



# THE SECURE ESTATE



## WHAT DO WE MEAN BY SECURE ESTATE ?

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-  Much of this population assessment concerns the wellbeing of people living freely in our communities
-  In the Western Bay area, there are three main such “secure” establishments – two prisons (one in Swansea and one in Bridgend) and one secure Children’s Home in Neath Port Talbot
-  It is important that the care and support needs of people living in the secure estate are met both when people are in those establishments, and that plans are in place to also ensure people access the care and support they may need when they are released to live within the wider community.

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After sentencing, adult male prisoners are assigned to the correct security category and allocated to an appropriate prison. Categorisation is based on the level of risk a prisoner might pose to the public or national security should they escape and the likelihood of their making attempts to do so.

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-  Category A prisoners would pose the highest threat should they escape.
-  Category B prisoners do not need to be held in the highest security conditions but the potential for escape should be made very difficult.
-  Category C prisoners cannot be trusted in open conditions but are considered to be unlikely to make a determined escape attempt.
-  Category D prisoners can be trusted in open conditions.





## THE SECURE ESTATE - HMP AND YOI PARC

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### ▼ HMP AND YOI PARC

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Her Majesty's Prison (HMP) and Young Offender Institution (YOI) Parc – opened in 1997 and sits within the boundary of Bridgend County Borough. HMP and YOI Parc can accommodate up to 2,000 Category B male prisoners.

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 It is currently the only private prison in Wales and is managed by G4S on behalf of the Prison Service.

 The Vulnerable Prisoner's Unit (VPU) receives prisoners from both Swansea and Cardiff prison so the majority of the population are Welsh.

 The prison has two main sections:

- ▶ A young person unit for males aged 15 to 17 years
- ▶ Main prison for young offenders aged 18 to 21 years and adult offenders





## HMP PARC - WHO IS AFFECTED AND HOW ?

### ▼ AGE PROFILE

Age	No. of prisoners	%
Minimum Age: 15	-	-
Under 21	166	10.00%
21 Years to 29 Years	578	34.70%
30 Years to 39 Years	498	29.90%
40 Years to 49 Years	239	14.30%
50 Years to 59 Years	115	6.90%
60 Years to 69 Years	53	3.20%
70 plus years	19	1.10%
Maximum Age: 89	-	-
Total	1,668	100.00%



## ▼ ETHNICITY

Ethnicity	18 - 20 Years Old	21 and over	Other	%
White	100	1,348	37	80.0%
Mixed	< 5	34	6	2.6%
Asian or Asian British	6	55	< 5	3.9%
Black or Black British	6	53	< 5	3.8%
Other Ethnic Group	0	8	0	0.5%
Not Stated	0	< 5	0	0.2%

## ▼ SENTENCING

Sentence	18-20 years old	21 and over	other	%
Un-sentenced	5	41	13	3.5%
Less than 6 months	6	< 5	5	0.9%
6 Months to less than 1 year	10	9	8	1.6%
1 year to less than 2 years	25	165	12	12.1%
2 years to less than 3 years	30	241	5	16.5%
3 years to less than 4 years	14	197	< 5	12.8%
4 years to less than 10 years	25	551	< 5	34.8%
10 or more but less than life	0	221	0	13.2%
Life - Non ISPP	0	41	< 5	4.4%
Life - ISPP	0	32	0	1.9%



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**▼ ETHNICITY**


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<b>Physical Conditions</b>	<b>Number of Prisoners</b>
<b>Hypertension</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Diabetes Type 2</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Diabetes Type 1</b>	<b>&lt; 5</b>
<b>Asthma</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease</b>	<b>&lt; 5</b>
<b>Epilepsy (with diagnosis)</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Cardiac</b>	<b>27</b>

There is a greater range of physical health conditions in the Vulnerable Prisoner Population due to increased reporting of historical sex offences that result in convictions in older age.

There are a range of specialist clinics that are in place to meet the needs of the prison population and the recent introduction of a social care provision has assisted greatly in this area where the demand for social care has greatly increased.

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## HMP PARC - WHO IS RECEIVING HELP AND WHAT SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE ?

