



Statutory Statement

The Independent Monitoring Board

HM Prison Leicester

Annual Report

1st February 2013- 31st January 2014

The Prisons Act 1952 and the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 require every prison and IRC to be monitored by an independent board appointed by the Secretary of State from members of the community in which the prison or centre is situated.

The Board is specifically charged to:

- Satisfy itself as to the humane and just treatment of those held in custody within its prison and the range and adequacy of the programmes preparing for release.
- Inform promptly the Secretary of State, or any official to whom he has delegated authority as it judges appropriate, any concerns it has.
- Report annually to the Secretary of State on how well the prison has met the standards and requirements placed on it and what impact these have on those in its custody.

To enable the Board to carry out these duties effectively its members have right of access to every prisoner and every part of the prison and also to the records.

NOTE: During 2012 the IMB Board at Leicester disintegrated rapidly. In September 2012 eight experienced members from other boards were appointed (as dual board members) to form a functioning board and oversee recruitment. In January 2013 it was considered that the new board had insufficient information on which to base a report. A report for 2012-13 was therefore not produced.

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Section 3

Description of the HMP Leicester Prison

HMP Leicester is a Victorian Category B Prison dating from 1828, standing on around 3 acres in the city centre

The Prison serves the Magistrates and Crown Courts of Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire catering for both Remand and Sentenced Prisoners. It has been defined as a Resettlement Prison with effect from April 2014.

The prison is designated as an adult male, Category B, Local Prison. Certified Normal Accommodation for the prison is 210 with a current operational capacity of 386. Normal capacity is in the range of 330-360, mostly in shared accommodation but allowing for some prisoners needing single cell occupancy.

The main prisoner block consists of four galleried landings;

Level 1- First Night Centre and Vulnerable Prisoners Unit.

Level 2- Substance Misuse Unit and prisoners who are unable to climb stairs

Level 3 and 4- Prisoners on Basic, Standard and Enhanced status.

The Care and Separation Unit and the Healthcare department with a separate Enhanced Care Facility are housed in a separate building within the prison.

Besides the accommodation block there are a number of other buildings on site containing, learning and skills, domestic visits, gym, reception, administration etc.

Healthcare is now provided by Leicester Partnership Trust (NGS). Prior to Jul 2013 it was provided by SERCO.

Education is provided by Milton Keynes College.

Section 4

Executive Summary

HMP Leicester is an old, Victorian prison. A combination of old-fashioned, often crumbling buildings, an unacceptable level of over-crowding, and financial constraints that restrict refurbishment or modernisation present particular problems. These factors, combined with three changes of Governor in two years, an unpopular change of regime for staff, and a substantial reduction in staffing levels make for a challenging situation.

In this environment management and staff at Leicester are doing a creditable job. Prisoners are kept reasonably safe and treated decently and with respect by staff. Levels of bullying and violence are high, often drug or gang related, but are reasonably well managed and contained. Relationships between prisoners and staff are generally good, though staff tell us that they no longer have the time to build the relationships that can be used to defuse violent situations and as a result sometimes feel vulnerable. Incidents of assaults on staff have risen hand in hand with the reduction in staff numbers following benchmarking. Staff report a sharp decline in job satisfaction and morale has fallen quickly in the second half of the year..

Drugs remain a problem – mainly Cannabis and “Spice” (“legal” highs) – the mode of entry is varied but believed to be mainly through visitors. This is reflected in Mandatory Drug Testing results.

Disciplinary measures are sensibly used. Adjudications monitored by the board have been properly and fairly conducted and awards consistent. Use of force is measured and where monitored has been seen to be appropriate. The Care and Separation unit does not have sufficient capacity and relatively long-term occupation by prisoners with complex mental health problems has exacerbated this problem. CSU staff exhibit particular professionalism and compassion with these latter.

Standards of basic facilities (showers, toilets, etc.) are unacceptable, standards of decency being compromised by the physical environment. There are problems with the regular provision of clean clothing and bedding (normally laundered elsewhere) despite efforts to solve this locally.

Prisoners are provided with an acceptable quality and quantity of food with all religious requirements catered for, though we have concerns about the standard of hygiene in the kitchens.

Prisoners receive a good range of physical and emotional support through the health care, gymnasium, education and chaplaincy departments. Time out of cell is not acceptable – particularly given the levels of over-crowding - but we accept that this is constrained by staffing numbers.

