

---

# **STATES OF JERSEY**



## **REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT PRISON MONITORING BOARD (IPMB) FOR 2020**

---

**Presented to the States on 26th March 2021  
by the Minister for Home Affairs**

---

**STATES GREFFE**



Jersey Independent Prison Monitoring Board (IPMB)

## Annual Report 2020

### Contents

1. Executive Summary
2. 2020 Developments
3. Prisoner Applications to the IPMB
4. Monitoring Visits by the IPMB
5. Additional Activities
6. Safety and Security
7. Education, Employment and Purposeful Activity
8. Acknowledgements

## 1. Executive Summary

1.1. The Independent Prison Monitoring Board (IPMB) was established in April 2017 by the Prison (Independent Prison Monitoring Board) (Jersey) Regulations 2017<sup>1</sup> with the key objective of monitoring the welfare of prisoners. Those Regulations require the IPMB to present an Annual Report to the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs, covering its activities and findings in each calendar year. Reference may be made to the three previous reports for detail about the IPMB's establishment and function at:

<https://statesassembly.gov.je/assemblyreports/2018/r.72-2018.pdf>

<https://statesassembly.gov.je/assemblyreports/2019/r.40-2019.pdf>

<https://statesassembly.gov.je/assemblyreports/2020/r.82-2020.pdf>

1.2. The year 2020 was characterised for us by:

- the Covid-19 pandemic which meant that we were not physically at La Moye as often as we would have liked and this adversely affected our ability to fulfil our role;
- the resignation of the Prison Governor, Nick Cameron, with whom we had established a good working relationship;
- a stabilisation of the IPMB itself; two members resigned but three new recruits joined in June, quickly making valuable contributions, and a deputy chair was formally appointed; and
- our previous difficulties being resolved with the part-time allocation of a temporary administrator for most of the year and a permanent one from September.

1.3. The IPMB commends the States of Jersey Prison Service for its management of the pandemic which resulted in minimal positive tests being recorded in staff by the end of 2020. Some of this success should be attributed to Bill Millar and Nick Cameron, previous Governors, as initiatives conceived and progressed before 2020 turned out to be of great benefit in dealing with Covid-19, and are set out in Section 2.3.

1.4. After Nick Cameron's departure Nick Watkins, the Deputy Governor, became Acting Governor, and his staff stoically kept

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ierseylaw.ie/laws/revised/Pages/.23.775.15.aspx# Toc506557339>

La Moye running so that no infection entered. This management included measures listed in Section 2.5.

#### Applications

- 1.5. As set out in Section 3, prisoners contacted the IPMB with their problems throughout the year. Following a lull in March, at the outset of the pandemic, we drew up a leaflet, translated into several languages, which was distributed to all prisoners to remind them that we were still in operation. By December we had received the record number of 39 applications. It is not easy to deal with the various issues which arise as there is always more than one side to a story and we need to inquire about prison rules and needs. However, we can shed light on things, and for the prisoner simply talking to someone independent can cheer them up and help them see things from other perspectives.
- 1.6. Due to the reduced daily regimes, which were necessary to limit the number of people in a given space for infection control, we had several complaints, both formal and in unplanned conversations with prisoners we met on monitoring visits, about not having enough time out of cell, enough work, or opportunities for doing art. This is regrettable but unavoidable due to the pandemic.
- 1.7. We had one application in late December which was a cause for concern. This involved the Conditional Early Release of a young offender, something La Moye has been doing for over 20 years. However, a team in the Strategy, Policy, Population and Performance Department (SPPP) had discovered that there was a discrepancy between the Prison Rules applying to such release and the laws relating to young offenders, which meant that the release was deemed illegal. Due to miscommunication the Prison Rules were not immediately amended, and the situation was not known to the Deputy Governor before the young offender was released. As a result, the young man was recalled two days after his release, on the advice of the law officers, with the Rules only being amended as a matter of urgency, and with the full support of the Minister, afterwards. While the IPMB has no statutory oversight of sentencing issues, our remit clearly applied to the person's welfare for the few days until he was re-released after the amendment came into force. The incident emphasises the need for better communication between SPPP (or any other States department dealing with such matters), the Attorney General's Office, the Probation Service and La Moye.