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-  The prison directly provides Education, Industries, Vocational Training, Substance Misuse, Offender Management, Interventions and Programmes.
-  A number of services are provided via external funding such as Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), Mental Health In-Reach, the Community Restorative Centre and Social Care.
-  There are also commissioned services including Health (via G4S Health) and Probation.



## EMOTIONAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING - MENTAL HEALTH

The majority of the mental health provision is delivered through a self-help process, many prisoners will seek help at some point during their sentence, be discharged from care only to be re-admitted at a later date due to a decline in their mental health.

Of those prisoners under the care of primary and secondary care services there are:

-  222 prisoners with an initial diagnosis of mild to moderate mental health conditions accessing doctors services/primary care.
-  There are 38 with diagnosed and assessed serious mental health conditions accessing specialist mental health services/secondary care.

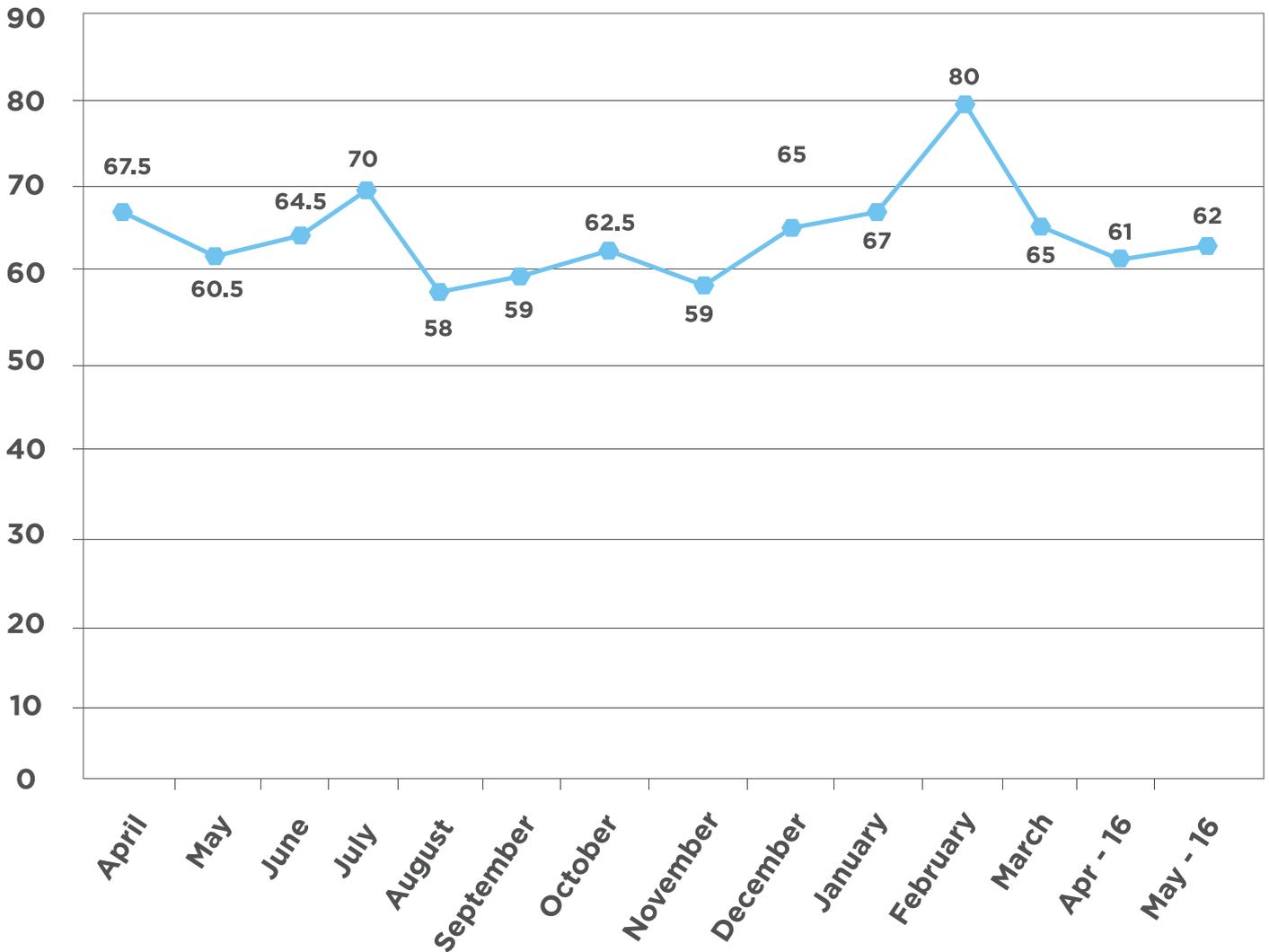
## EMOTIONAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING - SIUICIDE AND SELF HARM

