



**The Independent Monitoring Board
HMP Bristol**

**Annual Report
1 August 2010 – 31 July 2011**

STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

1. The Prisons Act 1952, and the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999, require every prison and IRC (Immigration Reception Centre) to be monitored by an independent Board, appointed by the Home Secretary, from members of the community in which the prison or centre is situated.

The Board is specifically charged to:

- a. Satisfy itself 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.
- b. Inform promptly the Secretary of State, or any official to whom he has delegated authority, as it judges appropriate, any concerns it has.
- c. 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.

Section 2

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

2. HMP Bristol is a very busy Category B local, adult male, prison. The operating capacity was 614 which may include a maximum of 54 young adults on remand and six who have been sentenced. Following a recent feasibility study, the operating capacity has increased to 625, and will increase again to 638, with an eventual target of 664.
3. The establishment is in the district of Horfield which is a mostly residential area with local amenities. The prison was built in the mid 19th century, although B and C Wings were built in the 1960s. The prison has its own Healthcare Wing accommodating a maximum of 20 prisoners, however, this is to be reduced to 10.
4. The prison's strategic management team consists of the:

- Governing Governor
- Deputy Governor
- Head of Security and Operations
- Head of Assessment and Allocation
- Head of Residence and Services
- Head of Drug Strategy and IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment System)
- Head of Business Development
- Head of Regimes
- Head of Finance and Performance
- Head of Healthcare.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Particular Issues Requiring a Response from the Minister

5. It is generally accepted that prisons are overcrowded and the rise in the prison population does not show signs of abating in the short run. In order to cope with the increased numbers, improved efficiency is paramount. HMP Bristol is expected to increase its operational capacity with no complementary increase in resources. Although this will reduce the unit cost (cost per prisoner), the Board is concerned that the additional pressure it will place on management and staff could have negative consequences. The increased capacity may, for example, place strain on the existing good relationships between staff and prisoners. It is already adding to existing pressure on accommodation for particular categories, such as the first night prisoners and vulnerable prisoners in need of a safe environment; although the prison is making every effort to minimize this. Over the past year, the prison has made a determined effort to increase the number of prisoners engaged in work and education. Given the limited prison estate at Bristol, this increase in numbers may have a detrimental impact on the prison's ability to provide all prisoners with access to purposeful activity, especially meaningful employment. The government programme of market testing of prisons adds to the stress upon staff who, understandably, have concerns over their future careers and working conditions.

Particular Issues Requiring a Response from the Prison Service

6. There have been substantial delays, especially in relation to the provision of certain basic items of clothing and other items, to which prison staff have frequently drawn our attention. They have rightly pointed out that the shortages have undermined prisoners' wellbeing and ability to maintain decency.

Reporting Success

7. There have been a number of successful outcomes over this reporting period:

a) Finance

HMP Bristol has an annual budget of £14.2m. Current indications are that the prison will not exceed this figure and should be under budget. HMP Bristol has developed an inclusive approach to the (SBC) Specification, Benchmarking and Costing programme.

b) Reoffending

Bristol's Integrated Offender Management (IMPACT) scheme is now into its second year. This involves a partnership approach between various organisations including: Police, Probation, Community Drug Services, Bristol Council and Bristol Prison. With a focus on reducing reoffending among the most prolific acquisitive criminals, IMPACT has developed into a model adopted nationally. Crime statistics for Bristol, and the surrounding area, show a reduction in crime rates over the last year. Reports commend the work of the IMPACT project in contributing to this drop (-40%).

c) IDTS (The Integrated Drug Treatment System)

HMIP has been selected as one of five pilot sites participating in a national study of 'Drug Recovery Wings', as advocated in the Government's 2010 Green Paper, 'Breaking the Cycle'. An entire wing of the prison has been dedicated to helping problematic drug users to recover from their addiction. The pilot study began on the 1st June 2011. It is essential to offer continuing support for prisoners following their release or transfer to other prisons. Efforts are being made to ensure that HMP Erlestoke and HMP Leyhill (receiving prisons from HMP Bristol) provide a continuation of this support. The IDTS team won the Butler Trust award for working

with offenders with substance misuse problems; this prompted a visit from HRH, The Princess Royal, on 8th February 2011.

d) Purposeful activity

'Bike Back' is a bicycle recycling project run in conjunction with Bristol City Council and 'Lifecycle' which enables prisoners to undertake relevant, purposeful, activity and to develop skills which should improve employability on release. A bid has been made to the lottery fund to receive substantial funding for this project.

