across the region over who undertakes care planning and needs assessments. Five prisons (all Lancashire) have dedicated Council staff located partly/fully within prisons, whereas all other Local Authorities (Liverpool, Warrington, Salford, Cheshire East and Wigan) all utilise a council team with a wider remit, who respond to prison related referrals as and when appropriate.

Supporting Prisoners Under the Care Act (2014)

The following is sourced from the Department of Health and Social Care website, providing factsheets on how the introduction of the Care Act (2014) effects users of Adult Social Care¹.

The Care Act (2014) states that it will be the local authority where the prison or approved premises is located which is responsible. This means assessing whether someone has care and support needs and what those needs may be. After the assessment, the local authority must then determine whether the person is eligible for care and support using the same eligibility framework used for people living in the community. If they are assessed as having needs that meet the eligibility criteria, the local authority will meet those needs.

Just like people living in the community, prisoners and people in approved premises will have to pay part or the full cost of their care, if they can afford to do so.

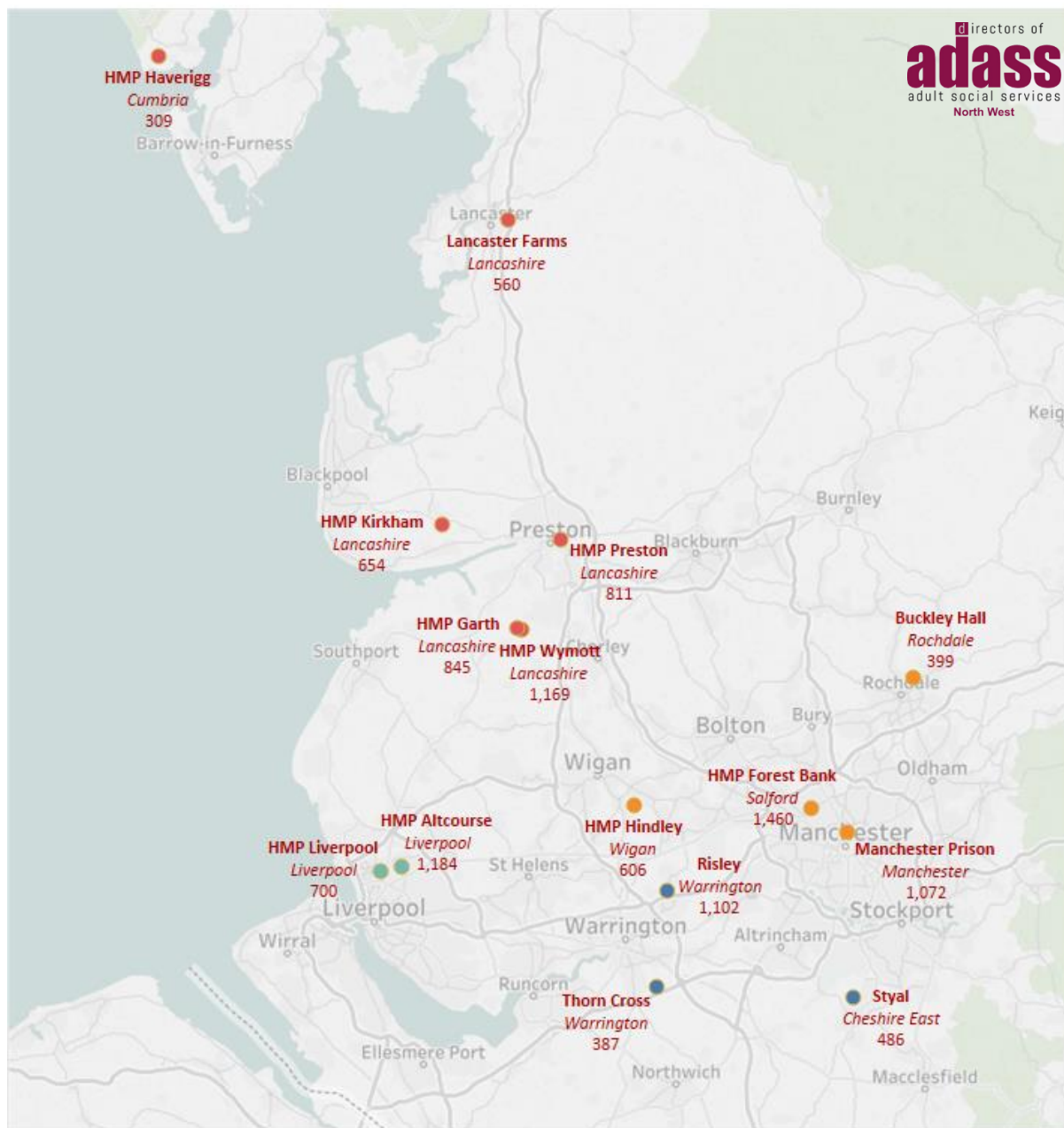
Prisoners frequently transfer between prisons due to the progression of their sentence, changes in security category, or in preparation for release. If a prisoner is receiving care and support, the Act will ensure that there will be continuity of care in the next prison.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-2014-part-1-factsheets/care-act-factsheets#factsheet-12-prisoners-and-people-in-resident-in-approved-premises>

Background to the Prison Population in the North West

Location of the Fifteen Prisons in the North West

Source: Justice.gov.uk; Number Refers to August 18 Operational Capacity



Key (Coloured Dots)