Quarter	Self Harm Incidents	Average Population	% self-harm against population
Jul - Sep 2015	204	1684	12.1%
Oct - Dec 2015	213	1670	12.8%
Jan - Mar 2016	330	1665	19.8%
Apr- Jun 2016	400	1657	24.1%



## EMOTIONAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING - SUBSTANCE MISUSE

PERCENTAGE OF INDUCTIONS DISCLOSING USING ONE OR MORE SUBSTANCES IN THE LAST 6 MONTHS DATA FROM APRIL 2015 - JUNE 2016



## WELSH LANGUAGE

The prison delivers Welsh language provision to both prisoners and staff with Welsh teachers who offer lessons to both groups. Not all information is available in both Welsh and English yet, however, the prison is working closely with National Offender Managers and the identified Welsh lead to become compliant with the Welsh Language Act across the prison service in Wales. HMP Parc has a lead manager identified as the single point of contact in the prison to assist them in achieving this.





## YOI PARC - WHO IS AFFECTED AND HOW ?

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-  The Young Persons Unit at the HMP & YOI Parc accommodates up to 64 young males aged between 15–17 years of age within one of two units. They generally come together each day in small groups for Education (25 hours each week) and some other activities. Each evening there is a period when the young people socialise with one another before they are returned to their rooms for the night.
-  The unit was initially opened in response to the Youth Justice Board's (YJB) desire to accommodate Welsh young offenders closer to their own homes but accepts young people from across the secure estate. The unit adopts a holistic approach to the effective rehabilitation and resettlement of young people.
-  Upon arrival at HMP & YOI Parc, all young people are seen by a nurse for a general health assessment before being allowed to make a phone call to their next of kin to confirm that they have arrived safely. They are then introduced to a member of staff.
-  Over the next five working days young people take part in an induction programme where they learn about the regime of HMP & YOI Parc and the staff also have an opportunity to establish the needs of the young person.
-  There is a system of Incentives and Earned Privileges in order to create a positive and healthy environment throughout the unit. The regime has four levels; Platinum, Gold, Silver and Bronze.
-  In the period since the implementation of the Social Service and Wellbeing Act on the 6th April 2016 and 30th September 2016 there have been 71 Young People admitted to the Young Person's Unit, 37 from Welsh Local Authority Area's and 34 from English Local Authority Area's.



## £ HOW MUCH DOES IT COST ?

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- As the prison is run as a private company, data in relation to costs cannot be included as this would be deemed as commercial in confidence.
- There are potential gaps in service. For example, when Parc first opened, the Mental Health In-Reach provision was delivered based on a population figure of 800. This money is provided directly from Welsh Government. The prison now holds 1,723 prisoners and there has been no increase in the funding provision or resource allocated to Parc. This issue has been highlighted in previous Health Needs Assessments and is regularly raised by the In-Reach team with Welsh Government and discussed in terms of risk at the Health Partnership Boards with ABMU Health Board.





## WHAT CHANGES DO WE HAVE TO PLAN FOR ?

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- There is some evidence that offending increases during periods of economic recession and low growth and insecurity.
- The prison is built to hold 2,000 prisoners. If the population at Parc were to increase to full capacity, which is highly possible due to the increase in the prison population across the UK, there would need to be an increase in all service provisions to meet this demand.
- With regards to the new responsibility for the Local Authority under the Act and in order to understand the demand for the services at HMP Parc, the intention is to establish a pilot team for Adult Social Care and evaluate the actual demand and cost of the service in the first year.
- The funding for social care for prisoners in Wales is coming from within the additional £3m allocated to Welsh Local Authorities for the implementation of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act.





