



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE INDEPENDENT MONITORING BOARD

AT

HM YOUNG OFFENDERS INSTITUTION AYLESBURY

1 JULY 2012 TO 30 JUNE 2013

STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

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 Justice Secretary from members of the community in which the prison or centre is situated.

The Board is specifically charged to:

- (1) 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 them for release.
- (2) inform promptly the Secretary of State, or any official to whom he has delegated authority as it judges appropriate, any concern it has.
- (3) 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 prison's records.

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Aylesbury Young Offenders Institution

1 Aylesbury Young Offenders Institution is housed in a mixture of buildings, whose ages range from Victorian to early twenty-first century. It holds the longest sentenced young adult males, aged between 18 and 21 in the English prison system and has a capacity of 444 when full, although for much of the year, the population averaged around 430. 58.6% of prisoners were of black minority ethnic origin at the end of our reporting period, an increase of around 2% compared with last year. Prisoner intake covers most of England and Wales. Prisoners do not come direct from court, having begun their sentences at other Young Offender Institutions or the Juvenile estate. The prisoners are some of the most disruptive and challenging young men in the prison system. At the close of our reporting period about 7% of prisoners were serving indeterminate sentences. This compares with around 10% last year. This number will continue to fall as this sentence has been scrapped.

2 The age of some of the buildings still impacts the work of the prison. This is particularly true of the old Victorian entrance gate. We have commented before on the state of this gate, a listed building but feel constrained to mention it again. It imposes significant restraints on visitors and staff alike, since it is used by both vehicles and pedestrians. If vehicles are entering or emerging, pedestrians are forced to stand to one side, in all weathers. This is hardly decent. Modern vehicles are considerably longer than previously, and it is sometimes impossible to keep both inner and outer gates closed while processing a vehicle. Sadly, the new entrance gate which was postponed last year shows little sign of being built in the current climate. Like HMCIP in their report this year, we are pleased to note that Reception was moved during the year to the modern Healthcare unit, a significant improvement in facilities

3 The establishment has 7 residential units of differing sizes and ages. The vast majority of cells are for single occupancy. The 3 oldest wings are of traditional Victorian pattern but have been heavily modernized over the years. The 2 which are the next oldest are showing greater signs of ageing, although they too have been modernized. The 2 newest units all date from the last quarter of the twentieth century. While regularly painted, the units can present a tired appearance however. The Segregation Unit is only 3 years old. The new Reception Unit is now housed in what was a small enhanced residential unit in the modern healthcare building. A creative solution!

4 During the reporting year, the Learning and Skills provider changed under the new OLASS 4 contract, back to Milton Keynes College. However, a significant number of education classes are still being cancelled and potential learning and work places being lost. There are a number of buildings used for various Learning and Skills activities. These include the main education building housing the various classrooms, together with, various workshops, ranging from construction to motor mechanics. Unfortunately, there remain insufficient Learning and Skills places for much more than half the prisoners.

5 During the year, two members left the Board. One was a particularly long-serving member who would have had to leave under the new tenure rule. Fortunately a new member transferred to us from another Board. There are also three probationer members. Members have a unique and privileged position within the establishment with access to observe the daily running of the prison and to feed back our observations and concerns to the management. Fortunately we have a good relationship within the prison where areas of concern can be, and are discussed openly.

6 Please note that there is a Glossary on the final page for acronyms used in this report.

Executive Summary

1

There were no deaths in custody during the reporting year. Two inquests have been held into earlier deaths in custody. One of these was particularly lengthy, and the IMB notes with concern the increasingly litigious nature of Coroners Courts and not just a means of establishing what happened.

2

There was an unannounced inspection of the establishment during the year. Conclusions reached were variable with praise given in particular to re-settlement work. However there were concerns expressed about some staff and a number of other issues. HMCIP believes the establishment is on a journey with some changes made but needing significant improvement in other areas.

3

The IMB believes that the governor and his staff do work hard to provide as safe and as caring an environment as they can within the resources provided by NOMS. We report that the amount of self-harm by prisoners has increased very considerably (45% page 10 para 1) whereas the number of ACCT folders opened increased by 11%. This report also shows that both use of force and also incidents of violence between prisoner and prisoner have increased quite significantly (Page 10 Para 2/3).