The prison also won a contract to assemble plumbing accessories. Workshops and 'Industries Open Days' continue to be organised.

HMP Bristol's textiles workshop has been short listed for the prestigious Elton Trophy for the Cat B local prison category. The Elton Trophy recognises best practice in prison industries.

As part of the 'Working Prisons' initiative, the prison is now providing prisoners with work throughout their lunchtime period and has introduced a workers' gym for those prisoners who find access difficult because of work commitments.

e) Individual achievement

Three members of staff from HMP Bristol won category awards in the 'Prison Officer of the Year' competition; with one officer being the winner overall. One member of staff has also been selected as one of the Prisons' Service nominations for the 'Guardian' Civil Servant of the year. She has reached the final selection of 18 candidates in this national competition. Another officer received Ministry of Justice recognition of outstanding achievement from Suma Chakrabarti, the Permanent Secretary, for the innovative design of the courses held and the skills acquired by prisoners who participate in the 'Wheels Project'. Prisoners learn about motor vehicle maintenance, using Go-Carts, which leads to usable skills in the community where they may progress to cars and vans.

Issues of Concern

8. Last year's report contained very few concerns:

| Of Concern, 2009/2010 | Present Situation |
|------------------------------|--|
| Resettlement | A resettlement suite of offices has been established which has brought notable improvements. Members of staff are now working more closely between internal departments and with outside agencies. |
| Visitors' phone booking line | There has been a significant improvement and complaints from prisoners and their families have not been received over this reporting period. |

AREAS THAT MUST BE REPORTED ON

EDAT (Equality, Diversity and Teamwork)

11. HMP Bristol is a large local prison which sits, geographically, within a multi-cultural and vibrant community in the district of Horfield. Equality, across the prison, is addressed in various forums and monitored during the monthly EDAT meetings. The IMB receives the minutes of these meetings. There is liaison with local community leaders to raise the awareness of cultural and equality issues. Officers and staff who have responsibilities in this area are proactive and maintain a high profile.
12. Bristol holds a significant number of FN (Foreign National) prisoners, for example, in June it was nine percent. Of late, there has been a more active attempt by the UKBA (United Kingdom Border Agency) to repatriate FN prisoners at the end of their sentence. It is not surprising that some FN prisoners, fearing compulsory repatriation to a country where they perhaps have had little prior contact, and may not even be fluent in the language, do not engage with the Prison Staff or the UKBA. This raises issues of both equality and diversity as the target group is difficult to engage.
13. Vulnerable Prisoners require an equality of opportunity in all aspects of the prison regime, including: education, training, and meaningful employment during out-of-cell time. Throughout the prison, the management and staff make considerable efforts to meet this need - within the overarching need for security. Despite space and safety pressures, the kitchens provide a separate teaching space, adjacent to the main food preparation area, where education and training can take place for vulnerable prisoners. Recently, the PE staff have re-focused their role to provide additional support to vulnerable and other prisoners. This initiative provides a safe environment for prisoners, who are not categorised as vulnerable, but may have had issues with drugs, to take part in team games. This promotes self confidence and contributes to the raising of self esteem.
14. Staff at HMP Bristol, work hard to provide an environment where Equality, Diversity and Teamwork, is acknowledged and nurtured.