Resettlement services are less impressive and work needs to be done if the movement to a Resettlement Prison in April is to be successful. We are particularly concerned at the lack of effective work in debt counselling, and the levels of employment on release.

In our view, the management and staff of HMP Leicester are to be commended for doing a good job in difficult circumstances, though an endemic problem with internal communication is hampering this good work. We expect the newly appointed Governor to address this issue robustly.

Questions for the Minister

Questions for the Prison Service

Does the prison service review the effects of the recent benchmarking in so much as the reductions in staffing levels affect security in the prison, impact on the quality of life and morale of prison staff, and lead to worse outcomes for prisoners?

Does the Prison Service take into account the age profile of prison staff when setting targets for Tornado, and if not will it do so as a matter of urgency?

Section 5

5.1.1. Equality and Diversity-

Equality and Diversity-

- There are 2 meetings held for Equality and Diversity:
 1. The Equality Action Team, held quarterly chaired by the Governor, analyses the data provided from monthly monitoring into aspects of the prison regime. The meeting is multi disciplinary and attended by prisoners equality representatives.
 2. The second meeting is the Staff Equality Action Team and concentrates on the staff aspects of equality and diversity.

All departments are invited to these meetings but we note that not all departments participate. –

- The screening of prisoners upon reception includes a screen for disabilities. There are limitations to what HMP Leicester can offer disabled prisoners. Leicester is limited by the design of the establishment but does have disabled access cells on L2. Most disabilities are managed either by the prisoner themselves or with support from Healthcare. Support and adjustments if required are made where possible.
- The Education department runs a course called “Equality and Diversity” - this is a level 1 qualification. Leicester encourages all prisoners who are identified as holding racist views to attend and complete the course and all equality representatives are required to attend that course. Sexual orientation features part of this session.
- There are currently 10 IS91 over-stayers being housed in HMP awaiting deportation. UKBA visit the establishment once a month in line with the Criminal Casework Directorate.
- External agencies like Leicestershire Autism Hub, Samaritans and Home Office have visited the establishment to support and deliver on equality and diversity issues.
- DIRF's. (Racial Incident Report Form) are logged by the Complaints team and are quality checked by management.

5.1.2. Concerns

- All departments are invited to attend EAT meetings but not all departments actually participate.
- There is severely limited support for disabled prisoners.

5.2 Education, Learning and Skills.

- On entry to the prison an education assessment in English, Maths and IT Skills is undertaken by the National Careers Service. The following day a Skills Action Plan is provided.
- The plan is delivered by the contracted education provider Milton Keynes College.
- Within Leicester prison, education is the highest paid occupation.
- Due to the rapid turnover of prisoners and space restrictions, there are very limited vocational training courses available.
- There are currently 194FTE places (388part time) compared with 82 in 2011.

5.2.1 Courses provided

- City and Guilds -
 - Cleaning
 - Certificate of Employment Skills
 - Hospitality
- Royal Society of Public Health -Food Hygiene
- ICT training
- ESOL = English for speakers of other languages
- Functional Skills – Maths and English
- Peer Mentoring
- Art
- ESQA= Effective Skills & Quality for Work
- P4P = Planning for Progression

5.2.2 Strengths

- Given the high levels of illiteracy amongst prisoners, courses are aimed at providing some basis for ongoing education, usually in destination prisons.
- Courses have been 'unitised' to enable prisoners to complete units before relocation. (1 unit requires 20hours study and individual study periods last 3 .5 hrs am and 3.75 hrs pm). Despite the restrictions, vocational City and Guilds courses are available
- Prisoners can be retained to enable them to complete courses.
- BKSB is used to assess academic skills of prisoners on arrival. This prevents habitual offenders from completing the assessment when they have previously learnt the answers.
- The service of a part –time 'writer in residence' are available in the library.
- There is a provision of a 'virtual campus' which prisoners can access from all classrooms.

5.2.3 Concerns

- The cost of guided learning courses has been reduced leading to possibility that not all the funding allocation will be used. Hence future years may see a reduction in the sum allocated.
- There is no education provision for Friday afternoons. This is to enable visits; canteen and clothing change, but provides a very long weekend for prisoners. The library is also closed on a Friday afternoon.
- There is limited provision for higher education which is mainly due to time and unknown future location constraints.
- Prison officers are not normally located in the education department and must be summoned if a discipline problem arises. This is seen by education staff as a real problem. Prison staff now do more frequent checks
- Education spaces are not fully utilised. The prison and the education provider must work together to achieve this and ensure all prisoners are fully engaged in the education process.