4

Unfortunately, there were worrying signs of a decline in the “feel” of the establishment. This emphasizes our concerns last year that previous good work will cease to be possible as a result of the ongoing year on year “efficiency savings”. These savings have been enforced over a number of years, and while we feel that the impact to date has been limited, there will come a time when this will not be so. The postponement of the new entrance gate is part of this. However, we should also point out that members of the Board were only called upon to attend one serious incident during the reporting year and this was of relatively short duration.

5

We remain satisfied, however, with the overall standard of the prison’s management, its treatment of prisoners and the facilities. There has been some expenditure on the prison’s fabric to follow-on from the Segregation Unit. However the new Reception area is only part of the solution and a new gate would have a very significant impact. This has been an issue that impacts all who come into the establishment whether they are prisoners, families or the staff who work there.

6

Performance within Learning and Skills had improved a little by the end of our reporting period. However, while the performance of the new provider, Milton Keynes College, has been better, far too many classes are still being cancelled (Page 7 Para 5.) This is a particular problem with the age group of the prisoner population, since many will have experienced major issues during their formal education years and many will have been excluded at one time or another. The Inspectors report also pointed to significant issues in this area.

7

We want to repeat a point made in previous reports. Whoever is the provider, there remain insufficient resources to provide work and education for all prisoners. As an example of this, education spaces are available for only about 50% of the prisoner population. This has not changed. (Page 7 Para 4)

8

There was a reduction in the number of applications received from prisoners. As will be seen from the table on Page 12, issues relating to property still form a high percentage of the total. As before this often means problems with property received on transfer from another establishment.

9

During the year, a three part television documentary was shown. This had been made over a 3 month period this year. As with most of these programmes, sensationalism seemed to be the main driver, although the quality work of the staff shone clearly.

Section A Particular Issues Requiring a Response

Issues for the Ministry of Justice

a) **To ensure that every prisoner has the opportunity for productive work or education. This to be achieved through greater provision is made for both workshop and education facilities within the establishment. As in prior years, we make no apology for repeating this as the situation is unchanged (Page 7 Para 4)**

b) **To liaise with the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills and the Skills Funding Agency to ensure that the Learning and Skills provider under the OLASS 4 contract does actually deliver all scheduled classes. (Page 7 Para 5)**

Issue for the Ministry of Justice and the Prison Service

a) **In view of the impact this has on prisoners and the establishment, we again ask that the highest level attention possible be given to ensuring that a robust technology for blocking or barring the use of such phones in prison, without impacting the neighbouring law-abiding population, is implemented. (Page 9 Para 2)**

Issues for the Prison Service

a) **Yet again, the Board wishes to register its concern that the replacement of the entrance gate has not been achieved and should be reinstated in a building programme at the earliest possible date. The current entrance gate is not a decent environment for visitors and staff alike.(Page 11 Para2)**

b) **The Board asks that discussions be held between the Prison Service, the Crown Prosecution Service and the local Police Force to ensure that where prisoners have been segregated pending and interview with the Police as a result of a serious assault allegation that the interview takes place in the shortest possible time. (Page 10 Para 5)**

Individual Reporting Areas

Equality and Inclusion

1 At the end of the reporting year in June 2013, 58.6% of prisoners at Aylesbury were classified as Black Minority Ethnic. This compares with 56.5% at the end of the previous reporting year. At the same time, some 64 (last year 75) prisoners were classified as of Foreign National origin. This represents around 14% of the prison population. These are all serving sentences. There is an effective prison council, with elected representatives, involving all areas of the establishment. This helps to ensure the prisoner voice is heard.

2 Muslim prisoners have 2 Imams and their own mosque. The senior Imam became the Managing Chaplain under the Fair and Sustainable changes. No complaints were received by the Board about Ramadhan, the handling of this by the establishment did appear to have been received positively. This has been confirmed to us by the Imam. No complaints of regarding equality were received during the year.

3 Food provision covers a wide variety of religious and cultural requirements. Again most comments received by the Board have been positive and we have seen no complaints.

Learning and Skills

4 In the last five reports, this Board has expressed serious concerns about the provision and delivery of Offender education and training at Aylesbury. This had been under the national OLASS 3 contract, managed by the SFA. This was replaced in August 2012 by the new OLASS 4 contract. Along with a change of contract came a change of provider, back to Milton Keynes College. What has not changed is the maximum number of education spaces available which is 121 in both morning and afternoon periods, a total of 242 per day. This compares with a prison population of around 430.