Learning and Skills

15. The Learning and Skills function includes all contracted learning and skills provision under the OLASS (Offender Learning and Skills Service) contract, PICTA (Prison's Information and Communication Technologies Academy), the Library and the Chaplaincy. The function is responsible for developing accredited learning opportunities across the estate, ensuring that prisoners can gain nationally recognised awards through any work placement.
16. Under the OLASS contract, the three providers and the topics they cover are:-
 - *Strode College* – vocational courses such as industrial cleaning, catering, food hygiene, health and safety, horticulture, numeracy, IT, and initial assessment. Strode also produces a monthly magazine to which prisoners can contribute stories and poems as a way of encouraging interest in opportunities presented by education.
 - *Tribal* – information, advice and guidance on subjects such as careers and debt and referrals on issues such as housing and drugs.
 - *A4E* – personal development courses such as, 'Family Man' (parenting), 'Turning Point' (preparation for release), art, and digital music.
17. The Prison Service's PICTA workshop offers two key qualifications: ECDL (European Computer Driving Licence), to Level 2, and Information Technology Essentials. Both qualifications can be

obtained within six months. If completed successfully, these courses put prisoners in a position, on release, to set up their own computer repair business. The workshop contains a facility for prisoners to sit exams. The workshop is also used by Strode College for some of their vocational courses and is available for use by prisoners completing distance-learning courses that require the use of a computer.

18. Prisoners are encouraged to try different courses to help them discover what may interest them. Word of mouth is a useful source of recruitment to courses. The prison has recently created an 'induction area' under one roof (top floor of the 'Edshed'). This includes assessments required by the OMU (Offender Management Unit) for sentencing and courses plans, and provides information for Job Centre Plus to assist with getting work after release. Having all these functions in one place allows new prisoners to make a better informed choice and improve communication between providers and with prison wings. This should help to ensure learners attend courses that interest them and avoid weaknesses in the current referral system where prisoners are sometimes allocated to courses they are not attracted to. This recent innovation requires monitoring over the next period of reporting to assess its effectiveness.
19. At a given point, the previous report identified 493 spaces for work and education; of these 463 were filled (94% of the spaces available) however, 213 prisoners were in neither activity. In July of this year, there were 539 work and education spaces. The changes also permit a more flexible work/education regime which allows part-time attendance to ensure the best use of prisoners' time.
20. The Library is used well. Prisoners have access to it once a week and can borrow a range of books, music CDs and games. It aims to cater for a wide range of nationalities in the publications it stocks. Getting prisoners to return books returned continues to be a problem. Two reading groups have been introduced to the prison and this is proving a success. They are funded by the University of Roehampton Institute and run by a librarian, assisted by prisoners. There is also a Dyslexia support project, as well as the reading groups, and the 'Story Book' scheme which allows fathers to record a story for their children.

Healthcare and Mental Health

21. NHS Bristol commissions healthcare provision for the prison through external sources, such as: dentists, opticians, chiropodists, GP clinics, sexual health specialists and blood-borne virus specialists. The AWP (Avon and Wiltshire Partnership) Mental Health Trust provides mental health services. Drug and alcohol dependency is addressed by the clinical IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Scheme) team and CARATS (Counselling, Assessment, Referral, Advice and Throughcare Service). The clinical IDTS team are provided by the Bristol Community Health Community Interest Company who also provides for primary care health. CARATS is provided by the Avon and Wiltshire Partnership.
22. The Healthcare building occupies two floors, with a 20-bed (an external working party recommended that this number is reduced to 10 and this has been agreed) inpatient facility on the ground floor and clinics and counselling on the first floor. The unit is rarely completely full but normally contains in the region of 13 to 18 patients. Once the reduced capacity for in-patients becomes effective, treatment for some patients will take place on the prison wings.
23. A complete re-fit of the Dental area was completed this Spring and now offers a much better environment than before. The IMB is pleased to note the staff turnover in Healthcare has reduced during this reporting period which this has resulted in more stability. This service has provided full staffing for most of the year.
24. Early in 2011, a contract with Medco Secure Services was procured which gave the service an additional two GPs. The additional GPs work part-time hours but, together, provide a full time equivalent. This has resulted in the prison employed GP and the two part-time GPs establishing two groups; each alternating every two months between Healthcare and 'C' Wing (drugs rehabilitation wing).