5.3 Healthcare including Mental Health

5.3.1

- Healthcare services were provided by SERCO up until July 2013 providing what was seen as a declining service. Leicester Partnership Trust (LPT) took over the contract to provide health care at HMP Leicester on 1st July 2013 and there is evidence that healthcare services are improving.,
- Pharmacy service is now supported by the Pharmacy at Glen Parva Prison, Pharmacy technicians are employed to work on site at HMP Leicester with medication supplied from and staff supervision provided from the lead Pharmacist at Glen Parva. This leads to unacceptable delays, especially at weekends.
- LPT have responsibility for all physical healthcare offering a range of clinics throughout the week including Dentistry, Podiatry, Opticians, Physiotherapy, Smoking Cessation and routine blood and vaccination clinics.
- Additional clinics including Diabetes, Asthma, Sexual Health and Well Man checks are currently being developed and will available during 2014.
- The GP service is provided via the LPT contract by the Bushloe Medical practice and 10 clinics as well as an out of hours service is provided.
- LPT staff dispense all medications as required throughout the prison, the IDTS prescribing and Substance Misuse service is provided by Inclusion Healthcare.
- 6 new staff nurses were recruited in October 2013 and 2 new Band 7 Clinical Nurse Managers, one to lead Physical Healthcare and the other to lead Mental Health and Learning Disability have also joined the team.
- Over the next few months care pathways for all areas of healthcare will be developed with clear referral, triage and assessments processes.
- New staff have been employed within the admin team and additional training provided to ensure that clinics and waiting lists are managed more effectively. There have been improvements in the courtesy with which prisoners are treated.
- Plans are in hand for the Enhanced Care Facility to be closed in early 2014 with healthcare being delivered on the landings. These plans are on hold pending decisions from the centre..
- Complaints have risen steadily over the last 3 months with there being 15 in September, 34 in October and 38 in November. Most complaints are about demands for medication and delays in dental treatment. From December 2013 dentistry is operated with a triage system whereby all prisoners get assessed and put on a list according to urgency which should reduce waiting times. It is too early to comment on the effects of this.

5.3.1. Concerns

- Dental services have been the source of some recent concern with unacceptable waiting times. Building work and problems with equipment have undoubtedly contributed to this.
- Concerns have been expressed about actual communication between prisoners with mental health problems and the professionals who treat them, arising from cultural differences and language skills.

- Dispensing medication off-site can result in a delay of two or three days before a prescription is fulfilled, with obvious dangers for treatment.

5.4 Safer Custody

- Management and staff at Leicester work hard to contain high levels of violence, bullying and vulnerable prisoners which characterise those arriving at Leicester during the year, whilst adjusting to significant reductions in staffing levels.

5.4.1. Offender Analysis System

- Prisoners arriving or leaving HMP Leicester should be accompanied by an up to date Offender Analysis (OAYS). This is not always the case and HMP Leicester does not have sufficient capacity in its Offender Management unit to complete all of these forms. There is an inevitable negative impact on Sentence Planning and Transfers.

5.4.2 Self Harm / ACCT'S

- The level of self-harm appears high but has been affected by a number of prolific repeat self-harmers with complex mental health issues. Management and staff demonstrate a proactive and supportive approach to these people and have shown particular compassion and professionalism in several cases.
- 260 ACCT documents were opened this reporting year compared to 214 last year.
- The Board randomly check samples of these documents and they are in the main of an acceptable standard or above.
- The number of staff trained as assessors during the year held steady at 6, although there are a further 4 awaiting training places.

NOTE: In 2012 the IMB Board at Leicester disintegrated, necessitating the appointment of eight temporary Dual-Board members. The time consuming process of recruitment and the existing commitment of these Dual Board members elsewhere has meant that the Board have not been able to attend as many ACCT reviews as we have liked. This problem is now being overcome as new members permanent begin to contribute.

5.4.3. Listeners

- The prison has 13 Listeners, all of whom have been trained by the Samaritans. On a ratio of 1:30 (approx) Listeners to prisoners. This is well inside the suggestive ratio of 1:50.