### Monitoring Visits

- 1.8. Our monitoring visits, along with applications, are a crucial part of our role. We cover them in Section 4. We were unable to carry out any visits due to Covid-19 from early March until early June. We then resumed until the end of October, so altogether we visited for seven out of 12 months, making 21 visits, compared to 25 in 2019, by going frequently during June to October. The new recruits joined us in June, with one of them accompanying two experienced members on each visit, so that by the end of October they all had the confidence to visit La Moye with anyone. It was unfortunate that we had to stop again, rather than building on this knowledge and experience.
- 1.9. As in previous years, we have generally found La Moye to be clean, well-organised and well maintained; there are few complaints about the environment in general.

### Safety and Security

- 1.10. The strains on staff this year have been considerable, with several having to self-isolate at times and additional work caused by the pandemic. However, as set out in Section 6, there has been no untoward lapse in the safety of prisoners, with low numbers of positive drug tests and no more than average incidents of self-harm or assaults on others,
- 1.11. One development in mid-year was the suspicion that the drug "spice" was entering La Moye via incoming mail. Since then, the staff have taken measures to ensure that mail could not be used in that way.

### Education and Employment

- 1.12. While La Moye maintained many activities for prisoners during 2020, as set out in Section 7, there were adverse effects of Covid-19, with some sessions, such as art classes, having their numbers halved due to the need for distancing. In 2019 the concept of classes supervised by volunteers was introduced and gave more opportunities for out-of-cell activities<sup>2</sup>. Due to the need to keep any non-essential person out of La Moye during the pandemic, such classes have been discontinued. It would be disappointing if they were not re-instated as soon as possible as they give prisoners experiences which can inspire them in

---

<sup>2</sup> See para 7.2.3 of our 2019 report.

---

different ways. The IPMB would like to encourage La Moye to further explore such possibilities, to offer prisoners more opportunities for personal development with classes such as art, yoga and creative writing. It is important to maximise the use of facilities, such as the art room and the large, well-lit room used for yoga and the Market Place, as well as little-used spaces generally.

#### Special cases

1.13. We would like to acknowledge the staff at La Moye for their care and management of two prisoners whose circumstances and medical conditions required a great deal of attention, cost, imagination, patience and time.

- First, a complex healthcare and disability case; the main remedy was for a health care assistant to attend regularly, which with great difficulty was achieved. The prisoner had applied in October 2019 to be transferred to a prison in England but it was not straightforward due to the various medical conditions; multiple reports were required; the process was slow and ground to a halt due to Covid-19. Eventually the prisoner was transferred in late 2020, but even the transport was a project in itself.
- Second, a prisoner with complex medical needs placing additional demands on staff at La Moye. While the circumstances are different from the first prisoner referred to above this prisoner is equally, if not more, difficult to manage.

#### Conclusion

1.14. We are satisfied that the housing, welfare, medical attention, education, work opportunities and diet are of a good standard, given all the circumstances.

## 2. 2020 Developments

2.1. The most important, single event in 2020 was the resignation of the Prison Governor, Nick Cameron, after less than two years at the helm. Deputy Governor Nick Watkins was formally appointed Acting Governor in August 2020, and our pre-existing constructive and open relationship with him has continued.