25. The previous report stated the hope of the recruiting someone to provide for therapeutic activity to deliver group day care services. Unfortunately, this did not materialise. The prison has, however, an Occupational Nurse who visits every Monday to provide continual support to staff with sickness/injuries etc. This cover includes a vaccination programme for Hepatitis B and seasonal influenza.
26. Additional support is provided by an 'on-site' Consultant Psychiatrist who leads a team of experts who provide on-going training to managers and staff for the management and support for prisoners with mental health concerns. This support has reduced the waiting times for prisoners requiring action under the Mental Health Act. In order to appreciate the environment and challenges involved when working with people with mental health issues, this training has extended to prison staff attending exchange trips with staff at the local secure hospital,.
27. Inpatient provision in the South West region is expected to be reduced later this year; partly due to the recognition that a significant proportion of Healthcare cells are taken by prisoners who are 'lodgers' (prisoners who are not ill but necessarily utilising available accommodation). Apart from the incorrect use of Healthcare provision, there is a medical judgment that most routine treatments can be managed on Wings - including some prisoners with mental health issues but not sectioned under the Mental Health Act. A decision has been made, therefore, at regional level, to decrease Healthcare places at Bristol from 20 beds to 10. The IMB has some reservations over this decision, although it has to be taken in the context of what happens in Scottish prisons where there are no dedicated Healthcare units within prison establishments. Should there be a requirement for increased hospitalisation, for example, following a serious incident, or during a life-threatening epidemic, this will certainly put a strain on existing manpower, and financial resources, because of the need to guard each prisoner in a hospital or provide close medical attention over the wider prison estate.
28. Staff continue to offer a dedicated and valuable service to the prison; often in difficult and demanding circumstances. Over the reporting period, this has involved managing prisoners: with blindness, deafness, a tetraplegic, a lower limb amputee, a hunger striker and elderly patients. The Healthcare team often have to care for a number of prisoners with serious mental health issues and alcohol/drug dependency. Such patients can be highly demanding and time consuming. The dedication and patience shown by medical staff in these circumstances is commendable.

Safer Custody

29. The most recent HMIP report, under Section 3 'Duty of Care' p.33, stated:

'Most prisoners felt safe, and staff were quick to challenge bad behaviour and there were some good quality investigations into incidents, and perpetrators of violence were required to look at their behaviour. Some guidance for staff was over-complicated but most staff were aware of the strategy and their responsibilities within it'.

30. Given the IMB do not get many applications concerning 'feeling safe', or being bullied, the comments above are still relevant.
31. In the light of HMP Bristol having two deaths in custody, in quick succession, (March 2010 – outside of this reporting period) a safer custody review was deemed necessary and a visit by the Regional Safer Custody Policy Group followed. A triennial audit was also due. Two key recommendations emerged from the latest audit:
 - First; following the closure of an ACCT (Assessment, Care in Custody and Teamwork), documents should be returned faster so that a seven-day review, further check, can occur on time.

- Secondly; that 'care maps' are completed more efficiently, and sooner. This can be a problem when a number of ACCTS are opened in quick succession.
32. On arrival prisoners receive cell-based risk assessments. These assessments are now carried out on evidence based criteria only, i.e., prisoners' statements are not considered in isolation.
 33. In 2010, there were 106 self harm reports submitted. Since January of this year, 37 have been completed. It would appear that Safer Custody benefits greatly from the effective use of IT - the system was introduced properly approximately 18 months ago.
 34. A particular challenge, for this aspect of prison life, is the number of ACCTs managed. ACCT documents, opened since 2010, have trebled. In February of this year, 63 were opened, but with much the same resources available to manage them. The steep increase of open ACCTS may be due to a combination of factors - including enhanced staff training and court staff being made more aware of warning and 'trigger' signals of self harm.

