



HMP CHANNINGS WOOD
ANNUAL REPORT

1st September 2010 – 31st August 2011

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Section 1 Statutory role of the IMB

The Prisons Act 1952 and the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 require every prison to be monitored by an independent board appointed by the Home Secretary from members of the community.

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 programs 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.

Section 2 Description of the prison

HMP Channings Wood is a medium sized Category 'C' training prison situated in a rural area of Devon near Newton Abbot. It has limited access by public transport, with no public transport access on Sundays. There are five two-storey living blocks with 112 cells per block, one block with 34 cells. There is also one modular temporary unit with 40 cells and one temporary custodial module with 32 double cells. Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA) is 698 and the Operational Capacity (OpCap) is 731. Op Cap is shortly being increased to 751 by increased cell doubling. Accommodation on site is split into three separated areas: the main wings, the vulnerable prisoner unit (VPU), and the drug therapeutic community (TC). Within the main area two of the living blocks accommodate enhanced status prisoners. The MTU within the VPU and a part of LB5 also house enhanced status VPU prisoners. Contained within the perimeter fence are a sports field and an area which in the past has been used for horticulture. Education, vocational courses and offending behaviour programmes are provided. All vocational courses are provided by Strode College. A4e are responsible for delivering all Social and Life Skills provision. Tribal Group are responsible for delivering all the IAG provision including induction work, assessing need, establishing work experiences, qualifications and setting goals. They also handle much of the departmental administration. Healthcare is provided by the Devon Partnership Trust.

Section 3 Executive summary

3.1 Executive summary

Exciting developments are taking place at the prison. The first prisoners have just started on the new Belief in Change programme, Restorative Justice is being developed and more resources are at last being applied to the treatment of the 200 prisoners with substance abuse problems. The scourge of all British prisons in the form of violence with its link to drugs, debt and gang behaviour is now being tackled head on. This should reduce the disturbing increase in violence and gang behaviour we reported on last year. Additionally the changing of one wing from "main prisoners" to "vulnerable prisoners" will reduce the disruptive element so those who want to change their lives for the better will have more of a chance of being allowed to get on with it. That these developments have happened during a period of intense financial cutbacks is thanks to the hard work and cheerful teamwork of all prison officers, governor grades, civilian staff who work in the prison and certain outside agencies. Building on the strong management of the previous governor, the new governor who joined during the year has given striking impetus to the creation of a dignified and safe custodial environment. The board has the highest praise for all that has been achieved this year and is very supportive of the underlying aims of the institution.

3.2 Questions for the Minister

3.21 Substance abuse treatment

The board notes with great interest the focused attention that is being given to the treatment of prisoners with substance abuse problems. It is good to see more inclusion of alcohol abuse issues. It is hoped policy in these areas will continue to progress. See 4.3, 5.04

3.22 Doubling up cells

The board notes with some concern the recent decision to double-up a further twenty cells in response to current prison population pressure and asks when it is planned that the prison will reach its certified normal accommodation level which is 53 prisoners fewer than current levels? See 4.4, 5.03

3.23 Financial cutbacks

Cutbacks over the last few years and more cuts planned are noted. The board requests the minister resist further erosion of prisons budgets until prisoner numbers are reduced. See 4.1, 4.3, 5.01, 5.03, 5.05, 5.08, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13

3.24 Long term segregation

The segregation unit at the prison is used sparingly, and the officers and management are excellent. A new protocol has been developed specifically aimed at caring for prisoners who are held in the unit for more than 30 days. However the board has long been concerned about the use of extended segregation (or solitary confinement, to use the term more readily understood by the public) for prisoners who refuse to return to their wing for fear of attack, usually for unpaid drug debts. A different solution must be found, as a matter of urgency, to ensure all prisoners are safe. See 4.5

3.25 IMB independence

Two administrative issues referred to in the report are of concern and the Board requests that the Minister takes the necessary measures to prevent recurrence. See 5.07, 5.09

3.3 Questions for NOMS

3.31 Healthcare contract

It is generally accepted within the prison that the healthcare contract is unsatisfactory in several areas. The board would like to draw NOMS attention to the extensive use of locum doctors instead of a regular doctor. This does not give prisoners the continuity of care they need. Possibly consequent upon the use of locum doctors are increased referrals. It would appear that this is leading to a shortage of officers as they are called away from regular duties to be hospital escort officers. This has damaging effects on the regime. More recently, the use of locum doctors within IDTS is also unsatisfactory. See 4.3