5.4.4. Cell Sharing Risk Assessments.

- CSR assessments are carried out upon entry into the prison.
- There are currently 28 single cells in use, which are occupied by individuals who need to be in that location for a specific reason, such as high risk prisoners or those with mental health problems.

5.4.5 Violence Reduction

- Levels of violence are high and rising, mostly relating to drugs, gang issues and ongoing issues from outside the prison.
- A significant number of prisoners claim to feel unsafe because of actual or perceived threats of violence.
- There have been a growing number of incidents of violence against staff.
- Selling/bullying for medication which was a problem at the beginning of the Report year has now reduced.
- The Offender Management Unit is informed of each individual's behaviour in case it reflects the crime for which a prisoner has been convicted and should therefore be considered as part of their sentence management.

5.4.6 First Night Centre & Induction

- Prisoners report being treated with respect and caring on reception and in the First Night Centre (FNC) but the overspill of Vulnerable Prisoners into this unit is sub-optimal with differing regimes.
- Effectiveness of Inductions appears to be variable. Work needs to be done to improve the induction process, including a direct involvement of the IMB Board, to ensure that new prisoners are fully aware of the support available to them.

5.4.7. Death in custody

- There were no self-inflicted deaths in custody during the year.

5.4.6. Concerns

- The insufficiency of staffing in the Offender Management Units is impacting negatively on prisoners outcomes.

5.5 Segregation, Care & Separation, Close Supervision (CSU)

- The CSU is comprised of six cells plus a separate “special Cell”. During the period the unit has had to accommodate a number of extremely difficult prisoners with advanced mental health issues. As a result there have been several occasions on which the CSU has been full, necessitating cellular confinement for offenders on the landings, further reducing the prison’s capacity. No prisoner has been held on the unit for more than 3 months.
- CSU staff have been exemplary in the treatment and handling these difficult prisoners.
- Dirty protests have been properly managed.
- Daily logs, record sheets, ACCT documents etc. are generally well maintained though with some omissions.
- IMB members are normally advised when prisoners are admitted to CSU and are visited within 72 hours (24 hours in case of special cell).
- Review boards have been a problem with lack of clarity as to when and where they are conducted and frequent absence of key personnel (e.g. healthcare). A new agreement recently put in place on change of role within management should solve this problem in 2014.
- Cells in the existing CSU have been modified to provide toilet screening but remain vulnerable to damage by prisoners with both budgetary and capacity implications.
- Admissions to CSU have averaged (24.5) over the year, trending upwards in recent months reflecting higher potential violence amongst prison population.
- The IMB Board make frequent visits to prisoners in CSU
- Performance of the unit is monitored by the Segregation & Monitoring Review Board SMARG.
- Training of staff is up to date. There are 8 officers certified to work in CSU with a further 4 qualified and in waiting.
- Adjudications for offences within the prison have averaged 24 per month with good proportion of these resulting in cellular confinement. IMB members have monitored a significant number of these adjudications and found them to be conducted correctly and fairly on each occasion.

5.6. Use of Force / Special Accommodation.

- Use of Force has averaged (13.5) occasions per month over the year. The Board has monitored Use of Force and has no concerns. On those occasions where it has been witnessed directly, correct use of C&R techniques have been applied with no use of excessive force. Given the significant number of violent prisoners with mental health problems this reflects well on the levels of training and commitment of the C&R team. The number of staff currently refreshed in basic C&R during the year is 86%
- The special cell has been used three times for less than 60 minutes.

Section 6

6.1 Purposeful Activity (includes work)

- There is very little real work available in the prison, a problem compounded by the relatively short stay of most inmates.
- The recent introduction of ½ time working for prisoners has been well received. 400+ activity places have been created within the prison. A few key workers in the kitchen work full time.
- Prisoners who fall below Level 1 literacy on induction are mandated to do functional skills qualifications on a rolling programme. Prisoners are put on hold while they do the unit guided learning hours. The Virtual Campus programme enables prisoners to prepare a CV and look for work online as they get near their release date.
- Evening activities have been reduced due to benchmarking. Only 10% of the prison population are able to access evening activities such as PE classes, the chapel group, the listeners group. Up to 45 prisoners can access the phone in an evening on a rotating basis.
- There has been a 50% increase in VPU education places with the introduction of a larger classroom, 48 places are available each day. 12 VPU prisoners work in the waste management unit an external organisation provides waste management training with a recognised good quality qualification on a successful completion of the course.
- The kitchen is working towards City and Guilds qualification in catering and hospitality Level 1 and 2. but few prisoners are achieving beyond Level 1.
- Cleaning courses for prisoners who wish to become wing cleaners are provided in the prison.
- Listeners and Insiders and library monitors assist other prisoners. Peer mentoring courses of 2 weeks duration enable mentors to help prisoners improve their reading skills using Toe by Toe reading scheme.