Separation and Reintegration Unit

35. The unit is known colloquially as the Segregation Unit. The Unit has 12 furnished cells, two unfurnished and one 'safer cell' (the latter is in Healthcare). One cell is an observation cell - the remaining cells are equipped to the same standard as normal cells on the Wings. The staffing profile for the Unit is one Senior Officer and three officers on duty each morning, four officers in the afternoon, and three officers during the evening. Staffing, at weekends, consists of a Senior Officer and three Officers in the morning, two in the afternoon and one during the evening and overnight. Staff rotation is in line with national guidelines, i.e., every two years, however, rotation is 'staggered' so that there is no need to move more than two officers at a given time. Work in Segregation is stressful and demanding for staff so rotation is essential.
36. For this reporting period, a total of 236 prisoners have been located in the Segregation Unit (312 over the previous 12 months) which is an average of nearly 20 prisoners a month. The average occupancy has been 65%. The significant reduction in prisoner numbers in Segregation may reflect the generally calm atmosphere which has been noted around the prison by the IMB over the past 12 months.
37. Six prisoners, who displayed extreme behaviour, were placed in unfurnished cells during the reporting period (six in 2009/10, 10 in 2008/09 and 12 in 2007/08). Each placement in an unfurnished cell, which usually lasts for a just few hours, is monitored by the IMB. There have been no major incidents or the requirement to use enhanced restraints.
38. Three prisoners have carried out a 'dirty protest' (four in the previous report). Officers in the Unit have handled these situations with great sensitivity, as well as a certain amount of forbearance. The prisoners concerned have been provided with regular showers and seen on a daily basis by a member of the Healthcare Team. The cell, normally used to house prisoners making a dirty protest, has been thoroughly cleaned on a regular basis.
39. A member of the IMB visits the Unit each week. The main purpose of this visit is to speak to every prisoner in the Unit on that day; helping to solve any problems, wherever possible. at the time of the visit. During this visit, the file for each prisoner held in the Unit is checked for accuracy and content.
40. Reviews of prisoners held in the Segregation Unit are held weekly, and a member of the IMB attends wherever possible. With the exception of the 72 hour reviews, the prison coordinates good order and discipline reviews on the same day as the statutory reviews. These reviews are conducted in a thorough and fair manner. They are also held at varying times during the, as and when required. The lack of a fixed time has, however, led to a reduction in the number monitored by the IMB, however, those monitored have always been carried out competently and

with consistency. The safety of others and the safety of the prisoner concerned is an essential, an apparent, element of these reviews.

41. A total of 1006 adjudications (including prisoners with multiple adjudications) have been conducted during the reporting period (1303 in 2009/10 and 1173 in 2008/09). This averages out at 89 adjudications per month. The Independent Adjudicator (a District Judge) has dealt with 271 adjudications, an average of 23 adjudications per month. IMB members generally attend adjudications taking place at the time of their visit to the Segregation Unit. The Board reports that adjudications are conducted fairly and follow agreed guidelines.
42. It is the opinion of the Board that the Segregation Unit continues to be extremely well run. In spite of dealing with some of the prison's most challenging residents, staff provide a high level of care and go about their work in a cheerful and thoroughly professional manner. Staff are generous with their time when dealing with enquiries from prisoners and the IMB. Every effort is made to facilitate visits from members of the Board and keep them apprised of the situation in the Unit. A system, introduced this year, whereby the IMB member on duty rings the Unit every day for an update, is working well for all parties.