## THE SECURE ESTATE - HILLSIDE

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### — WHAT DO WE MEAN BY SECURE CHILDRENS HOMES?

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Secure Children's Homes provide placements for boys and girls including full residential care, educational facilities and healthcare provision. A very high level of intensive help is offered to each young person. Staff in Secure Children's Homes work closely with multi-agency partners to deliver individualised care plans.

There are 14 individually managed Secure Children's Homes in England and 1 in Wales. Hillside, a Secure Children's Home opened in Neath in 1996. Up to 22 young people, males and females aged between 12 and 17 years can be accommodated at any one time. Hillside accepts children and young people from anywhere in the United Kingdom.

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### — WHO IS AFFECTED AND HOW?

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 Young people in Hillside are at crisis point, they cannot be supported safely in other places.

 Of the 22 person capacity of Hillside 10 beds are contracted to the Youth Justice Board to accommodate those required by the Courts to manage their offending behaviour. The remaining twelve beds are to manage vulnerability whilst meeting the requirements of Section 25 of the Children's Act 1989. They are:

- ▶ that the child has a history of running away and is likely to run away from accommodation which isn't secure; and
- ▶ if the child runs away, they are likely to suffer significant harm; OR
- ▶ if the child isn't in secure accommodation, they are likely to injure themselves or someone else.



## — WHO STAYS IN HILLSIDE

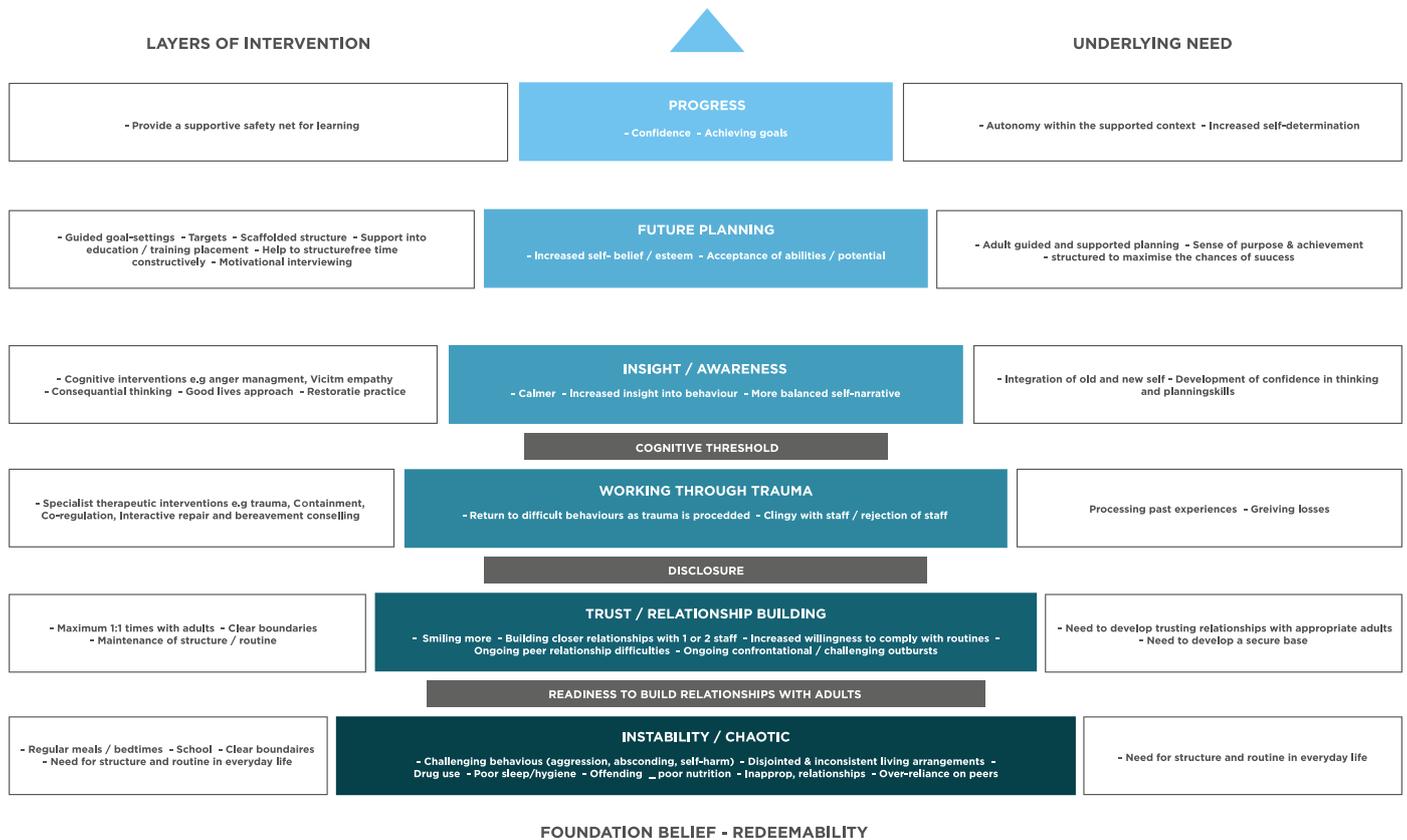
Although up to 22 young people can be accommodated in Hillside at any one time there are a number of admissions throughout the year:

	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Male	44	39	57
Female	37	18	21
Total	81	57	78

-  Of the 81 admissions in 2013-2014: a total of 58 (72%) were from England, the remaining 23 (28%) were from Wales, of those 0 were from Neath Port Talbot.
-  Of the 39 admissions in 2014-2015: a total of 25 (44%) were from England, the remaining 32 (56%) were from Wales, of those 4 were from Neath Port Talbot.
-  Of the 57 admissions in 2015-2015: a total of 36 (46%) were from England, the remaining 42 (54%) were from Wales, of those 6 were from Neath Port Talbot.
-  On average young people stay in Hillside for 3-4 months.



# TRAUMA RECOVERY MODEL



Hillside has a range of programmes available. The type of intervention is not identified until comprehensive assessments are completed in line with the trauma recovery model. The intervention is sequenced to the child’s psychological, cognitive, emotional and social needs. This is unique for the Secure Children’s Home sector.



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## — WHO STAYS IN HILLSIDE

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-  Hillside has its own resettlement officer who supports the transition of young people back into the community.
-  The good working relationship between the Youth Offending Service and Social Services means that suitable 'move on' accommodation is identified at the start of the Secure Estate placement.
-  Locality accommodation visit Hillside to complete Housing Assessments to determine the accommodation needs of each young person. The young people are provided with accommodation information and advice.
-  Residential care home work with the secure estate to provide information on 'moving on', the young people meet the staff and are able to visit the setting and stay overnight before moving in.
-  All young people leaving Hillside either go home, into residential care, foster care or in to another provision within the secure estate.

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## — WHO STAYS IN HILLSIDE

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-  There is a lack of supported accommodation in some local authority areas.
-  Some accommodation is unsuitable for Youth Justice placements.
-  In some areas there are already large numbers of young people living in supported accommodation.
-  Some local authorities lack information about suitable 'move-on' accommodation.



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## — EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

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-  Hillside has developed an education provision which is linked to a mainstream School, this is unique in England and Wales. All young people leave to either full time education, training or employment.
-  Young people supported by their local authority and the Youth Offending Service are able to return to the secure estate once they have left to sit their GCSEs.
-  Local college's offer flexible taster sessions.
-  Financial support and equipment agreed for the young people when attending college with support from their local authority.
-  To improve the outcomes for the young people in secure settings educational programmes are provided by the Youth Service, Young People Housing Projects and the Princes Trust.
-  Careers Wales supports the secure estate.
-  The Secure Estate Support Services are able to identify learning, speech and language difficulties in those where issues have been previously missed.
-  Joint working between the Local Authority and the Youth Offending Service enables young people to access education, training and employment on release with additional support provided for those that require it.