- 2.2. For La Moye, this year has been dominated by its response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The previous focus on rehabilitation and reduction of re-offending was maintained, but in many ways has been overshadowed by keeping inmates safe from Covid-19. The restrictions imposed have caused a range of grumbles and discontent, but no more so than for those living outside prison. We have sought to address these where possible and cover this in Section 3.
- 2.3. The following activities undertaken before 2020 proved important in managing the Covid-19 crisis:
- The refurbishment of E Wing, completed in early 2018, was done with the aim of creating a half-way house for men who had been in the Care and Control Unit (CCU), smoothing their way back to normal life on a wing. However, the IX system (information system for prisoners) had to be installed if it was to be used and this was done in January 2020. E Wing has not yet been used for its intended purpose. The first inmates were the 12 "Bail-for-Jail" men, community members including Constable Len Norman, the Minister for Home Affairs, who were subject to prison conditions for 24 hours and raised money for the Shelter Trust. In March men who were vulnerable due to underlying health conditions or over 65 years of age, all from J Wing, were invited to move into E Wing for their own protection. Dedicated staff working in full PPE ensured that contact with anyone else in the prison was minimal. Work was organised in the adjoining yard and outside exercise was made available in their own area. From March 2020 there were 12 men on E Wing, until one was released.
  - The re-purposing of the ground floor of H Wing as HI. This is a self-contained flat for up to eight men, the aim being that they live together almost as if they were outside in the community, co-operating with meal choice, cooking and watching TV for some weeks before release. HI was used like this for a short time but early in the pandemic it was deep-cleaned and reserved for use as a quarantine ward if any prisoners developed Covid-19, although it has not been needed.

- Virtual visits were planned from 2018, so that prisoners could have on-screen visits, for example if their family was not in Jersey. They came into use during 2019, with the installation of three computer terminals in the Visitors Centre and a contract with a service provider. When personal visits were stopped altogether in March 2020, the system was easily extended to nine fixed terminals plus three portable ones which are taken to men in E-Wing or others who are physically unable to go to the Visitors Centre. "Purple" visits, as they are known, are normally paid for, but were funded by the prison while physical visits were stopped.
  - A similar system, supported by the StarLeaf platform, was set up so "virtual" court appearances were possible, saving time for prison staff if it was merely for an adjournment or plea. This was a huge asset in 2020 when physical court appearances could be kept to a minimum. This system is used by legal advisers, probation officers and doctors.
- 2.4. To inform its response to the pandemic, prison leadership has been involved in meetings with the island authorities and technical experts, and adopted an approach of imposing restrictions earlier than elsewhere and lifting them later.
- 2.5. Specific Covid-19 measures included the following:
- manufacture/acquisition of face masks for use by prisoners;
  - requirements for all staff to wear face masks, and planning for the distribution, wearing and laundering of masks by prisoners;
  - additional cleaning on the wings;
  - stopping personal visits to prisoners (late March - early July, and again at the end of the year), organising prisoners' use of "purple visits" and allowing them to be made free of charge; when visitors were allowed again, removing some of the static furniture to ensure distancing, which also meant a reduction of visitors at any one time;

- organising virtual court appearances, legal consultations and medical attention;
- revised work schedule for prisoners, reducing the size of groups working in any given area to allow more space and reduce infection risk. This has unfortunately resulted in less time out of cell; we cover this in Section 7;
- isolation for prisoners on arrival at the prison for a week - in effect a quarantine period;
- introduction of temperature scanning and symptom checking for staff and visitors (e.g. professional advisers and ourselves);
- introduction late in the year of voluntary Covid-19 testing for staff and prisoners; the uptake was about 85% and 50% respectively; and
- arranging transfers of prisoners to UK prisons, when the UK was for many months reluctant to even contemplate transfers due to Covid-19 and finding a means of travel, including sending someone to France on the Normandy Trader.

In addition to the above measures, prison management has been coping with the various quarantine, test, isolate, track and trace impacts upon its own staff.

- 2.6. In light of the above, community-focussed activities have been difficult during 2020. However, it was possible for prisoners to enter prize-winning produce into the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society (RJA&HS) show, albeit held online. Once again, horticultural activities at La Moye included growing c. 2,000 poinsettias for sale on the island. Prisoners have continued constructing wooden tables, benches and other items (e.g. ornamental reindeer) for sale, and produced over 130 items of artwork that were exhibited at the Harbour Gallery in St Aubin in early March.

### 3. Prisoner Applications to the IPMB

- 3.1. Responding to individual applications from prisoners is a core function of the IPMB. Information on our role and means of access are advertised:
- on wing noticeboards;

- on the IX System - for prisoners to access on screen in their cells; and
- at Reception (on screen) with all relevant information and in several languages.

In addition to the above, IPMB members explain to prisoners about the application process during discussions on Monitoring Visits.