■ Cheshire ■ Greater Manchester ■ Lancashire and Cumbria ■ Liverpool City Region

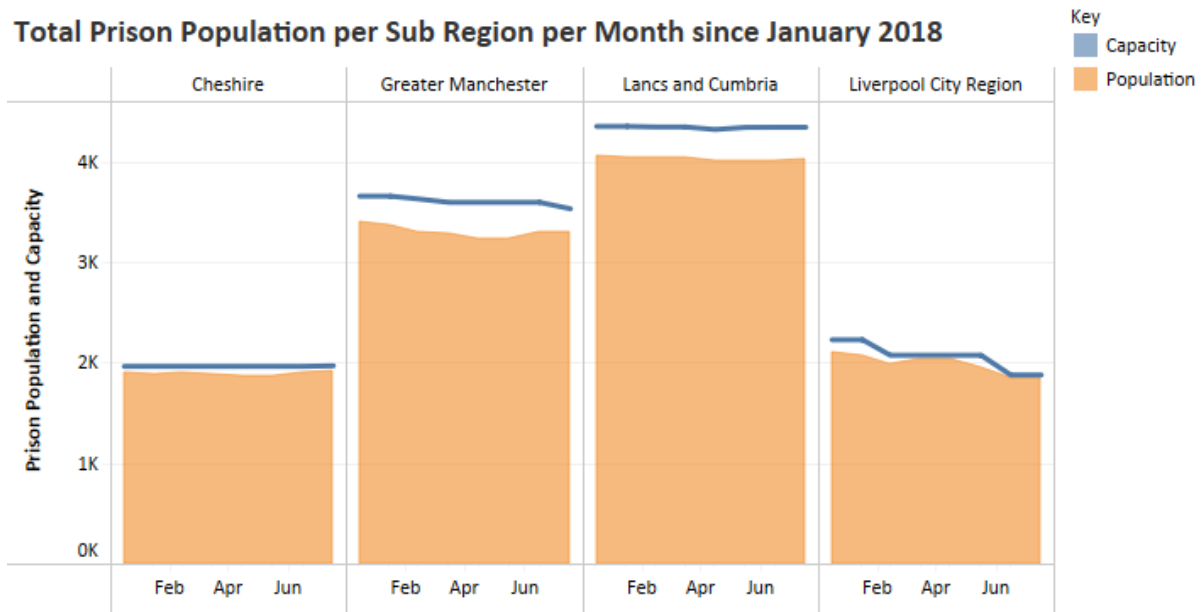
The map above highlights the location of the fifteen prisons currently in operation in the North West, which shows that all four sub regions have at least one prison.

However, it can be seen that the over a third (6) of all prisons are in the Lancashire and Cumbria sub region. In terms of the size of the prisons, Forest Bank is one of the largest nationally with an operating capacity of over 1,450, whereas Haverigg in Cumbria is one of the smallest nationally.

Total Prison Population in the North West per Month since January 2018

		Jan 18	Feb 18	Mar 18	Apr 18	May 18	Jun 18	Jul 18	Aug 18
Cheshire	Risley	1,067	1,062	1,062	1,053	1,050	1,047	1,071	1,077
	Styal	455	463	463	447	456	449	460	465
	Thorn Cross	380	368	379	380	373	379	379	381
	Total	1,902	1,893	1,904	1,880	1,879	1,875	1,910	1,923
Greater Manchester	Buckley Hall	449	451	414	394	383	393	387	395
	Forest Bank	1,448	1,450	1,445	1,456	1,422	1,420	1,437	1,446
	Hindley	513	459	463	464	487	487	513	499
	Manchester	995	1,005	986	978	942	930	968	961
	Total	3,405	3,365	3,308	3,292	3,234	3,230	3,305	3,301
Lancs and Cumbria	Garth	828	828	832	827	827	825	818	822
	Haverigg	279	273	277	292	286	269	266	255
	Kirkham	597	585	567	565	580	586	584	571
	Lancaster Farms	549	551	547	552	543	548	545	558
	Preston	679	665	670	665	624	652	656	671
	Wymott	1,136	1,147	1,156	1,143	1,145	1,126	1,146	1,144
	Total	4,068	4,049	4,049	4,044	4,005	4,006	4,015	4,021
Liverpool City Region	Altcourse	1,168	1,164	1,136	1,166	1,155	1,131	1,176	1,161
	Liverpool	947	905	860	871	885	816	672	698
	Total	2,115	2,069	1,996	2,037	2,040	1,947	1,848	1,859

Total Prison Population per Sub Region per Month since January 2018



Since January 18, the prison population in the North West has been marginally declining (a 4% reduction in the 8 month period).

A large contributing factor towards this is HMP Liverpool which is temporarily operating at reduced capacity and has seen a 26% reduction in its numbers. Buckley Hall in Rochdale has also seen a noticeable reduction in the prison population of 12%.

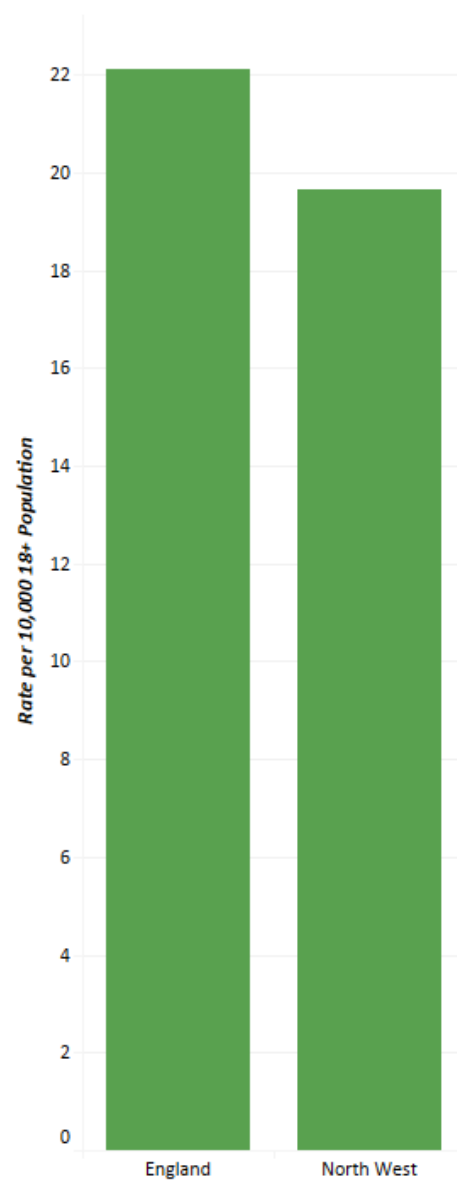
Based on August 2018 data, North West prisons were at 95% occupancy, although this did vary from sub region to sub region. The previous chart shows that the largest gap between capacity and population was in Lancashire and Cumbria, and this data is in more detail below.