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## — BARRIERS TO EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

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-  Some young people are unable to return to their original school or attend further education establishments due to discrimination and/or the nature of their offence.
-  Some aspirations to go to college are unfulfilled due to their release date from the Secure Estate being October/December thus missing college enrolment (there is no flexibility to start courses whilst in the secure estate).



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## — FINANCE - BENEFIT AND DEBT ADVICE

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-  Partnership working between the Youth Offending Service and Local Authorities to obtain National Insurance numbers for the young people.
-  Local Social Housing Associations run budgeting advice programmes.
-  Young people are able to open their own bank accounts
-  In house education programmes focussed on numeracy and budgeting skills.
-  Information provided on entitlements for young people which enables young people to access financial support.

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## — BARRIERS RELATING TO BENEFITS AND DEBTS

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-  At present it is not possible for young people to undertake Income Support or Universal Credit interviews before they are released from the Secure Estate.
-  It is difficult for 17 and 18 year olds to claim benefits they are entitled to before they are released.
-  Some local authorities and Youth Offending Services are not aware that they have financial responsibilities for the young people in their care (e.g. Weekly Living Allowance, Care Leavers Grant, Family Visit).



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## — HEALTH AND WELLBEING

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-  Hillside has developed its own in-house Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service Team, and has its own substance misuse worker to provide a more comprehensive and responsive service.
-  The onsite GP, Nurse, Dentist and opticians provide ongoing health care in the community to ease the transition for young people into health services in the community and ensure they have access to a named GP.
-  Professional Support Services Team completes a range of holistic assessments to enable ongoing health support for young people.

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## — BARRIERS TO HEALTH AND WELLBEING

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-  A number of young people in Hillside have undiagnosed mental health issues such as Post-traumatic stress disorder, speech and language difficulties, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, behavioural issues etc.
-  In the past there were difficulties in accessing Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) due to long waiting lists, sometimes exceeding 64 weeks. A new waiting list initiative has been funded by the Welsh Government to help achieve the 28 day assessment standard for specialist CAMHS referrals and the 28 week standard for Neurodevelopmental Disorder (NDD) referrals receiving diagnostic assessment. It is anticipated that the 28 day target will be achieved and progress will be made to a 28 week standard for NDD by end March 2017.
-  The movement of the young people before and after they access the secure estate can disrupt the provision of health care.





# WHAT DO YOUNG PEOPLE AT HILLSIDE NEED HELP WITH?

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**...Secure rights and entitlements**

**...Be safe from abuse and neglect**

**...Live in a home that suits my needs**

**...Get a job**

**...Enjoy safe and healthy relationships  
and feel that i belong**

**...Be healthy**

**...Access to education, training  
and recreation**

**...Contribute to society**





## HOW MUCH DOES IT COST ?

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-  It costs £750 per bed, per night in Hillside.
-  Data in relation to additional costs cannot be included as this would be deemed as commercial in confidence.





## WHAT DO YOUNG PEOPLE AT HILLSIDE NEED HELP WITH?

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-  Through its repurposing plan Hillside is already ‘future proofing’ its service through the development of an in-house team of experts which reduces any delay in psychological assessment and intervention. The service has to meet the needs of the Youth Justice Board and the Local Authority.
-  There is a demand for a transition service to support young people leaving the provision and for those who do not meet the threshold for secure accommodation. There is currently no provision which sits between residential care and secure care settings. Financial assistance would be required from the Welsh Government to make this proposed alternative provision feasible.
-  To meet the needs of Local Authorities placing children and young people in the secure estate and fill an identified gap in the market there are plans for Hillside to develop its own secure transport service.
-  The in-house clinical team provides an outreach service to colleagues in Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council. There are plans to extend this service to other agencies in the locality with a recharge model being used to cover costs.
-  There is ongoing exploration of the benefits of developing an e-learning programme to market the training and therapeutic programmes which have been developed in Hillside.
-  A trauma informed workforce that understands the implications of adverse childhood experiences.