5 In addition to this overall lack of provision, for the last two years we have also highlighted what we consider to be the excessive number of cancelled classes caused in particular by the provider. This year the total number cancelled was 1033 or 16% of the planned total. Of these 90%, were apparently because of problems caused by the provider. The number of cancelled classes actually fell by some 55%, but this remains a very high figure. In the same period, 42% of all Learning and Skills places were lost. This is greater than last year's figure of 39%. The following table shows the number of classes cancelled each month, both from College related causes and also from Prison related causes, and also the number of prisoner education places scheduled per month and the number not actually provided. The period covered is from the start of the new contract until the end of May this year.

Impact on prisoners of Class cancellations 2012 – 2013 IMB reporting Year

Year	Month	Classes Cancelled College	Classes cancelled Prison	Total L & S Capacity	Prisoners Attended All L&S	% Lost
2012	August	136	3	6074	3368	45
	September	96	5	5656	3213	43
	October	141	5	6620	3861	42
	November	111	7	6106	3702	39
	December	97	1	5356	2458	54
	January	68	11	6256	3878	38
2013	February	58	37	5656	3043	46
	March	57	29	5806	3251	44
	April	70	0	3789	2428	36
	May	91	10	4540	2942	35

1	<p>The Board comments on other Learning and Skills activities in Section 6 – Purposeful Activity including work.</p>
2	<p>In addition to externally provided and funded services, the establishment itself delivers a number of Offending Behaviour programmes. In our reporting year, these were, SOTP and Living Skills. In our reporting year 2012/13, 23 prisoners completed SOTP (6 more than 2011/12) and 117 completed Living Skills (23 more than in 2011/12). There are always a limited number of places available each year and as mentioned in previous years, demand outstrips supply.</p>
3	<p>There has been a further significant reduction in the numbers of Indeterminate Sentence prisoners to 33 (was 46) and also mandatory lifers to 24 (was 28). We note that there have been no complaints from mandatory life sentence prisoners that priority is given to Indeterminate Sentence prisoners (ISPP’s) for the courses they all need in order to be considered for parole or release. All such prisoners spend a maximum of 4 years at a Young Offender Institution before moving on to the adult estate.</p>
	<p>Healthcare, Drugs Strategy and Mental Health</p>
4	<p>In this reporting year, the IMB received more complaints from prisoners about Healthcare, compared with the previous year. However, the overall number (9) only represents around 9% of the total number of complaints. Of the 9, only 2 related to dentistry. In Aylesbury, healthcare provision (but not dentistry) continues to be provided by a private contractor, Care UK. Outpatient appointments, including dentistry are provided in the relatively new healthcare unit, part of which is now used as the new prisoner Reception unit. As previously there is no inpatient care with most treatments delivered across the residential units.</p>
5	<p>The Board has monitored dental provision, and received only a small number of complaints, although unlike previous year, none was about length of waiting times for treatment. Although there are only a small number of planned sessions each week, waiting times have remained relatively low. We are aware that the facility itself requires updating and this has been recognized by the establishment, but so far monies have not been available to provide more modern equipment. Dentistry provision is separate from the main healthcare contract.</p>
6	<p>As with our last report, the cell for constant observation and monitoring is now located on a residential wing. Problems have arisen on those occasions where more than a single prisoner needs to be continually observed, although fortunately this has proved to be rare and of short duration. The Board is, however, conscious of the additional strain this places on staff for the duration. We are also aware that it is unlikely that there can be permanent provision of two constant observation cells.</p>
	<p>Drug Strategy</p>
7	<p>Aylesbury YOI has an effective substance misuse programme, under a management team which monitors the referrals to the substance misuse team and the subsequent allocation of places on the accredited OBP. Places are limited, and during 2012/13, 50 DART programmes were completed, (41 IRP programmes in 2011/12).</p>
8	<p>In common with establishments across the UK, we are aware that serious attempts are made to get drugs into the prison. We have noted that there has been an increase in the number of seizures of illicit substances, as well as of mobile phones and SIM cards, the use of which is often linked to trafficking of drugs. Many of these seizures have been before the items reached prisoners, with a significant number being found on visitors. Targeted searching</p>