- 3.2. Application Forms, asking the IPMB to investigate a complaint, are available to all prisoners; completed forms are placed into locked boxes on the relevant wing before being delivered to the IPMB. Members always prioritise meeting with prisoners before embarking on a Monitoring Visit, which means that sometimes Monitoring Visits are postponed due to time constraints.
- 3.3. The Application Form is intended to be used after prisoners have exhausted the standard Prison Complaints Procedure and includes a question to check that this has happened. However, this has sometimes not been the case but we normally deal with the matter anyway.
- 3.4. The standard procedure we adopt in dealing with applications usually involves:
  - two members meeting with the prisoner - where possible during 2020 meetings were held in a room on the relevant wing; however due to Covid-19 some have taken place as closed visits with a screen between prisoner and board members;
  - all meetings are held without a prison officer being present, but the escorting officer is stationed close-by for security purposes and members wear personal alarms;
  - discussing the application with the prisoner and advising what our likely course of action will be;
  - producing an internal report on the application/meeting, including a record of any discussions with the Governor or Deputy Governor;
  - writing a confidential letter to the prisoner, advising the IPMB's findings; and

- reporting briefly on the application at the next IPMB meeting.

On occasion, members deem it unnecessary to meet with the prisoner, however a report is still produced, and a response letter almost always sent to the prisoner.

- 3.5. We received a total of 39 applications in 2020, compared to 27 in 2019 and 31 in 2018. The vast majority were from male prisoners which is not surprising as the female population in the prison is very small (typically 3-5% of the total population).
- 3.6. Applications were collected and uploaded so they could be addressed remotely by two IPMB members. In the last quarter of 2020 meetings with applicants were held in the secure interview booths in the prison visitors' centre.
- 3.7. The reasons for applications can be broadly categorised as shown below:

<b>Nature of Application</b>	<b>Number of Applications</b>
IEP <sup>3</sup>	6
Prison Facilities/Access to facilities	6
Property Lost/Confiscated	5
Unfairly treated by staff	5
Transfers	4
Healthcare	4
Bullying from other prisoners	2
Mental Health Support	2
Purple Visit Payment	2
Conviction <sup>4</sup>	1
Conditional Early Release (CER) <sup>4</sup>	1
Wages	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>

<sup>3</sup> Incentive Earned Privileges, i.e. the basic, standard and enhanced regimes

<sup>4</sup> Convictions and CER are outside of our remit.

## 3.8. Spread of Applications through 2020:

<b>Month</b>	<b>Number of Applications</b>
January	4
February	1
March	3
April	2
May	6
June	1
July	4
August	2
September	3
October	5
November	3
December	5

- 3.9. The island was under heavy restrictions due to Covid-19 from March to May, and also for some of December 2020. In March, when application numbers appeared to drop, we produced a specific awareness leaflet in a number of different languages to communicate to prisoners that they could/should still submit applications during the lockdown and this seems to have been effective based on the numbers received in May.
- 3.10. From a total of 39 applications, eight prisoners submitted more than one; the total number of prisoners actually making applications to the IPMB was 21. In 2019, four prisoners submitted more than one application.
- 3.11. One of the top two reasons for submitting applications involved disputes with the IEP process, the policy which governs whether a prisoner has basic, standard or enhanced status and so affects whether or not the person has certain privileges. Prisoners disagreed with decisions made in the adjudication process following incidents involving misbehaviour. Having investigated each complaint individually we have no general concerns that this process is not being followed fairly. However, as a result of the increase in such complaints, we are due to attend further training on the adjudication process in 2021.