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-  Service planning and financing has to be able to accommodate the future demands of the provision and meet the needs of the young people. This can be achieved through developing new market opportunities to generate income which can be utilised to support and expand additional posts within the home.
  -  There is emerging pressure on capacity on the home to provide placements for young people with increasingly complex needs. There has been a significant increase in the number of young people who are victims of sexual exploitation. This is likely to increase as agencies become more aware of safeguarding of young people within this specific area of concern.
  -  There is a need to develop systems to monitor the performance of all sectors within the centre, clinical, education, resettlement and substance misuse.
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## THE SECURE ESTATE - HMP SWANSEA

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### — HMP SWANSEA - WHO IS AFFECTED AND HOW ?

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-  Her Majesty's Prison (HMP) Swansea – opened in 1861 and situated approximately half a mile from the city centre.
-  Originally there was operational capacity for 219 men, through modernisation and upgrading it has been expanded to accommodate 515 men.
-  The prison is a Category B local prison, holding adult males and young male adults. As at 19th October there were 467 prisoners being held.
-  Most cells accommodate two men, however there are a few cells accommodating three with a small number of single cells.
-  The adult prisoners have either been remanded in custody from the courts whilst they await trial or are convicted men generally serving less than two years. The young adults are all on remand.
-  HMP Swansea is a remand/resettlement prison which means that many prisoners from Swansea, Neath Port Talbot and Carmarthen serve the final 12 weeks of their sentence in HMP Swansea before being resettled into their community.



## — AGE PROFILE

Age Band	Number of Offenders	%
Under 21	32	6.85%
21 to 29 years	164	35.12%
30 to 39 years	169	36.19%
40 to 49 years	77	16.49%
50 to 59 years	23	4.93%
60 to 69 years	<5	0.43%

## — HOW LONG DO PEOPLE STAY ?

Length of Stay	Number of Offenders	%
Less than 1 month	174	37%
1 month to 3 months	147	31%
3 months to 6 months	96	21%
6 months to 1 year	40	9%
1 year to 2 years	10	2%
Total	467	100%



## — HEALTH PROFILE

There are plans to establish pain management clinics for those with chronic conditions. As at 4th September 2015 there were:

-  8 prisoners with diabetes
-  11 prisoners with epilepsy
-  16 prisoners with coronary heart disease

Disability	Number of Prisoners with Disability
Severe Disfigurement	<5
Progressive Condition	<5
Visual Impairment	<5
Reduced Physical Capacity	<5
Reduced Mobility	13
Dyslexia	16
Learning Disability	21
Other Disability	37
Mental Illness	79





## WHO IS RECEIVING HELP AND WHAT SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE ?

### — SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCY REDUCTION

Referrals to the prison drug service, Counselling Assessment, Referral and Through care (CARAT).

Month	Number of Referrals to CARAT
April	77
May	89
June	95
July	109

Heroin (149 cases) and Alcohol (107) accounted for the majority of referrals received between April and July 2015.

The Prison Health Care Service work in partnership with CARAT to deal with the clinical aspects of reducing prisoner dependency.



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## — SMOKING CESSATION

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-  In accordance with Government policy Swansea Prison became smoke free, in March 2016 and became one of the first prisons in the country to do so.
-  A series of prescribing clinics were put in place in advance of the quit date to ensure those requesting it had the Nicotine Replacement Therapy before the prison became smoke free.
-  Other forms of support available include peer support, the ability to purchase e-cigarettes, mentor information has been updated to include advice regarding the misuse of patches.
-  The long term health impact of smoking cessation will be recorded.

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## — HEALTH CARE AND MENTAL HEALTH

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-  The men have access to dentists, podiatrists, opticians and psychiatric services. Links have been established with the Homelessness Nurse, the Mental Health and Vulnerable Housed Persons Outreach worker and local GPs. Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board have responsibility for the provision of the Health Care Department.
-  The Safer Custody Team has introduced a Smart Recovery course for men with mental health issues and are developing stronger links with a range of mental health agencies. A psychologist is now working with identified men and reports are produced for staff to assist them in their interaction and management of the men.