Current Population and Capacity of NW Prisons

Source: Justice.gov.uk: Monthly Prison Population Statistics

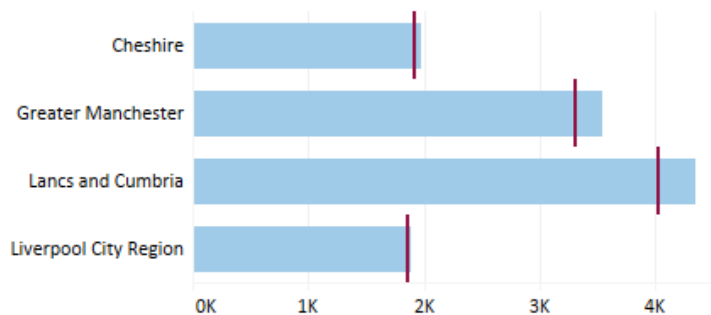
Sub Region	Prison Name	Operational Capacity	Prison Population	% Occupied
Cheshire	Risley	1,102	1,077	97.7
	Styal	486	465	95.7
	Thorn Cross	387	381	98.4
	Total	1,975	1,923	97.4
Greater Manchester	Buckley Hall	399	395	99.0
	Forest Bank	1,460	1,446	99.0
	Hindley	606	499	82.3
	Manchester	1,072	961	89.6
	Total	3,537	3,301	93.3
Lancs and Cumbria	Garth	845	822	97.3
	Haverigg	309	255	82.5
	Kirkham	654	571	87.3
	Lancaster Farms	560	558	99.6
	Preston	811	671	82.7
	Wymott	1,169	1,144	97.9
	Total	4,348	4,021	92.5
Liverpool City Region	Altcourse	1,184	1,161	98.1
	Liverpool	700	698	99.7
	Total	1,884	1,859	98.7
Grand Total	11,744	11,104	94.6	

Prison Population as a Rate per 10,000 18+ General Population



Total Prison Population per Sub Region

Blue Bar = Capacity, Red Line = Population



The table shows that ten of the fifteen North West prisons are currently operating at 95% and above capacity. The lowest current occupancy rates are at Hindley in Wigan (82.3%), Haverigg in Cumbria (82.5%) and Preston in Lancashire (82.7%).

The final chart above benchmarks the North West's prison population against that of the national average. It shows that in England, for every 10,000 adults there are 22 in prison, whereas in the North West, this is currently less than 20 (10% lower).

Data at a national level suggests that 15.6% of the prison population is aged 50+, which is how 'Older People' are defined in prisons. Therefore, **if this was to be replicated in the North West then this would mean that there are over 1,700 older people in North West prisons**, and this is expected to increase to over 1,850 by June 2021.

The North West Adult Social Care Prisons Stocktake Results

What are the arrangements for undertaking care and support needs assessments and care planning?

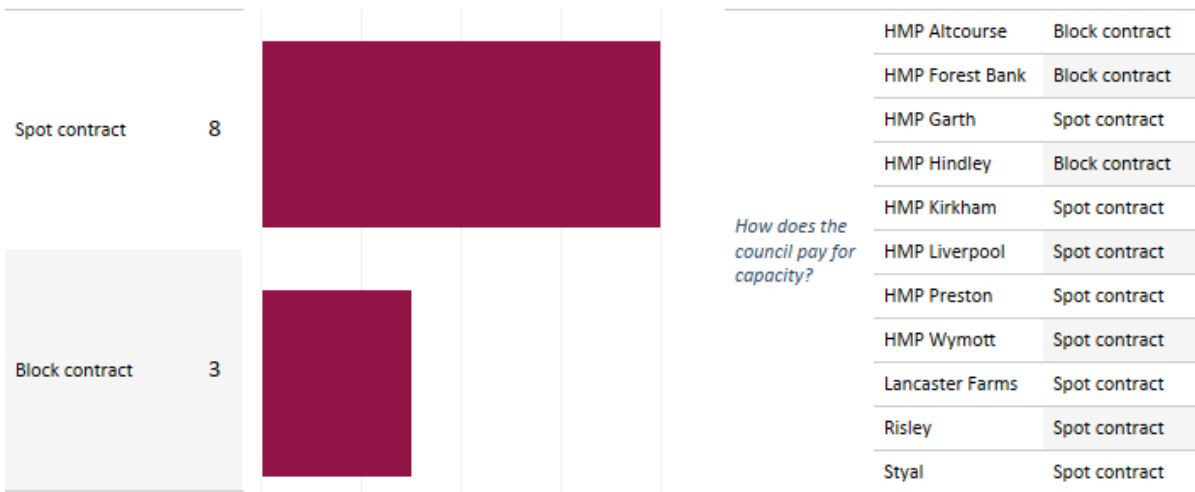


Prison	Arrangement
HMP Altcourse	A council team with wider remit responds as and when referrals received
HMP Forest Bank	A council team with wider remit responds as and when referrals received
HMP Garth	Dedicated prisons council staff undertake them
HMP Hindley	A council team with wider remit responds as and when referrals received
HMP Kirkham	Dedicated prisons council staff undertake them
HMP Liverpool	A council team with wider remit responds as and when referrals received
HMP Preston	Dedicated prisons council staff undertake them
HMP Wymott	Dedicated prisons council staff undertake them
Lancaster Farms	Dedicated prisons council staff undertake them
Risley	A council team with wider remit responds as and when referrals received
Styal	A council team with wider remit responds as and when referrals received

Again, similar to the previous question, this shows that there is a clear difference between Lancashire and the rest of the North West Local Authorities who responded to the stocktake.