- 3.12. The other top reason for applications in 2020 was the prison facilities or the inability to access facilities. Looking at individual cases some are broadly and indirectly linked to the impact of Covid-19, for example having more time in cell and less work time (due to the necessity to reduce the number of people in workshops to ensure social distancing). Other complaints related to wanting access to resources, for example having guitar books sent in, and using paints in cell, which upon investigation were not possible due to prison regulations. Where it was possible to resolve complaints this happened in a timely manner, for example the replacement of a mattress and an issue regarding cell sharing.
- 3.13. Alleged unfair treatment from staff was also one of the main drivers for applications. Broadly, such complaints made allegations against named personnel and related to specific incidents. Each complaint was followed up individually and we were satisfied that appropriate processes were followed. Complaints of this nature are to be expected in what can be a confrontational working environment.
- 3.14. Some of the applications were Covid-19 related, for example disputes about payments for "purple visits", (the virtual visits system introduced in 2019). Applications regarding transfers<sup>5</sup> (four in total) were all essentially prisoners asking for an update on whether/when a transfer was going to take place, given the significant delays experienced in 2020. In all cases an update could have been given via the Personal Officer so it is unclear why sometimes communication around this either had not taken place, or had not been understood by the prisoner.
- 3.15. It is interesting to note that the number of complaints regarding healthcare (delays with treatment, access to mental health support) have stayed at the same level as in 2019 and remain relatively low (six in total including mental health) which would indicate that on the whole healthcare needs are being met.

---

<sup>5</sup> A transfer is when a prisoner applies to complete the sentence in another jurisdiction, normally England

---

#### 4. Monitoring Visits by the IPMB

- 4.1. The IPMB undertakes regular Monitoring Visits, which are made by at least two members of the IPMB with all areas of the prison being visited on a periodic basis.
- 4.2. This year the programme was impacted by Covid-19 with visits having to be suspended during March, April and May in order to mitigate the risk that we, as external visitors, presented to the prisoners. Once visits recommenced in June, we accelerated our programme to ensure all areas were visited during 2020 and this continued until Covid-19 again forced visits to be suspended during November and December. During 2020 we undertook 21 visits to the following areas, some on more than one occasion:
  - J Wing (vulnerable male prisoners)
  - Workshops
  - K & L Wings (male prisoners)
  - Control Room
  - H Wing (female prisoners)
  - Gym/Sports Hall
  - Library
  - E Wing & E wing Workshops
  - Multi-faith room
  - Reception Suite
  - Art Room
  - Horticultural Compound
  - Visitor Centre
  - Kitchens
  - Care and Control Unit (CCU)
  - Medical Centre
- 4.3. A November visit to the visitor centre was primarily to speak to two prisoners in the closed setting available; the opportunity was taken to view the facilities there at the same time. A visit undertaken in February was a night visit to J, H, HI and the control room, with a further visit in February to observe the Jail to Bail charity event.
- 4.4. During visits we are escorted by a prison officer. The prison is usually given notice of the time of a visit so an escort can be organised but the locations we wish to see are not disclosed

until we arrive. The itinerary of our visits can be readily adjusted to allow us to meet with prisoners who have applied to see us or to see anyone who has been moved to the CCU.

- 4.5. Visits give us the opportunity to see the premises, assess their condition and to interact with prisoners who we encounter. Talking informally to prisoners allows us to understand issues that have arisen in the prison and which may be of concern to the prisoners. The time spent with the escorting officers, the prisoners and seeing the prison facilities at first hand gives us a real insight about how the prison is managed and the atmosphere in the prison. This has always been positive with good relationships between staff and inmates being observed. The areas visited are clean, well maintained and presented.
- 4.6. On arrival we enquire as to whether the CCU is in use and, if so, we offer to speak to the prisoner(s) there and discuss the issues with the staff. See Section 6.2 for more information about the CCU.
- 4.7. Monitoring Visits are carried out at various times of the day on different days of the week, as this allows us to see the prison in action and to make sure that we receive sufficient exposure to prisoners.
- 4.8. Post-visit we discuss with prison management the issues that we have noted during our visit. Unless further research is required in order to give a substantive response, our queries are answered promptly.
- 4.9. Once a Monitoring Visit has been undertaken the IPMB members who have made the visit write up a short report recording the area that we have seen, prisoners spoken to and any issues arising as well as noting actions that need to be followed up.
- 4.10. Looking forward, we unfortunately anticipate that Covid-19 will continue to impact our programme of Monitoring Visits into 2021.