1	<p>has also resulted in seizures directly from prisoners.</p>
2	<p>We are aware of national trials of methods of barring the use of mobile phones within a prison. We believe that an inability to use these and other devices would have a major impact in the fight against illicit drug use and also remove some of the issues between prisoners. The fitment of metal grills over many cell windows near to the perimeter wall had a major impact in reducing the number of items reaching prisoners and the programme has been extended. This has also led to a significant reduction in the amount of litter deposited outside the accommodation units.</p>
3	<p>2012/13 saw a significant rise in the number of prisoners failing their Mandatory Drug Testing. Against a target failure rate of 3.5%, the average monthly failure rate was 8%. This does not necessarily imply an increase in usage, since it could also show better targeted testing of prisoners.</p>
4	<p>PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY (INC WORK)</p> <p>Purposeful activity and time out of cell are no longer measured against a target, and we note that HMCIP found that time out of cell was 7.5 hours for fully employed prisoners. It was less for those who were not. This has hardly changed since 2011. As we have reported previously, there are insufficient activity places for all the population. Formal Learning and Skills activities are not available every day to all prisoners, and this means there is significant need for less formal programmes. While a significant number of places are available for wing-based activities, there are also various other working parties, including recycling and the gardens.</p>
5	<p>In a more formal context, the painting and decorating and the bricks workshops are also able to provide skills-based training and qualifications. The Board is pleased that the motor workshop is continuing to provide both practical and theoretical motor industry qualifications. This is despite the withdrawal of funding by Toyota. One of the issues here has been the length of time necessary to complete qualifications, and any increase in the maximum age a prisoner can remain at Aylesbury may well help this.</p>
6	<p>Other work-based activities open to prisoners at Aylesbury include the laundry and the kitchens. The establishment laundry mainly provides a service to the establishment, as external contracts have proved hard to come by. The kitchens are another source of positive employment for up to 14 prisoners. It is able to provide qualifications to those working there, ranging from basic hygiene upwards. The staff mess kitchen employs up to 12 prisoners.</p>
7	<p>Safer Custody</p> <p>1/. Suicide and self-harm</p>
8	<p>We are pleased to report that during the Board's reporting year, there were no deaths in custody. It is important to place on record our view that a great deal of hard work is continually being undertaken by staff in identifying potential problems when young prisoners first arrive in the establishment. However, it is also noticeable that a small number of prisoners take up a very considerable amount of time and effort in preventing self-harm or where it occurs, any escalation. It was good to see that at long last, two inquests were heard, but it is extremely unfortunate that these events now seem to be more concerned with adversarial attempts to find fault, rather than seeking to record what happened.</p>
	<p>There is an effective Listener programme in Aylesbury, although there have been a few occasions when access to a Listener has been problematic. At the end of our reporting year, there were 15 Listeners in place, 3 more than the previous year. There is a two cell buddy suite on the Induction Wing for use by an individual prisoner and a Listener.</p>

1 We note that there were **230** recorded incidents of self-harm among prisoners during the reporting year. This compares with 159 the previous year, an **increase** of 45%. As mentioned above, while this is a very large increase, a significant number of incidents are caused by the same small number of prisoners. In the same period, a total of **169** ACCT self-harm monitoring documents were opened. This also represents an **increase** compared with the previous year (152) one of 11%. A small number of prisoners have, we noted, either been on an open ACCT for extended periods. We have, however, found the care and support for these challenging prisoners to have been very good.

2 **2/. Violence Reduction**

The number of violent incidents unfortunately rose during the current year in comparison with 2012. There were on average 18 alarms each month this year for incidents of violence, mainly prisoner on prisoner. In the previous year, the average was around 12 per month. On the other hand the number of referrals of prisoners accused of bullying other prisoners (84) was down by some 60% compared with two years ago, the last figures we have available.

3 In terms of serious assaults (where medical attention in hospital is required), there were **29** such incidents in 2012/13 (15 in 2011/12). This figure is nearly double that of the previous year. There were 245 incidents of the use of force by staff compared with 224 in the previous year (up 9%). As in previous years, however, we noted that in many incidents, staff were able to successfully de-escalate the situation. There were 8 occasions when staff found it necessary to draw their batons, the same number as the previous year. Batons were actually used on 3 occasions, compared with 4 the previous year.