OTHER AREAS

Resettlement

43. The Board is impressed by the new facilities and has monitored the closer working relationship of those involved in resettlement. The service leader controls a very busy department, with a wide range of complex issues to deal with, in a competent and sympathetic manner. The co-location of these 'partner services', located on the top floor of one building, permits a closer working relationship. These services include: accommodation requirements of prisoners close to release, employment and training, health and mental health concerns, substance misuse advice, finance control, and family and children rehabilitation. The aim is to assist prisoners to resettle into society and to reduce re-offending.
44. A key focus of resettlement is to help prisoners, who are homeless, to find permanent accommodation on release. HMP Bristol remains one of the top performers, nationally, in this respect. Last year's IMB annual report noted that the prison management was very aware of the need to raise the accommodation profile and provide a closer management steer concerning resettlement. This aspect has received a re-assessment and has received additional resources. Those prisoners serving a sentence of less than 12 months need a more rapid response time to address their needs. Prisoners serving a sentence in excess of 12 months have links with their sentencing plans. There was room, however, for further improvement in the system to find suitable accommodation for the homeless in these plans. This concern was raised recently with the probation service and there has been some recent improvement. In July, for example, 3% left the prison with no fixed abode, however, these tend to be entrenched homeless who prefer to live on the street.
45. The accommodation worker works closely with street outreach teams in Bristol and with the Bristol Drugs Project. Onward referrals, often to a named drugs worker, take place.

Job Centre Plus

46. Jobcentre Plus now has its own office on the same floor as the other services involved in resettling prisoners who are due for release. This has greatly improved access for prisoners and the delivery of services as a whole. Prisoners receive assistance with essential paperwork to set up appointments with their nearest Job Centre Plus office on release.
47. The focus is to:
- Ensure that benefits, to which prisoners are entitled on release, are paid promptly. All prisoners have access to Jobcentre Plus prior to release. Typically, a letter is sent to the Job Centre Plus office in the area where the prisoner will be living. This should ensure that a first payment is made a week after release. Difficulties can arise because benefits will not be paid without two forms of identification - for many prisoners this requirement proves problematic.
 - Helping prisoners who are 'job-ready' to complete a CV and search for suitable work. In reality, few prisoners are able to engage in meaningful discussions concerning their work history and skills. Many have a poor employment history.
 - To ensure that inappropriate benefits cease on entry to the prison. If this is not achieved it can lead to debts accruing. This can be housing benefit or, more usually, job seekers' allowance. The department works closely with the prison correspondence office which gives immediate notification if it becomes aware of benefit payments being made to prisoners.

48. There have been recent problems with the reorganised Benefit Office Delivery Service which does not always accept responsibility for the receipt of forms sent by the prison. This has been reported but has not been resolved satisfactorily. Jobcentre Plus now keeps copies of forms so that they can be faxed if difficulties arise.

IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment System)

49. Almost half of new receptions into HMP Bristol are illicit drug users (Reception statistics 2011). Cumulative statistics for MDT (Mandatory Drug Testing) indicate that illicit drugs continue to circulate in the prison. Between April 2010 and March 2011, 10.22% of those tested were positive. This figure, however, was well within the KPT (Key Performance Target) of 16.4% (reduced to 15.4% early in 2011) and compares favourably with the equivalent statistic for 2009-2010 (12.2%). Of the total number of Suspicion Tests conducted throughout the year (153 tests) 42% were positive (this percentage includes those prisoners who refuse a test).

50. MDT and Suspicion Tests indicate that cannabis and heroin are the most prevalent drugs in circulation, followed by the Buprenorphine drug, Subutex. The main route into the prison is via the Visits Centre and by prisoners who have been recalled; or those who are returning from temporary release. The rise in the illicit use of Subutex reflects the fact that 'palming' of prescription drugs is a common way for medication taken in tablet form to be passed between prisoners. Various strategies have been employed to reduce the circulation of illicit drugs, including intelligence-led and targeted searches (assisted by security staff) of prisoners on 'Visits' and on the Wings. Through closer supervision of treatment queues on all Wings, including the use of CCTV, the scope for palming has been robustly addressed this year. Prisoners, who fail a mandatory or suspicion test, are put onto 'closed visits' (no physical contact) and those caught palming are automatically put on Basic regime for 14 days.

51. The Drug Strategy Committee continues to meet, bi-monthly, under the strong leadership of a prison governor. This committee implements and monitors all aspects of the national and local drug strategies. The meeting is well attended by staff - those with a lead responsibility for all of the main aspects of the IDTS.