## 5. Additional Activities

- 5.1. In January we started a recruitment drive; so that people interested in becoming a member of the IPMB could find out about the role, we held drop-in sessions at the Library, which we all helped to run, in shifts.
- 5.2. Normally the IPMB holds monthly meetings in the boardroom at La Moye. When the prison became inaccessible, we continued to hold meetings and other events via Teams and, when safe, we hosted meetings outside in members' gardens. During April and May we met remotely each week to ensure we were in touch with fastmoving developments at the prison. We met 17 times during 2020, compared to the normal 11 or 12 and the minimum of eight prescribed by our enabling Regulations.
- 5.3. The three new members who joined the IPMB in June 2020 were first welcomed at a small reception hosted in the garden of one member. We all had the opportunity to attend a training session delivered by a senior prison officer at La Moye which was extremely informative and of particular value to the new members.
- 5.4. Another area needing guidance is the use of Egress, the secure communications and documentation system, and our Deputy Chair formulated two courses.
- 5.5. Several of us attended the opening of the annual Inside Out art exhibition held at the beginning of March at the Harbour Gallery in St Aubin, where prisoners' art work, including carpentry and pottery, is exhibited for two weeks and most is for sale. This is an important outlet which gives prisoners confidence in their creative skills and connects La Moye to the community.
- 5.6. In late March, the then Governor Nick Cameron, was anxious to obtain as much PPE as possible when there were concerns about nation-wide supply. Surgical masks were worn by staff, but it was thought advisable that prisoners should wear masks of which a minimum of 600 were needed before they could be issued to all. Board members therefore made 198 masks and supplied another 63, assembled but unsewn, all with three

layers. We also provided fabric and elastic which H Wing used to make masks.

- 5.7. Our Regulations expect us to review our practices and procedures annually. As the IPMB was only set up in 2017, we have done this informally since then. Early in 2020 our then Government link formalised this by:
- conducting a survey of all members, about their role on the IPMB;
  - meeting members individually to discuss their opinions; and
  - leading a "brainstorming" session hosted in one of our members' homes.
- 5.8. Events that were planned and had to be cancelled due to Covid-19 included:
- An April visit by the Guernsey IPMB to La Moye; this would have been a return visit, after some of us went to the Guernsey prison in 2018;
  - Our Chair's visit to HMP Winchester which was planned for late March; and
  - Training events at the prison.

## 6. Safety and Security

### 6.1. Incidents

6.1.1. La Moye has a mixed population with an operational capacity of 200. During 2020 the population averaged 146 with a range of 141 to 151 prisoners, slightly more than in 2019. Numbers in each prisoner category (male, female, vulnerable and young offenders) have not changed significantly since 2019. During 2020 the Governor or Acting-Governor provided the IPMB with monthly safe custody statistics which include incidents of self-harm, assaults on prisoners and/or officers, drug testing results and the use of the Care and Control Unit (CCU).

6.1.2. In 2020, La Moye reported zero major incidents. During 2020 there were 15 assaults of which 13 were prisoner-on-prisoner and two were prisoner-on-staff. Of these assaults one was classified as

serious<sup>6</sup>. The level of serious incidents is extremely low when benchmarked against the UK prison system. There were 48 prisoners on Risk and Concern Assessments over the year compared to 51 in 2019.

6.1.3. In 2020 just 3% of drug tests returned a positive result compared to nearly 6% in 2019. During 2020 a new procedure for managing incoming mail was implemented to prevent illicit substances reaching the prisoners.

6.1.4. There were 24 incidents of self-harm of which nine were classified as serious<sup>7</sup>. A small minority of prisoners account for a high number of instances. There were no deaths, no attempted escapes, no riots and no significant infiltration of illicit substances. La Moye is a safe, secure and stable environment when compared to prisons in England and Wales.

6.1.5. In terms of prisoner safety and security, the IPMB I s observations were that La Moye was generally calm and orderly. Prisoners engaged respectfully with officers, fellow prisoners and IPMB members, often initiating conversations with us during monitoring visits. Prisoners were mostly positive about La Moye when speaking with IPMB members during monitoring visits and acknowledged the quality and range of facilities available.