Garth, Kirkham, Preston, Wymott and Lancaster Farms (Lancashire) all have dedicated council staff who undertake care planning and assessments for prisoners. However, all of the other Local Authorities (Liverpool, Wigan, Warrington and Cheshire East) all stated that they have a council team with a wider remit who undertake them.

How does the council pay for capacity?



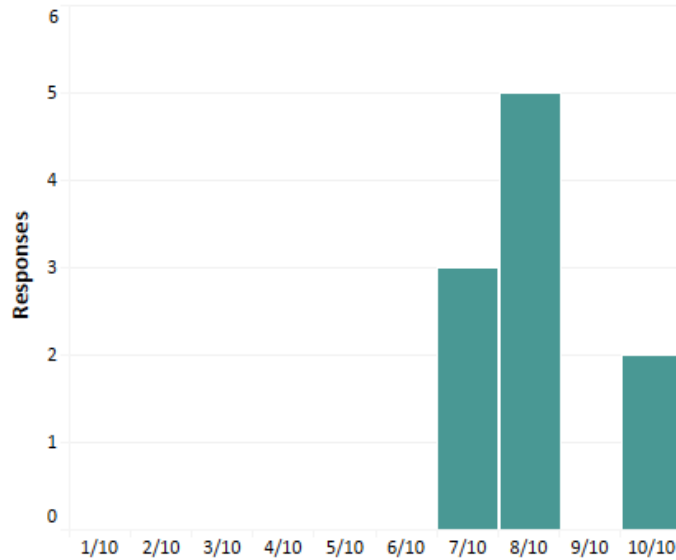
Prison	Contract Type
HMP Altcourse	Block contract
HMP Forest Bank	Block contract
HMP Garth	Spot contract
HMP Hindley	Block contract
HMP Kirkham	Spot contract
HMP Liverpool	Spot contract
HMP Preston	Spot contract
HMP Wymott	Spot contract
Lancaster Farms	Spot contract
Risley	Spot contract
Styal	Spot contract

The majority of contracts are on a spot basis, although Liverpool LA does have a different agreement with the two prisons in its area (HMP Liverpool is spot whereas HMP Altcourse is block). For those on a spot contract basis, where unit costs were provided, **in all cases they were cheaper in prisons than the community.**

Based on the amount of money allocated to each Local Authority for 2018/19, on a scale of 1 to 10, how confident are you that you will be able to deliver the services you want in...

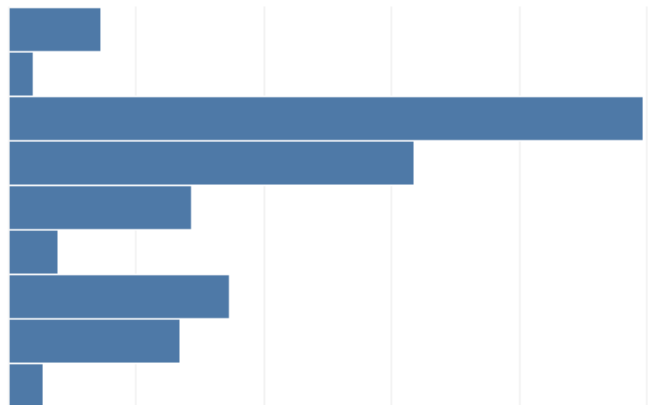
Prison	Confidence Score
HMP Altcourse	8/10
HMP Forest Bank	10/10
HMP Garth	7/10
HMP Hindley	8/10
HMP Kirkham	8/10
HMP Liverpool	10/10
HMP Preston	7/10
HMP Wymott	7/10
Lancaster Farms	8/10
Risley	Not Answered
Styal	8/10

How confident are you that you will be able to deliver the services you want



Local Authority Funding for Social Care in Prisons (2018/19)

Local Authority	Confidence (LA Average)	Funding (£)
Cheshire East	8	£72,836
Cumbria		£19,750
Lancashire	7.5	£496,932
Liverpool	9	£317,900
Manchester		£143,707
Rochdale		£38,562
Salford	10	£173,603
Warrington		£134,219
Wigan	8	£26,918

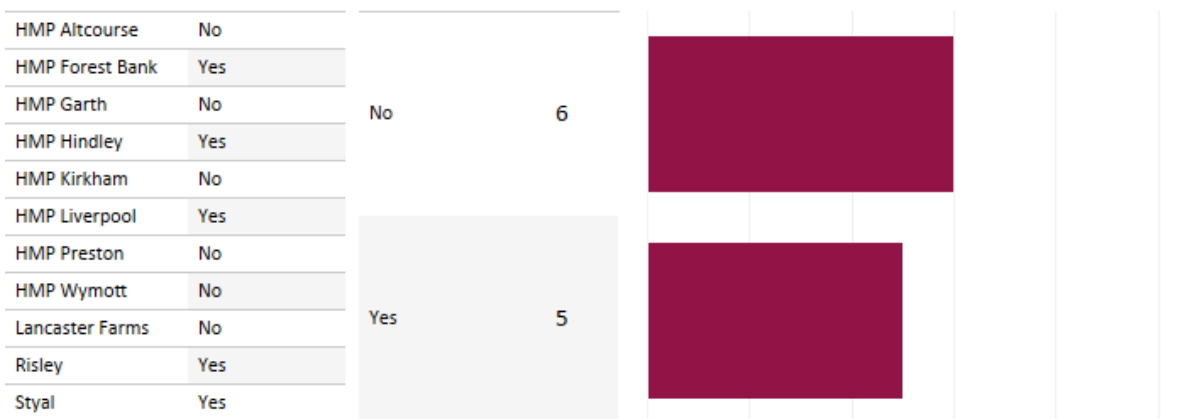


The purpose of this question was to gauge the confidence levels of Local Authority commissioners on how well they will be able to support prisoners with Adult Social Care needs, based on the amount of money allocated to each Local Authority.