52. The IDTS, now well established in HMP Bristol, aims to provide a comprehensive substance abuse service for all prisoners while they are in custody and following their release. C Wing is dedicated to providing this service for new prisoners who misuse drugs and/or alcohol. The Wing is well resourced and staff morale appears to be consistently high. The IDTS team has responded to the Government policy of increasing the number of prisoners moving into abstinence while in custody. Both during and after detoxification, prisoners are offered a service of support and advice from clinical staff and the CARATS (Counselling, Assessment, Referral, Advice and Throughcare Service) team. A comprehensive assessment of the needs of each new prisoner takes place. Prisoners then begin the process of stabilisation/detoxification, followed by a 28 day group programme of psychiatric-social support, coordinated by CARATS. Attendance at these groups continues to be high and targets for completion are being met. All prisoners have four-week and 12-week reviews of their treatment plans and detox/maintenance status. These reviews encompass needs in relation to mental health and learning ability.

53. C Wing prisoners can now access the new all-weather sports pitch and take part in the recently introduced HTS (Health through Sports) programme. Designed to improve physical health, and build confidence and self-esteem, the aim is to reduce the temptation to use drugs and give prisoners an alternative focus. HTS is proving successful, with no positive drug test results to-date for prisoners who regularly engage in this programme of activity.

54. B Wing serves as an important IDTS function as a location for prisoners who, following transfer from C Wing, are encouraged to sign a voluntary drug testing compact. Working relationships between B Wing and the C Wing have been strengthened; for example, the IDTS clinical team now has responsibility for managing the treatment room on B Wing.

55. All prisoners have access to a multi-disciplinary Relapse Intervention Team. This commendable service continues to attract national attention and has been running successfully in the prison for two years. In recognition of what is deemed to be a unique quick-response service, which is now available to all new prisoners, the team received a Criminal Justice Award in January 2011. Every new reception is seen by a member of the team and, even if they are 'clean', they are followed up at four and twelve weeks to ensure that no illicit substances have been used. This approach is consistent with the emphasis in the 2010 Green Paper, '*Breaking the Cycle*', by doing more to ensure that prisoners who are non-users remain drug free.
56. Senior clinicians, from both the clinical IDTS, and the prison's mental health care team, provide a joint (co-morbidity) clinic, developed in recognition of the prevalence of mental health problems associated with drug/alcohol misuse. One important function of this clinic is to ensure that, while in prison and following release, drug treatment and medication for mental health issues do not clash.
57. Two new group programmes have been introduced to assist prisoners to achieve and maintain abstinence: CHIP (CHange Is Possible) and MIA (Moving Into Abstinence). Both programmes have been running well, with good levels of attendance; although the MIA programme was suspended for some months due to staff shortages in the CARAT team. A database has been set up to record outcomes.
58. In recognition of HMP Bristol's excellent work with prisoners who are drug dependent, it has been selected as one of five pilot sites now taking part in a national study of drug recovery wings. The pilot study commenced in June 2011 and will continue for 18 months.

IMB Activity and Budget Constraints

59. A new formula increased the Board's annual budget from £7.8k (which was exceeded) to £12.3K. Subsequently, owing to recent cuts, the budget was reduced to £11k. To save money, last year the Board took the decision to cut its monthly meetings from 12 to 10 per year, albeit, this reporting year it was 11 meetings because of necessity. It was also decided that only the very essential prison meetings would be attended by Board members, and less frequently. The demands on this year's budget have increased with the recent addition of five new members (now one vacancy on the Board remaining) who require supervised visits to ensure that they fulfil their requirements for their probationary year. The budget is monitored closely.

