



Public Health  
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

# Over view of prisons in Y&H

**June Chambers PHE Y&H**

# Male adult prisoners

Male adult prisoners (those aged 18 or over) are given a security categorisation soon after they enter prison. These categories are based on a combination of the type of crime committed, the length of sentence, the likelihood of escape, and the danger to the public if they were to escape. The four categories are

# Male adult category A

Those whose escape would be highly dangerous to the public or national security.

Include: Murder, Manslaughter, Wounding with intent, Rape, Kidnapping, Indecent assault, Robbery or conspiracy to rob with firearms, Firearms offences, Importing or supplying Class A controlled drugs, Supplying or possessing explosives, Offences connected with terrorism and Offences under the Official Secrets Act.

# Male adult category B

Those who pose a risk to the public but may not require maximum security, but for whom escape still needs to be made difficult.

# Male adult category C

Those who cannot be trusted in open conditions but who are unlikely to try to escape

# Male adult category D

Those who can be reasonably trusted not to try to escape and are given the privilege of an open prison.

Prisoners are given – subject to approval, Release on temporary licence, to work in the community or to go on home leave once they have passed their Full Licence Eligibility Date – usually a quarter of the way through their sentence.

Category A,B,C are called closed prisons

Category D called an open prison

Category A prisoners are divided into standard risk, high risk and exceptional risk. Based on their likely hood of escaping.

Men on remand are held in category B prisons with the exception of those who are going to be tried on serious offences, then these are held in Provisional Category A conditions.

# Female adult prisons

Similar to the Males

Restricted Status – Category A in Male

Closed – for women who do not require restricted, but for whom escape needs to be difficult.

Open – for those who can be trusted to stay within the prison

Remand – always held in a closed prison



# Youth Offender Institutions

Accommodate only boys aged 15 -17 who have been convicted or remanded.

More prison based and focus less on health and education needs

Girls aged 15 -17 are not held in YOIs but either in secure training centres, Secure children's homes or in adult female prisons, but separate from the older females.

# Y&H Prisons

HMP and YOI Askham Grange – Female Open (York)

HMP Doncaster and YOI – Cat B (Doncaster)

HMP Humber – Cat C (Brough)

HMP Full Sutton – Cat A High security (York)

HMP Hull – Cat B (Hull)

HMP Leeds – Cat B (Leeds)

HMP Lindholme – Cat C (Doncaster)

HMP and YOI Moorland – Cat C (Doncaster)

HMP and YOI Hatfield – Cat D (Doncaster) (HMP Lakes)

HMP New Hall - Female Closed (Wakefield)

HMP Wakefield – Lifer High Security

HMP Wealstun – Cat C (Wetherby)

# Health Protection Issues

Diarrhoea and vomiting outbreaks

Influenza outbreaks

Tuberculosis

Group A Streptococcus

Vaccination and immunisations

Health care is commissioned - outside of prison service

Prison offices are HMPS employed



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# Doncaster and Sheffield Airport Port Health Emergency Plan

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DSA – opened in April 2005 – RAF Finningley

Longest runway in the UK

56 Destinations across 29 countries – Europe and North America

Charter services – through five major airlines

In 2018 1.22 million passengers

Expected in 2019/20 – 1.5 million – 25% increase – makes it the  
UKs fastest growing regional airports

Serves anywhere in the world with freight and private flights.

Regular inbound cargo from Nairobi.

# Purpose of a port health plan

- Sets out the roles and responsibilities of agencies in identifying and responding to port health incidents.
- States who has a duty to respond and sets out the legal framework, describes each agency's role and how these arrangements link to other multi-agency plans and procedures
- The plan is additional to other resilience multi agency plans.
- A port health incident is the same as any other health protection incidents, except for the location.
- Involves aircraft arriving at the airport with a incident with may pose a danger to public health-

- Outbreak of an infectious disease
- Food poisoning – possibly due to an on-board catering issue
- Contamination of the interior of the aircraft with vomit/faeces
- A rodent capable of transmitting a disease

A passenger/ crew with infectious tuberculosis

Passengers or crew with a suspected serious communicable disease – viral haemorrhagic fever, yellow fever, plague, cholera, SARS, Mers-CoV.

A CBRN incident involving the aircraft or the airport