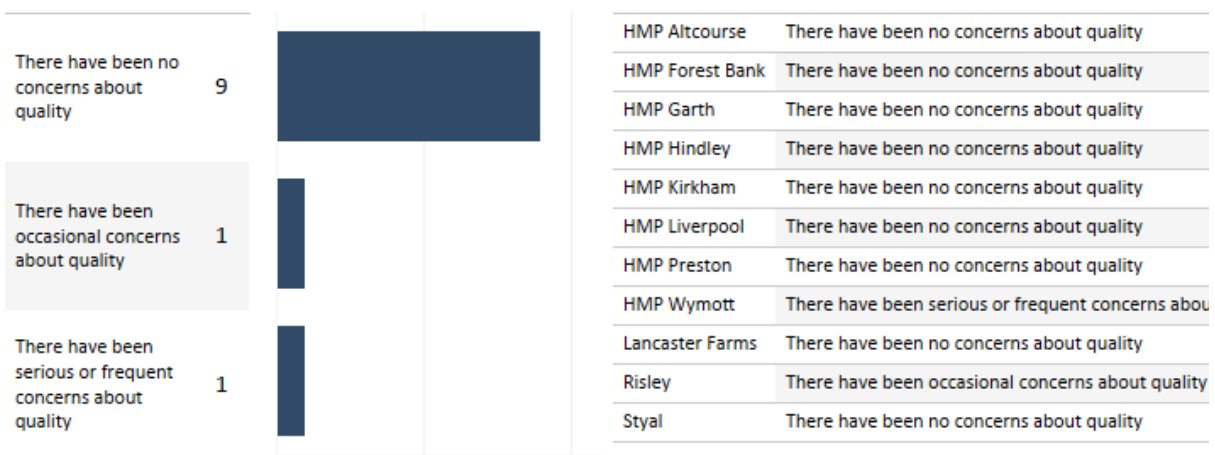
The bottom table and chart shows how much was actually awarded, and it totalled **£1.4m** for the North West region in total, with a third of this going to Lancashire.

The top table and chart summarise the confidence levels of the region as a whole, as well as the individual responses for each prison. Of the ten responses received for this question, **an average of 8/10 suggests high confidence levels**, with the minimum being 7 (x3) and the maximum being 10 out of 10 (x2).

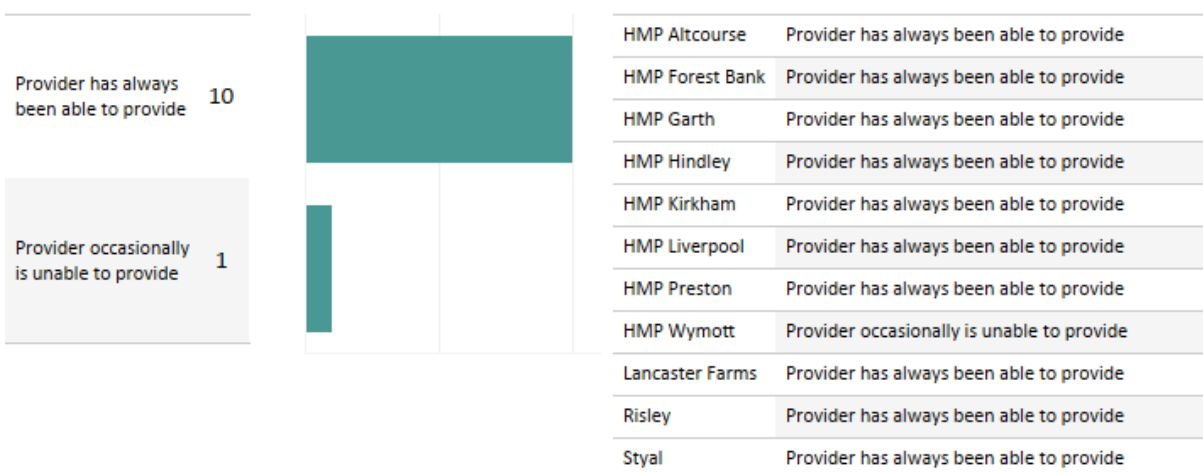
Do you have Quality Assurance processes to monitor the standard of care provision?



In your opinion, please describe the quality of care provided



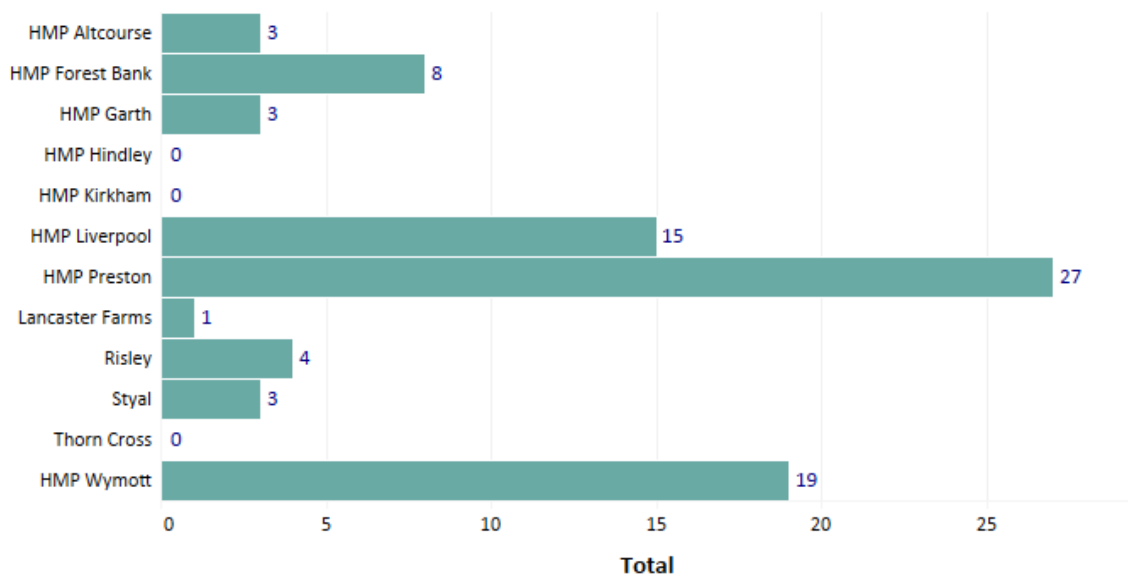
In your opinion, please describe the reliability of care provided