4 **Segregation**

5 In 2012/13, we attended 101 Segregation Review Boards (85 in 2011/12) for prisoners held under GOOD. Board policy is to attend all such reviews, including at weekends. In most cases, prisoners wanted to return to normal prison accommodation fairly quickly. In a small number of cases this did not prove possible. The reviews involved a total of 196 prisoners (158 in 2011/12), several of whom were involved in more than one review.

We have commented in previous reports on the good work done by Unit Staff in managing the small number of difficult and sometimes violent young prisoners, who for a number of reasons have not been able to be moved or transferred for extended periods, or who have consistently refused to return to normal prison accommodation. Lengthy delays waiting for the police to interview such prisoners, or difficulties arranging the transfer of a prisoner from the segregation unit are two reasons why some prisoners are held for extended periods. This is one reason why the Board believes it important to attend all reviews. However, the Board received few, if any, complaints from prisoners either through application or on our weekly rounds. Staff successfully managed to engage with a number of longer term prisoners who ultimately did return to normal prison accommodation. They are to be congratulated on this.

6 **Re-settlement**

7 Few prisoners are directly released from Aylesbury, the majority moving on to continue their sentences in the adult estate. This does not mean, however, that there is little re-settlement work undertaken. Offender Management has been co-located for some time now, and we consider it has been effective. A similar conclusion was also reached by HMCIP earlier this year. Statistics show that the vast majority of prisoners who are released from Aylesbury do have settled accommodation to go to.

Although a considerable amount of work had been done to prepare G Wing as a dedicated

1	<p>re-settlement unit, we have noted that this has not been implemented fully. The Wing does provide a much more attractive environment than previously, for those located there. It is also likely that the change in the type of prisoner being sent to Aylesbury, specifically those with shorter sentences than previously, may well mean a greater role for pre-release re-settlement activities in the future.</p> <p>Residential Services – including accommodation, food and kitchens</p>
2	<p>There have been a number of changes since our last report. We are very pleased to be able to report that even without the building of the new entrance gate, reception has been re-located to the relatively new healthcare wing. The result, however, is a relatively long internal journey for prisoner transport vehicles. However it should be remembered that there are a relatively low number of new prisoner arrivals and departures.</p>
3	<p>This Board has always tried to see all new prisoners on a weekly basis, but achieving this has often proved to be problematic due to the much shorter time available. We have found many of the new prisoners, despite all coming from other establishments, were unaware of the IMB. Changes in staffing patterns and staff sickness rates have also made the IMB new prisoner induction sessions much more difficult to achieve consistently. There were occasions when staff on duty were unfamiliar with the new prisoners and we were unable to deliver our sessions. On occasions this meant a wasted visit to the establishment. We have met with establishment Managers on a number of occasions to find a way round this, but to date no long term solution has been found. It should be noted that this issue has continued beyond our reporting period. It is of particular concern where the prisoners are seemingly unaware of the IMB.</p>
4	<p>We should also state that for the second year, we received no complaints about the food served, either during normal periods or during special occasions, such as Ramadhan. We have always been impressed by the high standards achieved in the kitchen which we visit regularly.</p> <p>The Work of the Board</p>
5	<p>Unfortunately, two members of the Board left during the year. One of these was due to work pressures and the other (a much respected and valued member) in advance of tenure. Fortunately a new member joined on transfer from another Board. At the close of the reporting year, there were 11 members, against a complement of 15.</p>
6	<p>There were 12 Board meetings during the year, 75% being attended by all members. Some meetings were preceded by a training session for members. The Governing Governor, or on occasion, his deputy always attended for part of each meeting. The Board has certainly found the current Governor to be very open with the IMB, for which we thank him. The Board has also found a great degree of co-operation from staff generally in responding to our questions and enquiries, and we thank them also. However we have also noted a small number of staff do not always act in a responsive manner with Board members. HMCIP found a similar tendency in their inspection. We also noted that reductions in staffing under “Fair and Sustainable”, compounded by staff sickness levels sometimes meant that staff on wings were unfamiliar with the prisoners held there. This was particularly noticeable on the induction wing, which sometimes had a negative impact on our ability to deliver new prisoner inductions.</p>
7	<p>We note that in the prisoner survey carried out by HMCIP, 27% of prisoners said they had never heard of the IMB. This is too high but is significantly better than in many other</p>