## 6.2. Care and Control Unit

6.2.1. The purpose of the Care and Control Unit is to positively address the adverse behaviour of those prisoners who continually fail to adhere to the prison rules or by their actions necessitate being removed from the residential wings for a period of time. The CCU operates a restricted and carefully managed regime to address prisoners' adverse behaviours and prevent them from being a threat or risk to themselves or others.

6.2.2. Given their potential increased vulnerability, the Governor advises the IPMB whenever a prisoner is moved to CCU. Where

---

<sup>6</sup> Serious assault classification; an assault resulting in serious injury (stitches, broken bones or long-term negative effect), concussion, detention in hospital or sexual assault. Minor assault classification; an assault which does not result in serious injury (stitches, broken bones or long-term negative effect), concussion, detention in hospital or sexual assault. Minor assault may result in minor or no injury.

<sup>7</sup> Serious self-harm classification; self-harm resulting in serious, possibly life-threatening injury (stitches, broken bones or long-term negative effect) or detention in hospital. Minor self-harm classification; self-harm which does not result in serious, life-threatening injuries (stitches, broken bones or long-term negative effect) or detention in hospital.

appropriate, the IPMB may visit prisoners detained in CCU, talk to relevant staff, record conversations, and review documentation.

6.2.3. In 2020 CCU was used 36 times; 23 prisoners were there for a total period of 207 days.<sup>8</sup> Two prisoners accounted for 130 of the total number of days; this was due to medical and mental health issues. The average time spent in CCU was 5.7 days. The food refusal protocol was initiated once; no prisoners in CCU were on a 24/7 watch.

6.2.4. IPMB members visited CCU seven times during the year. In summary, we found that the prisoners were satisfied with the living conditions, generally they understood why they were there, and were comfortable with the treatment they were receiving from prison officers.

### 6.3 Infrastructure

6.3.1 The prison buildings and outside areas are excellently maintained.

6.3.2 Redevelopment continues as outlined in paragraph 6.3.1 of our 2019 report. During 2020 the phase 6 vehicle gate work commenced and is expected to be completed in 2022. Half of the inner car park was lost to the construction site, so parking at La Moye can be difficult.

6.3.3 The HI Self Care Unit has not been used for its intended purpose, which was to prepare eligible prisoners for release, since February 2020. From March 2020 this area has been kept sterile and available for use in the event of a Covid-19 outbreak, with plans for any infected prisoners to be temporarily accommodated here. This is an excellent facility and very well maintained.

6.3.4 From 14 March 2020, 12 older prisoners from J Wing, deemed to be at additional risk from Covid-19 due to their age, were moved, on a voluntary basis, to E wing; here the regime and staffing are designed to enable the inmates to be kept segregated from other prisoners to allow shielding from Covid-19.

6.3.5 La Moye has continued to enhance mobility measures with the addition of wheelchair lifts in J, K and L Wings, complementing the existing chairlifts in H wing, and for improved access to the reintegration unit, library and chapel.

---

<sup>8</sup> In 2019 CCU was used 26 times by 17 prisoners for a total period of 57 days.

---

## 6.4 Staffing and training

6.4.1 The current staff FTE complement at Le Moye is 151.9 and there are currently 147 people in post. While Covid-19 has undoubtedly put occasional and temporary strains on prison staffing levels, existing staff have been able to cover the shortfalls without apparent detriment to the safe running of the prison.

6.4.2 During 2020 the following positions were filled: vocational training instructor in the horticultural area, caterer, substance misuse therapist, engineer, healthcare officer, part-time librarian and a Reducing Re-offending civil servant support. At the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, three additional nurses were employed on short-term contracts in anticipation of an outbreak in the prison which fortunately did not happen.

6.4.3 The following positions were vacated; Governor, senior officer, a reducing reoffending civil support officer, part-time librarian, caterer, healthcare officer and two operations officers.

6.4.4. Prison staff benefited from a continuous training programme throughout the year. Uniformed officers received Control and Restraint basic/refresher and advanced training. Civilian staff received personal protection training. Other in-service training included suicide awareness, violence reduction, first aid, equality and diversity, and adult and child safeguarding. Some officers received Autism Awareness training this year to assist prisoners.