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## — PACT (FAMILY SUPPORT)

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-  Pact Cymru (Prisoners, families, communities, a fresh start together) provides courses and innovative and beneficial projects. Pact Cymru continue to provide a number of courses including one aimed at helping men whose offences are related to domestic violence. There is also a baby group course aimed at providing fathers with practical parenting skills, and a course entitled 'Time for Families'.
-  A new initiative called "Every Visit Counts" is to be introduced, the aim of which is to ensure that visits are positive experiences for both the prisoner and the visitor. Officers will be trained to offer advice and support to those who wish to engage with them. There will also be training to support the implementation of a Safeguarding Programme for children.

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## — RESETTLEMENT

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-  The aim of the resettlement team is to ensure all men are prepared appropriately for their release. They assist the men to find employment and accommodation on release, as well as providing practical support for those who request it.

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## — EDUCATION

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-  The Education Department is an integral and valuable part of the prison regime with a number of innovative and stimulating initiatives being introduced during the year. The men are able to gain a range of skills which will be useful in the outside workplace.
-  The Virtual Learning Campus is now fully operational and delivering computer based initial literacy and numeracy assessments.
-  To complement the learning and skills initiatives, men are presented with the opportunity to carry out purposeful work in various areas. There are currently 22 men working in the kitchen. After a two week basic hygiene course, they can work whilst gaining either a Level 1 or Level 2 NVQ.
-  Welsh language provision is being organised and the use of Welsh is actively encouraged.





## HOW MUCH DOES IT COST ?

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In March 2016, Welsh Government confirmed the provision of the grant funding of up to £34,916 for Swansea, to support provision of care and support to those in the secure estate for 2016-2017. This funding is for one year only; thereafter the funding will reduce to £32,629 on an ongoing basis. The budget has been aligned to direct care and support costs.

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## WHAT CHANGES DO WE HAVE TO PLAN FOR ?

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-  Early implementation of the Social Services and Wellbeing Act would suggest that support needs relating to resettlement are a priority
  -  A multi-agency response is required in meeting prevention requirements.
  -  There are planning and governance arrangements in place to meet the health needs of prisoners which has broadened to encompass the requirements of the Social Services and Wellbeing Act.
  -  Future joint commissioning strategies need to encompass the prevention requirements of people in the secure estate.
  -  Implementation of the Homelessness Pathway and legislative changes to housing and priority need status of ex-offenders.
  -  The needs of those in the secure estate should be considered in all future commissioning reviews.
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### — EMERGING THEMES FROM HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

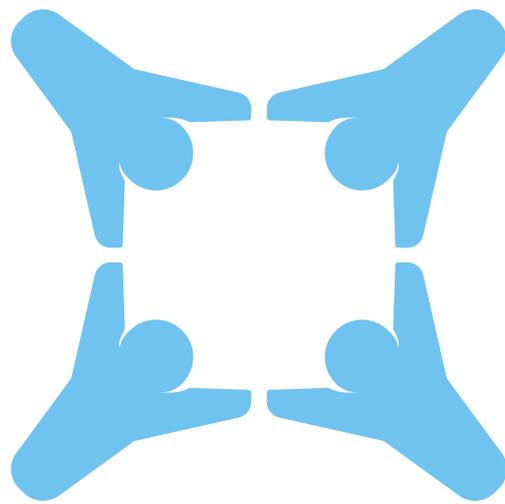
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-  A treatment pathway for those using novel psychoactive substances.
-  Better recording of sexual health, an audit of condom use inside the prison.
-  A chronic disease register to achieve parity with community expectations and standards
-  Improved access to psychological interventions: it has been identified that staff should be trained to deliver Cognitive Behavioural Therapy and Dialectical Behaviour Therapy.



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-  Counselling should be made available to prisoners serving longer sentences.
  -  Additional training for primary care staff in sexual health and substance misuse to reduce waiting times to see single trained therapists.
  -  Access to gym facilities needs to be reviewed.
  -  Improved service provision: particularly Blood Borne Virus crisis management, identification of learning disabilities and diabetes care.
  -  Improved administrative processes.
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# **WESTERN BAY**

## **POPULATION ASSESSMENT REPORT**

[www.westernbay.org.uk](http://www.westernbay.org.uk)