6.2 Resettlement

NOTE: The following comments need to be taken in the context of HMP Leicester moving to become a Resettlement Prison in April 2014 when external providers will make an impact on this whole area.

- Prisoners are generally inducted by Offender Supervisors upon entering the Prison within 72 hours – Their functional skills are assessed and pathways allocated where resources are available and within the constraints of sentence length. We feel that prisoners do not always get a complete understanding of the resettlement services that can be made available.

- “Think Family” has been set and run by Local Authorities following the riots in recent years to assist “Troubled Families”. Prisoners can be referred by Prison staff to Probation and Social workers should they believe this is necessary.
- Efforts are made to maintain family ties. Monthly family visits are available through Think Family, subject to the prisoner having completed a 2 session course provided by the local Council.– The local Council also send play leaders into the visits to facilitate proper interaction between Prisoners their partners and Children
- On the run-up to release some resettlement work is carried out:
- Referrals are made for those without accommodation that live in Leicestershire to Loughborough Council which has carried out much work in this area. Other housing associations are also involved and the target is being exceeded in the reporting timeline.
- There is a full time Job Centre plus advisor who interviews each Prisoner before release and sets up job interviews if necessary.
- The setting up of bank accounts for Prisoners was until recently through Clockwise which is affiliated to the Post Office and supported by a number of local organisations, however this will now be changing to the HSBC which apparently have no limits on how many accounts can be set up with them per month as some other banks have been doing in the Midlands area.
- At the time of writing this report no Debt Counselling service is offered in Leicester, The Charity organisation “Futures unlocked” are making tentative links with the Prison and will begin to work with prisoners.

6.2.1. Concerns

- The work load placed on a reduced Offender Management Unit results in patchy communication and management of offenders.
- The absence of a Debt Counselling service is of particular concern and should be regarded as a priority action.
- There is insufficient evidence of effective preparations being made for the April transition to a Resettlement Prison

6.3 Residential Services

Kitchens

- The kitchens and their equipment are old and difficult to maintain. Nevertheless The organisation and standard of the production of meals delivered to the prisoners is consistent and acceptable and the number of substantive complaints about food is low. All cultures and religions are catered for..
- Prisoners have six choices of meals and can be pre-ordered by the prisoner.
- Members have sampled the food on offer throughout the year and have found the offering to be of an acceptable standard.
- There are frequent failures of old equipment and delays in getting repairs add to the challenge.

- Long term staff shortage is proving to be a problem. The kitchens have been short staffed for several months. Advertised vacancies remain unfilled.
- Kitchen staff are to be commended in the manner in which they forwent their own leave entitlement over the Christmas period to ensure that the residents were properly catered for.
- There are problems particularly covering weekends and they look to HMP Glen Parva to supply cover.
- Hygiene standards have deteriorated markedly during the second half of the year – possibly related to staff shortages.
- 3663 presents a constant problem with delivering goods to the kitchen. Deliveries are frequently late, and often incomplete or with incorrect items. The use of inappropriate vehicles often results in prisoners having to spend time unloading the vehicles instead of preparing food.
- Any prisoner arriving late will always be given a hot meal. This is a frozen meal then heated up by staff in the microwave.
- Prisoner workers are able to achieve a basic qualification in the kitchen but are not able to proceed to higher levels, detracting from their ultimate employability.

Wings and general environment

- Sanitary facilities for prisoners and for staff are of a totally unacceptable standard and, partially as a result, often unclean.
- Cleanliness of the whole prison is variable – in some areas unsatisfactory. There is a need for a deep-clean throughout,

6.3.1. Concerns

- Standards of hygiene in the kitchen are unacceptable at this time – whatever the reason this requires urgent attention.
- Staff shortages are impinging adversely on the delivery of catering.
- There is an urgent need for refurbishment of the kitchens and replacement of ageing and unreliable equipment.
- Prisoners should be able to progress to higher C&G qualifications as an element of their rehabilitation.
- The continuous failure of 3663 in the performance of their contract puts an unacceptable strain on the department.
- Standards of cleaning throughout the prison need to improve.

