

Doncaster Prison information



Opened in June 1994. Operated under contract by Serco.

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Director: Jerry Spencer

Controller: Karen Serdet

Operational capacity: 1145 as of 1 Nov 2018

Accommodation: Three Houseblocks, each Houseblock has 4 separate two-level wings which hold 90 to 96 prisoners per wing. A separate ground floor Annex wing houses prisoners with social care needs and/or mobility issues.

Reception criteria: No criteria set.

General Information

HMP & YOI Doncaster opened as a local Category B remand establishment in June 1994 and upgraded to a Category A core local prison in March 1999 until May 2003 when operational changes within the Prison Service's High Security Estate required it to revert to Category B. Operated since that time by Serco, Doncaster is built by on the site of a former power station in the town centre, on an island between a river and a canal.

In October 2011 Serco was awarded a 15 year operating contract from NOMS, to continue to manage the prison until 2026.

Doncaster prison is currently a busy town-centre category B local prison holding 1145 remand and sentenced young offenders and adult male prisoners. One Houseblock (all 4 wings) has recently become a sex offender unit.

Doncaster is also a resettlement prison, working with prisoners, particularly those serving less than 12-months, to ensure that they have the support they need for resettlement as well as access to the services and support available to them after release. The majority of our prisoners are released back into South Yorkshire.

The majority of HMP & YOI Doncaster's population comes from the local South Yorkshire area, particularly Sheffield, Doncaster, Rotherham and Barnsley but it also houses young offenders from the West Yorkshire area.

The prison's last unannounced inspection was October 2015; more recently the prison has been informed HMIP will carry out a full announced inspection in July 2017.

In support of the Government's stance on prisons being 'Tough But Intelligent' the prison operates a Zero-Tolerance approach to substance misuse and violence, which is enforced by a tough incentives and earned privileges (IEP) scheme that regulates prisoners' entitlements according to their behaviour. A new initiative implemented in 2016 is a Social Responsibility Unit (SRU) designed to address anti-social behaviour in the prison. Together with a wing incentives scheme where prisoners earn rewards weekly for adhering to a suite of targets, these initiatives have markedly reduced violence levels.

Serco Group PLC

Serco aims to stop offenders' return to jail

Gill Plimmer NOVEMBER 24, 2011

John Biggin, director at HMP Doncaster, is brandishing *Prisons and their Moral Performance*, a book on how to reduce reoffending rates. "Everything we do here is based on serious research," he says. "We're not just making it up."

The walls of Mr Biggin's office are decorated with two enlarged snapshots of the prison as if Doncaster was a beloved, if delinquent, child. But down the corridor, past the inmates' artwork and the inspirational haiku poems, are 1,145 male detainees, proving that Mr Biggin faces a much bigger challenge than the Cambridge academic who wrote so powerfully on reoffending.

Doncaster, a medium-security inner-city prison that has been managed by the private company Serco since it was built in 1994, is in itself an experiment: the first in the world where a prison operator will be paid in part according to its success at reducing recidivism.

The UK has among the highest reoffending rates in Europe. Currently 60 per cent of offenders who receive prison sentences of less than 12 months are reconvicted within a year of their release.

The idea is that the so-called payment by results scheme—introduced as a trial at Doncaster last month—will encourage private sector prison providers to improve outcomes at the same time as cutting the £37,163 (\$57,571) a year it costs to house each inmate.

Doncaster, which services short-term detainees – many with drug and alcohol problems and from families that have been unemployed for three generations – is an ideal testing ground for the scheme.

Under the terms of the £250m contract to continue operating HMP Doncaster until 2026, 10 per cent of the contract price during the first four years of the pilot is conditional on Serco reducing the reconviction rates of offenders within a year of release by 5 per cent compared with 2009. Assuming that the contract is worth £20m a year and that 10 per cent of this is dependent on results, this means that Serco could earn about £2m a year.

In the short term, this is immaterial to Serco, which earned £213.9m in profits last year and employed more than 100,000 people in 30 countries running everything from a pathology unit at King's College hospital to logistics for the US Navy.

But with a further nine prisons due to be handed to the private sector amid the largest wave of jail privatisations ever, the prize for Serco in the long run could be sizeable. Although Serco will not bid for all nine, it could compete for five or six against rivals such as G4S, with the intention of winning two or three.

Saving taxpayers' money at the same time as reducing offending rates in a jail that houses twice the number of inmates than was intended when the red-brick monolith was built is a challenge.

Serco and the Ministry of Justice declined to give detailed information about the contract, saying it was commercially confidential. But Serco added: "The contract is not a loss leader and is commercially viable. We are confident we can meet our targets and achieve a 5 per cent reduction in reoffending."

Mr Biggin, a prison service veteran of 25 years who took over Doncaster in 2009, says Serco has given him a "tremendous amount of control" over Doncaster. The biggest change is a plan to nurture ex-offenders outside the prison in a bid to prevent them returning inside. Every inmate will be matched on entry with a mentor from one of two charities, who will assess retraining, family and drugs counselling needs and aid their transition back into the community.

If this all sounds expensive, Serco is keen to point to the scope for cost savings. One strength, it says, is that it can apply technologies developed in its other spheres of work, such as for the Ministry of Defence, to its prisons.

Fingerprint technology is now used to monitor access to the prison key room, freeing up a team of staff who managed the office round the clock. Computerised kiosks enable inmates to book family visits, buy tuck shop food and manage their own budgets, cutting the staff workload by more than half and allowing redeployment to services such as a training scheme for new fathers.

The results will be monitored by Sheffield Hallam university, which specialises in reoffending, along with other new pilot schemes aimed at reducing recidivism rates, such as at HMP Peterborough, where investors have put £5m into social impact bonds to fund rehabilitation work.

Alison Liebling, who wrote *Prisons and their Moral Performance*, is keen to point out contradictions; an austerity-driven Conservative government, which has recently driven incarceration rates higher, is now pushing a cost reduction strategy, and a prison rehabilitation scheme designed to cut offender numbers.

Above all, though, she points to research that shows that the private sector was both at the top and the bottom end of the quality range of prison management.

With the full blueprint for payment by results still to be worked out, this could mean "experimenting with private sector operators is quite high risk", she adds.

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