1	<p>establishments and better than the last inspection. Our prisoner induction programme may well have something to do with this. More worryingly, some 20% considered it difficult/very difficult to get to see the IMB.</p>																																																								
2	<p>Members visited the establishment 370 times during the year (317 in 2011/12), an increase of 18%. Many of the additional visits were because new members were being trained and visiting with experienced members. We undertook 240 Rota visits during the reporting year, (184 in 2011/12). 105 applications were taken from prisoners, (121 in 2011/12). It is this Board's policy to attend (as far as possible), all Segregation Review Boards as best practice, even when these took place at the week-end (staff would, however, where appropriate, bring these forward to the end of the previous week). As a result, 101 Review Boards were attended, (85 in 2011/12). Almost every week, members on Rota attended the new prisoner induction sessions, or visited new prisoners individually, in order to introduce the IMB to prisoners. Please note the comment on the previous page regarding problems delivering inductions.</p>																																																								
3	<p>Members of the IMB at 30/6/13</p> <p>Chair: Mr J Lennon Vice Chair: Mr I Wilkinson Board Development Officer: Mr D Carpenter Mrs P Allender Dr M Brimicombe Mrs A Fishlock Mrs A Nicholson Mr M Panjwani Mr D Pugh Mr R Stone Ms C Thurman</p>																																																								
4	<p>Appendix</p> <p>Applications to the IMB</p> <p>In 2012/13, the Board received 105 applications from prisoners, 13% less than 2011/12 (121). It should be noted that the establishment's own complaints process also showed a reduction compared with the previous year, one of 8%. As with previous years, one of the main areas of concern was property, often coming about as a result of transfer from another establishment. Property issues were also the main cause of complaints to the establishment. The main categories of complaint to the IMB were as follows, with the 2011/12 and 2010/11 equivalent also shown;</p>																																																								
5	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2012/13</th> <th>2011/12</th> <th>2010/11</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Property</td> <td>16</td> <td>22</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Complaints inc. staff concerns</td> <td>15</td> <td>29</td> <td>29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transfer/Wing Move</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visits/ Post/Phone</td> <td>12</td> <td>13</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adjudications/Security/GOOD</td> <td>2</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education/Gym/Work</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monies/finance/pay</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medical/Dental/Health</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Confidential Access</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Categorisation/IEP</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canteen/Argos</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sentence related – inc HDC/ROTL</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	Property	16	22	39	General Complaints inc. staff concerns	15	29	29	Transfer/Wing Move	10	15	21	Visits/ Post/Phone	12	13	8	Adjudications/Security/GOOD	2	6	7	Education/Gym/Work	8	10	7	Monies/finance/pay	4	4	3	Medical/Dental/Health	9	5	2	Confidential Access	6	2	2	Categorisation/IEP	1	2	1	Canteen/Argos	0	0	1	Sentence related – inc HDC/ROTL	0	0	1	Other	5	5	4
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Other	5	5	4																																																						

Glossary.

ACCT: Assessment Care in Custody teamwork

BOSS: Body Orifice Security Scanner

BME: Black Minority Ethnic

CALM: Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage

CANTEEN: Prison shop.

CARATS: Counselling, Assessment, Referral advice and Throughcare relating to drugs

CC: Cellular confinement- a punishment for breaking prison rules

CNA: Certified normal accommodation – the number of prisoners who can be accommodated without overcrowding

CPS: Crown Prosecution Service

DART: Drug and Alcohol Recovery Team

ETS: Enhanced Thinking Skills

GOOD: Good Order or Discipline – prisoners segregated under prison rule 45 to achieve GOOD

IRP: Inclusion Recovery Programme – new OBP for substance misuse.

IEP: Incentives and earned privileges

MAPPA: Multi Agency public protection arrangements – statutory framework for dealing with violent and sex offenders.

NOMS: National Offender Management Service

P-NOMIS: Prison-National Offender management System – multi agency computer system (Replaced LIDS)

OBP; Offending Behavior Programme

OASys: Offender assessment system

OLASS: Offender Learning and Skills Service

PIP: Personal Intervention Plan

SFA: Skills Funding Agency (An agency of the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills and responsible for all Offender learning)

SOTP: Sex Offender Treatment Programme