Foreign National Prisoners (FNs)

60. Annex A to this Section gives a breakdown of FN prisoners recorded at HMP Bristol.

Foreign National Prisoners (FNs)

The figures below are based on an average holding of 605 prisoners (operational capacity 614). Foreign national prisoners can present language and cultural difference, which present a challenge to staff, however, this aspect is managed well. Over years, there has been a notable increase in the number of prisoners from Somalia which is now the largest group of FN prisoners.

| Country | August 2007 | | August 2010 | | June 2011 | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Total | % prison pop | Total | % prison pop | Total | % prison pop |
| Algeria | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Anguila | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| America | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Argentina | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Barbados | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Belize | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | 0 | | 2 | 0.34 | 0 | 0 |
| China | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Congo | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Czech Rep | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 |
| Ethiopia | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 1 | 0.17 | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambia | 0 | | 2 | 0.34 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Georgia | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 |
| Ghana | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Greek | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Holland | 0 | | 3 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 |
| India | 0 | | 2 | 0.34 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Hong Kong | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Iran | 1 | 0.17 | 1 | 0.17 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0.34 | 4 | 0.66 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Italy | 1 | 0.17 | 1 | 0.17 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Iraq | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Jamaica | 11 | 1.82 | 8 | 1.33 | 5 | 0.82 |
| Kenya | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Latvian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Lithuania | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 2 | 0.34 |
| Malaysia | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Nigeria | 2 | 0.34 | 2 | 0.34 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Pakistan | 1 | 0.17 | 1 | 0.17 | 2 | 0.34 |
| Palestine | 0 | | 2 | 0.34 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Poland | 2 | 0.34 | 4 | 0.66 | 5 | 0.82 |
| Portugal | 1 | 0.17 | 1 | 1.17 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Romania | 0 | | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Russian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.34 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Senegal | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Sierra Leone | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Somalia | 4 | 0.66 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 1.48 |
| South Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.34 |
| Spain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Sri Lanka | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Uganda | 1 | 0.17 | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| USA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Ukraine | 3 | 0.5 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Vietnam | 6 | 1 | 10 | 1.65 | 1 | 0.17 |
| Yemen | 0 | | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Zambia | 0 | | 2 | 0.34 | 0 | 0 |
| Zimbabwe | 1 | 0.17 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 44 | | 71 | | 55 | |
| % of prison pop | 7.27 | | 11.73 | | 9.09 | |

Section 7

THE WORK OF THE INDEPENDENT MONITORING BOARD

This section should describe how the Board has gone about its work by way of rota visits, hearing applications, segregation reviews, surgeries, questionnaires, meetings as observers, letters raising issues with Ministers or senior management. The following template should be used for recording the key statistical data.

| BOARD STATISTICS | 2009/10 | 2010/11 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Recommended complement of Board members | 15 | 15 |
| Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period | 13 | 15 |
| Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period | 15 | 14 |
| Number of new members joining within the reporting period | 4 | 7 |
| Number of members leaving within the reporting period | 2 | 8 |
| Total number of Board meetings during the reporting period | 10 | 11 |
| Average number of attendances at Board Meetings during the reporting period | 8.7 | 9.44 |
| Number of attendances at meetings, other than Board meetings | 46 | 16 |
| Total number of visits to the prison/IRC (including all meetings) | 341 | 203 |
| Total number of applications received | 318 | 278 |
| Total number of segregation reviews held (14 day reviews) | 186 | 142 |
| Total number of segregation reviews attended | 18 | 34 |

Section 7 (cont)

There should always be a full set of statistics on Applications in the form of the template below. These, together with the Board's comments, will be of assistance to the Ombudsman and management generally.

| Code | Subject | 2009/10 | 2010/11 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| A | Accommodation | 3 | 17 |
| B | Adjudications | 12 | 0 |
| C | Diversity related | 1 | 2 |
| D | Education/employment/training | 16 | 4 |
| E | Family/visits | 26 | 13 |
| F | Food/kitchen related | 9 | 9 |
| G | Health related | 68 | 55 |
| H | Property | 55 | 46 |
| I | Sentence related | 18 | 1 |
| J | Staff/prisoner/detainee related | 11 | 39 |
| K | Transfers | 15 | 10 |
| L | Miscellaneous | 84 | 82 |
| | Total number of applications | 318 | 278 |