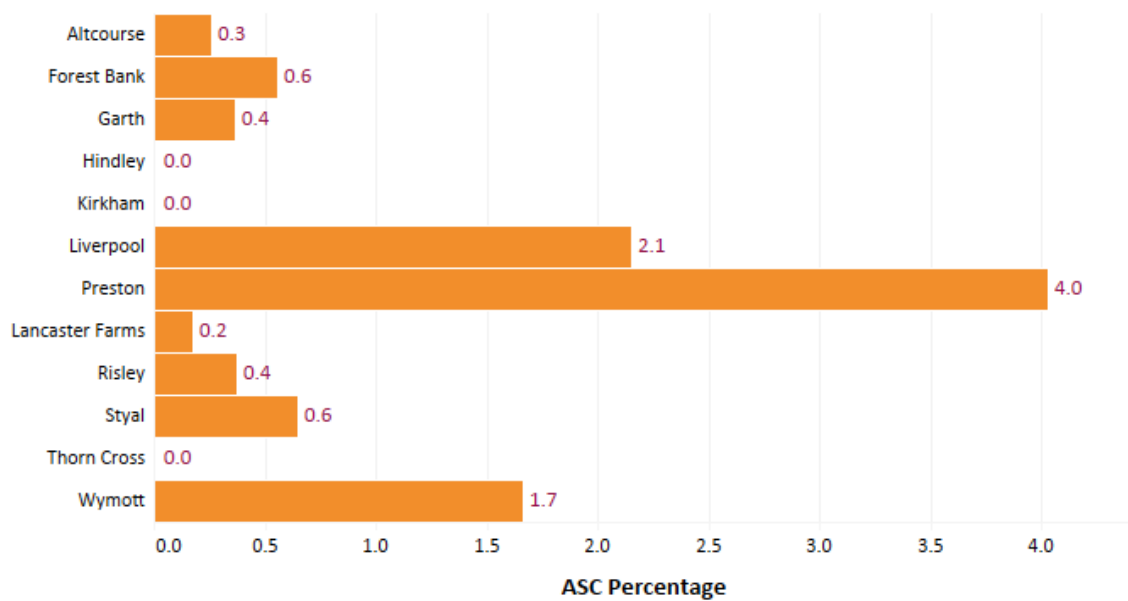
The graphic above highlights the reliability and quality of the care provided in the North West prisons. Generally, it can be seen that the quality and reliability are thought to be high, with 9 out of 11 expressing no concerns about quality and 10 no concerns about reliability.

There is, however, a mixed approach towards quality assurance.

Total Number of Prisoners with an Adult Social Care Package of Care (Sept 18)



Percentage of the Prison Population with an Adult Social Care Package of Care (Sept 18)



In total there were 83 individuals with a package of care in the 12 prisons who completed this question in the stocktake. For these 12 prisons, this equates to 0.9% of the total prison population.

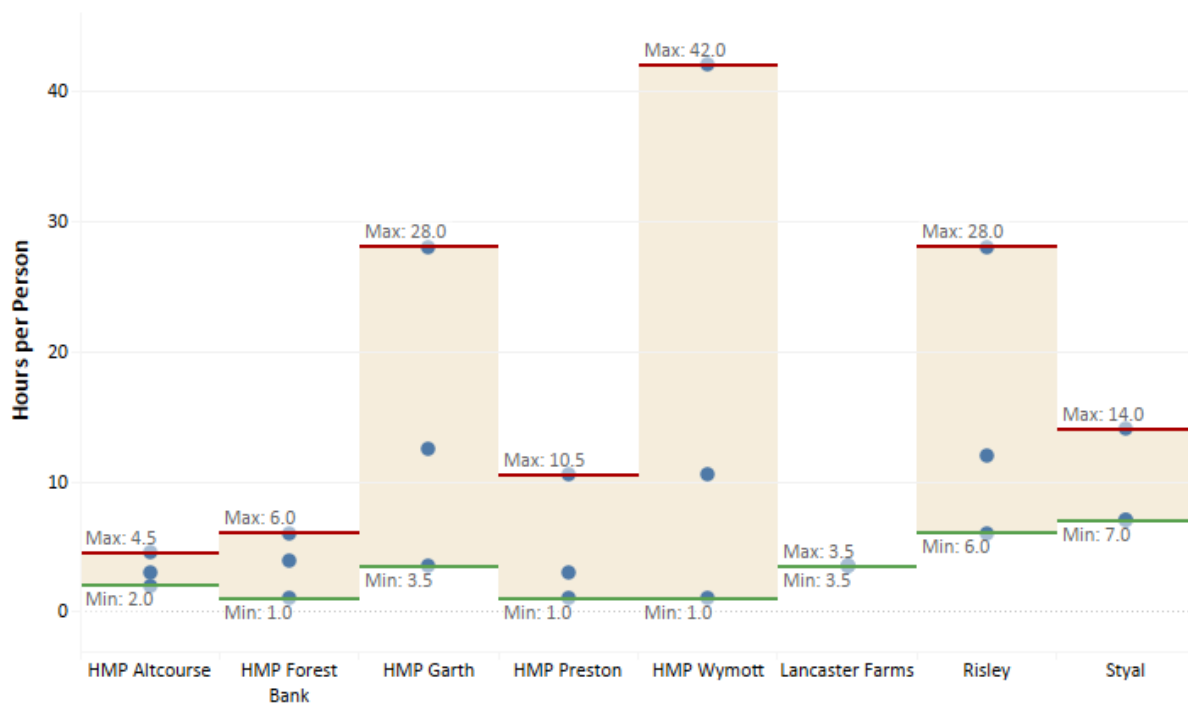
This did vary from prison to prison though, with three of the twelve not having anyone with an Adult Social Care package of care. The highest was HMP Preston where the 27 prisoners accounts for 4% of the current population.