6.4. Clothing exchange and Laundry

- This area has been a cause for concern with repeated reports of clean clothing and bed linen not being available – notably following a reduction in staff in the laundry area
- On wing prisoner operated laundry facilities have been expended and go towards an alleviation of the problem for some prisoners.
- Additional supplies of clothing have been procured but the reliance in the main on sub-contracting laundry services to HMP Glen Parva continues to present problems and the situation remains unacceptable.

6.5. Induction / Reception

6.5.1 Reception

- HMP Leicester is a local dispersal prison situated in the middle of the East Midlands area, accepting prisoners from Magistrates and Crown courts in Leicestershire Derbyshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire.
- The prison experiences a high turnover of prisoners with up to 10,000 prisoners arriving and leaving the prison annually.
- This results in a significant workload for the Reception staff who appear to perform well with a generally positive view from prisoners when questioned.
- Prisoners arrive at varying times during the day and the unit is normally staffed until 19.00. There have been too many occasions when prisoners arrived later than 19.00 with the result that their induction is sub-optimal and has to be completed the following day.
- Most of the time prisoners are processed in good time and situated in the First Night Centre, having been interviewed by staff, seen a member of the healthcare staff, and been subject to an initial Cell Sharing Risk Assessment(CSRA)
- Prisoners are usually removed from cellular vehicles to the Reception Unit quite speedily and there does not appear to be any unduly lengthy delays in the Reception process, even when prisoners arrive late in the evenings.
- The Board has not identified any issues regarding a prisoners' right to use facilities such as toilet facilities whilst waiting in the Reception Unit or with cleanliness of the Unit and it considers that the Unit provides a safe and, as far as possible, comfortable environment for the prisoner during processing.

6.5.2 Induction

- All new prisoners undertake a one-day induction programme covering all aspects of the prison regime (including the role of the IMB and Prisons and Probation Ombudsman) and other important information such as the complaints procedure, emergency evacuation procedures and the role of various Departments in the prison.

- The induction is presented using a detailed Power point presentation which is easy for those with limited literacy to follow.
- The prison has a First Night Centre (FNC) where new prisoners are located in order to facilitate their settling in to the Prison. However, space on this unit is limited and there are occasions when new prisoners have been located on the main residential wing.
- The Board (and prison staff) consider that relations between staff and prisoners are good and that, although some prisoners are unable to reside on the FNC on their arrival, they are helped appropriately to settle in to the regime and the prison environment.

6.5.3. Concerns

- The use of FNC to accommodate vulnerable prisoners and others with differing regimes detracts from the value of an FNC.
- The effectiveness of the induction process needs to be reviewed, especially in respect of the IMB.

7.1 The IMB at Leicester

Section 7

Annex A

Recommended Complement of Board Members	15
Number of Board Members at the start of the Reporting Year	11
Number of Board Members at the End of the Reporting Year	14 **
Number of New Board Members joining within the reporting year	7
Number of Board member leaving within the reporting year	4
Total number of Board Meeting during reporting year	12
Total number of visits to the establishment	363
Date of Annual Team Performance Review	April 2014

** includes 6 “dual-board” temporary members

Section 7 cont**Annex B**

CODE	SUBJECT	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2013/14
A	Accommodation	10	9	15	8*
B	Adjudications	3	8	13	3
C	Equality& Diversity(inc Religion)	4	3	10	0
D	Education/employment/training	15	14	13	12
E 1	Family/visits in mail & phone	13	20	10	8*
E 2	Finance/pay	N/A	N/A	N/A	6
F	Food /kitchen related	2	6	1	3*
G	Health related	48	63	48	28
H 1	Property(within current establishment)	N/A	N/A	N/A	12
H 2	Property (during transfer/in another establishment)	N/A	N/A	N/A	8*
H 3	Canteen, facilities, Catalogue shopping, Argos	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
I	Sentence related (inc. HDC ,ROTL, parole, release dates re cat etc.	33	21	35	9
J	Staff/prisoners/detainee concerns inc. Bullying	12	18	32	11*
K	Transfers	9	9	6	20*
L	Miscellaneous	20	14	45	23*
	Total number of IMB Applications				153