## 7. Education, Employment and Purposeful Activity

7.1. Reflecting its island location, La Moye is a small prison with a diverse population catering for women as well as men, young offenders (18 to 21 years old) and people over 70, and all levels of security need. The key prisoner activities during 2020 were focused around Covid-19 mask production by the female prisoners enabling them to be purposeful; the making of reindeer in the workshops from recycled pallets to sell at Christmas; and prisoner learning on the growing of large vegetables resulting in J Wing being overall winners of 11 classes and breaking five records at the September RJA&HS show.

7.2. During 2020 prisoners accessed a range of different courses, some such as workshops and ceramics courses supporting their return to gainful employment upon their release. Others were more informative and lifestyle-based such as the Ascentis Healthy Lifestyles course, which was run by the PE department. Working

within the horticultural unit remains popular amongst J wing residents and positive reports were received on our visits.

- 7.3. Unfortunately, Covid-19 had a significant impact on the Education Department as many volunteers and external visitors were unable to visit to deliver courses. A Job Club was established to run alongside the Market Place<sup>9</sup> and strengthen the relationship with Government Departments who could support prisoner reintegration. The CV writing and interview technique courses which were put in place along with the Market Place occurred twice over the course of the year but unfortunately had to be cancelled on another four occasions. A new curriculum and timetable were drafted early in the year to reduce prisoner movement time and allow a more concentrated focus on education and learning time within the core day; however, it is still not implemented due to Covid-19 restrictions.
- 7.4. The prison has adapted admirably to the difficult situations presented this year both by Covid-19 and recruitment restrictions which in many cases have limited staffing. There is soon to be a short-term vacancy in the art department which the IPMB continue to monitor as art is such an important therapy for many prisoners.

## 8. Acknowledgements

- 8.1. The IPMB appreciates the efforts of first Nick Cameron and later Nick Watkins to keep us informed of developments and problems generally, but in particular in relation to the management of Covid-19 at La Moye, by phone, email and secure Egress discussions. Staff with whom we have had contact are always courteous, patient and informative. Our activities would not be possible without them; we have a lot to learn as there is always some new prison-style perspective to consider or an unusual situation which needs to be understood. We thank all of them for the assistance they have given us.
- 8.2. As Chair I wish to pay tribute to those who were members of the IPMB at any time during 2020 for their work, enthusiasm and specially the deep concern which they all share for the inmates of La Moye. Those who were on the IPMB at the end of 2020 are, in order of original appearance:

- Vivien Vibert (myself), Chair

---

<sup>9</sup> The Market Place is normally held every two months for agencies (such as Shelter Trust, Income Support and Citizens' Advice) to advise prisoners who are coming up to release on practical matters.

- Andrea John, Deputy Chair
- Jess Doyle
- Graham Root
- Mandy du Val
- Amanda Berry
- Peter Bisson
- Pippa Procter

The recruitment of the final three included a fourth person who, due to personal circumstances, was unable to take up any responsibilities.

- 8.3 Andrea John acted as Deputy Chair from October 2019 and was eventually appointed in October 2020. She is an ever-reliable source of structured thought and diplomatic dynamism, generously sharing at least half the responsibility of chairmanship with me. Thank you, Andrea.
- 8.4 Thanks also to Graham Root who set up the first remote IPMB meetings on Teams, hosted an open-air drinks party to welcome the new recruits in June and provided his garden for a meeting. Due to the wearing of another hat, he also helped to steer us through the Covid-19 jungle which simplified our thinking on that score.
- 8.5 Members have experienced a variety of pressures, complications and changes at work and home which have sometimes prevented them from participating as much as they would like, but there has always been a willingness to do as much as possible for which I commend them.
- 8.6 As in previous years most members have contributed to this Annual Report and all have approved its final version. From March 2020 our link to the Justice and Home Affairs Department was Charlotte Littleboy who, despite moving to another post, volunteered to be the general editor of this report, for which I am grateful.

24 March 2021

Vivien Vibert

Chair of the Independent Prison Monitoring Board