In terms of the providers who provide this care, the largest in the region is Spectrum who operate in five of the prisons. 46 of the 83 individuals named above are in a prison where Spectrum is the care provider.

Summary Table Showing Level of Provision in Each Prison

	Service Users	Total Hours	Average Hours pppw	Maximum Hours pppw	Minimum Hours pppw
HMP Altcourse	3	9	3	5	2
HMP Forest Bank	8	31	4	6	1
HMP Garth	3	38	13	28	4
HMP Hindley	0	0	0	0	0
HMP Kirkham	0	0	0	0	0
HMP Liverpool	15				
HMP Preston	27	82	3	11	1
HMP Wymott	19	143	11	42	1
Lancaster Farms	1	4	4	4	4
Risley	4	28	12	28	6
Styal	3	27	7	14	7
Thorn Cross	0				

Chart Showing Maximum, Minimum and Average Hours Received per Person, per Prison



The chart and table give an overview of the type of care packages in the prisons within this stocktake.

The table shows that 360 hours are being delivered across the twelve prisons, which is an average of 4.3hrs per person per week. Again, however, this does show that there is significant variance across the prisons though, with **Garth** (13), **Risley** (12) and **Wymott** (11) all being noticeably higher than this.

The largest packages across the twelve were all 42hrs per person per week, and this was at HMP Wymott, where in this instance, two carers were needed per visit.

Challenges Faced

The final question in the stocktake related to looking forward into the next year, is there a particular challenge that you are aware of that you may face or more general comments were welcomed. A selection of the comments received included:

“Service Users being able to receive an LD diagnosis within the prison in order to aid referral on to appropriate services in the local authority. If an individual is being released too and being allocated to an appropriate team.” [Warrington](#)

“The telecare provision in most cases is complimenting the hands on social care delivery, and helped reduce the level of care hours required, especially for some of the Prisoners who have needs overnight. Those prisoners who require support during the night is something that we have found to be a significant challenge, which I'm sure will be mirrored by other Local Authorities – the telecare solution whilst it wouldn't on its own meet the needs of every Prisoner requiring support throughout the night, has certainly helped us more effectively meet the needs of those Prisoners we're delivering that service to.” [Lancashire](#)

“There is an agreed pathway for social care referrals, and there is a dedicated Social Worker who provides advice to the Prison Health Care team as well carrying out care and support assessments. The Council has also provided advice on well-being activities to the prison.” [Wigan](#)

“On occasions referrals have been made within weeks of individuals being released. It can take a lengthy period of time to allocate, assess and to refer to the local authority that the individual is being released, accept the referral and source appropriate support/ specialised accommodation and ensure a safe discharge for an individual.” [Warrington](#)

“Supporting people with Dementia – very expensive packages needed that are not comparable to community services as a result of the prison estate and individual prisoners with unique needs compared to other prisoners.” [Liverpool](#)

“We have a good relationship with the prison which is very close by to us, we work with a care co-ordinator employed by the prison who alerts us to any cases or referrals and then she meets us at the prison and takes us around. We tend to provide more assistance from our OT and our visual impairment team rather than social care, but we have a few dedicated cases that we have had for some time.” [Cheshire East](#)

“There's also a significant number of people that social care are required to assess and provide reports for their upcoming release and Parole Hearings. This volume of work seems to be growing.” [Lancashire](#)

“Analysis of demand has identified over provision based on the actual number of ASC hours required to meet need. The prison provider have utilised the spare hours in the contract to supplement other areas such as health needs / prevention / info and advice. We feel the current integrated model is the preferred service delivery option, however, discussions with the provider about reducing the block contract, according to the provider, may cause operational issues in relation to staff coverage to meet ASC demand. Discussions are ongoing and we are hoping for a resolution in the coming weeks.” [Salford](#)

There were three separate comments relating to how prison structures/populations may be changing, which leaves a degree of uncertainty around care delivery:

“There is a possible concern that the prison may change its cohort of prisoners, which would impact significantly on demand and budget.” [Wigan](#) *“Forest Bank will move from a ‘long stay’ prison to ‘reception and resettlement’ in April 2019. It is, at this stage, unclear what the impact will be regarding care and support needs of the prison population.”* [Salford](#) *“We are also aware there is a proposed change to how HMP Risley is to be used. The NHSE Commissioner for Healthcare in prisons has established a stakeholder group to consider the impact on health (including Public Health) and Social Care Services. As yet this is not clear.”* [Warrington](#)

There were also three separate comments relating to how some of our prisons could be used by those from other areas of the country with complex needs:

“In HMP Lancaster farms they have recently opened 3 new accessible cells (DDA compliant cells)– so this may result in more referrals being made to local authorities for people with high or complex social care needs.” [Lancashire](#) *“This prison (HMP Liverpool) has a large health care wing, therefore higher number of complex individuals transferred from outside the area than may have ordinarily been transferred if they didn’t have needs.”* [Liverpool](#) *“In HMP Wymott we have 6 newly adapted DDA compliant cells, other prisoners from other areas nationally will be moving into these cells with fairly substantial social care need.”* [Lancashire](#)

Telcare Case Study from Lancashire County Council

Below are the results of a telecare system being implemented in HMP Wymott (Lancashire). This is where eligible prisoners are referred to the telecare service by social workers, and have use of a bed occupancy sensor and/or a Vibby wrist worn fall detector according to their assessed needs.

Using the system means that staff are quickly alerted if a prisoner experiences a critical health event, such as a seizure, fall or cardiac arrest. Within a few days of the system being installed, an alert was received as a result of a prisoner suffering a major stroke. Staff, who would otherwise have been unaware, were able to respond and summon the necessary medical assistance.

Prior to the system being installed, three waking watch carers were employed each day between the hours of 8.00pm and 8.00am. Telecare has meant this is no longer required, as the system provides constant monitoring. Cost savings made as a result will be significant.

Six bed occupancy sensors and six Vibby fall detectors have been supplied to the prison and can be used for any prisoner referred to the service. The equipment is easily transferable between prisoners as their needs alter over time or as the occupants of the wing change.

Telecare manages risks effectively 24 hours a day, supporting the independence of prisoners and helping to improve their quality of life. This helps Lancashire County Council to fulfil its obligations under the Care Act, which requires that all adults in prison settings should expect broadly similar access to and levels of social care and support as the rest of the population

Appendices

Details of the North West Prisons

The appendices section contains a very brief overview of each of the prisons within our region. This information is sourced from the Ministry of Justice website, accessed in October 18.

<https://www.justice.gov.uk/contacts/prison-finder/North-West>

Altcourse: HMP Altcourse is a Category B local prison receiving prisoners from the courts in Merseyside, Cheshire and North Wales. The prison accepts young offenders and adult male prisoners who are both sentenced and remanded by the courts. HMP Altcourse was the first designed, constructed, managed and financed private prison in the UK.

Buckley Hall: Sentenced male category C prisoners primarily from the North West and Greater Manchester who are wanting to progress to open conditions. The establishment has implemented a 'working in prison' model so all prisoners except those over retirement age are expected to take part in either work or education full time. Due to the residential units being on a 1:15 hill we are unable to accept prisoners with respiratory or mobility issues.

Forest Bank: Built on the former Agcroft Power Station in Salford, Greater Manchester, HM Prison Forest Bank is a 1,364 place Category B Male Local Prison serving the courts of the North-West, accepting remand and sentenced adults and remand young offenders. The prison opened in 2000 and is operated by Sodexo Justice Services. As part of the overall design, Forest Bank sits in a country park with lake and meadows which are for public use.

Garth: Determinate sentence category B prisoners serving 4 years or more, with a minimum of 2 years left to serve indeterminate sentence category B prisoners (IPP or traditional life sentence prisoners). Garth offers a wide range of interventions suitable for a wide range of needs and our aim is that prisoners transferring in should reasonably be able to meet their sentence planning objectives to a level sufficient for progression.

Haverigg: We will accept prisoners suitable for Category C status who are able to participate in full time employment. Prisoners are accepted with a medical condition that is stable and do not have any outstanding hospital appointments or referrals outside this area. More complex medical conditions can be discussed with the Health Care manager. We accept prisoners with an open ACCT (Risk of Suicide) only with prior agreement with the Healthcare Manager and issues must form part of the prisoner's care plan.

Hindley: The establishment has undergone a number of population changes over recent years however it is currently a Young Offenders and Adult Male Category C establishment. Category C adult males who have been sentenced to four years or less and young males, aged 18 – 21 years, who are serving sentences of over 12 months and up to 4 years.

Kirkham: HMP Kirkham is a CAT D establishment accepting all suitably allocated prisoners (not sex offenders) who can reasonably be trusted to serve their sentence in open conditions. Wheelchair access exists though limited healthcare cover means prisoners requiring 24 hour care are not suitable.

Lancaster Farms: HMP Lancaster Farms is a dedicated closed Adult Cat C Resettlement establishment housing convicted adults. There is a small population of IPP and lifer prisoners.

Liverpool: Constructed in 1855 to replace a much older and more cramped establishment in the centre of Liverpool, and covers some 22 acres. It has a single capped security wall. There are 8 wings, all of which are in use having been refurbished and provided with integral sanitation system. The prison serves all of the Merseyside Courts.

Manchester: Manchester prison, formerly known as Strangeways, is a local prison which accepts people remanded into custody from the courts in the Greater Manchester area.

Preston: HMP Preston is a category B local prison. It accepts all adult male prisoners including 18-21 year olds from Crown Courts and Magistrates Courts serving Lancashire and Cumbria. Preston is substantially a Victorian radial prison. Its wings were constructed between 1840 and 1895 on a site occupied since 1790.

Risley: Risley is a Male category C training prison with an integrated VP (Vulnerable Prisoner) regime with access to the Sex Offender Treatment Programme.

Styal: Styal receives adult women and, in some cases, young offenders, directly from the courts. Upon arrival women are held on the First Night Centre for up to 48 hours, during which time they receive an initial induction programme. Styal has a Mother and Baby unit which houses mothers with babies, up to the age of 18 months. Places within this unit are by application.

Thorn Cross: Thorn Cross is a purpose built open institution opened in 1985 on the site of a former Royal Naval Air Station which was initially used as an open adult establishment. The regime at Thorn Cross provides for a wide range of training and education courses. The emphasis of these courses is to link to either employment or training opportunities on release.

Wymott: HMP Wymott is a male Category C trainer prison which has accommodation for both sex offenders and mainstream Cat C offenders.