3.33 Bullying & gang behaviour

The board has spoken positively in the executive summary about the new violence reduction strategy. Early indications are that it is starting to have an effect. However it must be repeated that even greater efforts must be made to stop drugs entering the prison. Mobile phone confiscation may have increased, but supply seems to have outstripped it, which does not help. See 4.4

3.34 Offender management

The board would like to draw the attention of NOMS to our concerns about the quality of sentence management both within the prison and with certain outside agencies. This causes considerable distress for prisoners and on occasion can lead to sentence progression delays. See 5.12

3.35 Category D prison places for sex offenders

The numbers of sex offenders held by the prison has been increased. The shortage of places in category D prisons for sex offenders is likely to result in longer prison stays for such prisoners. This would appear to be both unfair and wasteful of tax payer's money. What are the plans to address this problem? See 4.4, 5.16, 5.17

Section 4 Mandatory reports

4.1 Diversity and Race Equality

In the last year there has been a lack of diversity awareness courses mainly because of a lack of the required uniformed officers. So far this year three courses have taken place. When there have been concerns the team of listeners has been effective in helping with any problems. Various religious and ethnic days have been marked and on selected occasions special food has been offered. A part time Imam attends the prison regularly. Issues relating to older prisoners have been raised by the board with the Governor on several occasions. These concern the provision of disability aids for older and disabled prisoners. This includes aids for bathing/ showering. Good news is that the stair lift to the library is at long last authorized for use following a long period of organizational inertia. The board would like to mention the positive role within the prison of Age Concern/RECOOP, a volunteer-run older prisoner resettlement and care organization that drew some of these matters to our attention. Race equality issues within the prison have not figured highly in applications to the board (four only). Earlier in the year a black gang had some incidents with a group from Bristol. Some prisoners have raised concerns about unfairness in selection for jobs in the kitchen, cleaning and gardens. On investigation the Diversity Officer pointed to procedures designed to ensure fair allocation. The board repeats its statement from last year that "lack of BME staff means there is a shortage of role models for prisoners who increasingly come from areas where there is a high BME representation". The prison population is roughly 90% white, 6% black or black British and 2% of mixed and Asian/Asian British. A small number of foreign nationals remain in the prison.

4.2 Learning and skills

This year has generally seen a successful delivery of learning and skills to prisoners by the main providers, A4E, Strode and Tribal, with important contributions also from N-ergy, St Giles Trust and the Dartington Trust. Contracts have operated well, with 98% of contract hours delivered, and a 74% achievement rate in terms of completion of courses and awards as against a target of 62%. The Strode contract is divided into 70% Vocational learning and 30% Functional learning, for those at or below Level 1, and much of the teaching takes place in the industry areas. There is now a new qualification, the Qualification Credit Framework (QCF) with different levels, Award, Certificate and Diploma, which can be gained by completing modules. LANTRA and City and Guilds are the award bodies.

New initiatives include a Carpentry course in the Woodworking shop, which provides an opportunity to gain a Level 1 qualification, with further opportunities to gain Level 2. In Recycling, appropriate accreditation is being looked at to achieve units under QCF, and there are plans for a one hour contribution to Prison Radio, for which an instructor has been appointed but is awaiting clearance. There are also plans, in collaboration with Dartington Trust and Duchy College, to provide an instructor in Horticulture who will use the polytunnels to grow produce to sell at the Cider Press Centre, where benches, tables and garden sheds/beach huts from the Woodworking shop are already on sale. Overall, Performing Manufacturing Operations and Warehousing provide thirteen routes to qualifications through employment, and orderlies can gain a Level 2 qualification in Customer Services.

The contact with Dartington also led to a visit by English Touring Opera in autumn 2010 and a production in the Chapel of King Lear, in which twelve prisoners were involved in singing, and eight from the VPU in producing sets and scenery. There was also collaboration with the Dartington Summer School of Music with two week long music workshops with artists coming into the prison in the mornings to run classes in music.

Other courses offered to prisoners include Preparation for Release, available to those within twelve weeks of release, and a Business course, with the opportunity of gaining a Level 3 qualification from OCR. Sixty four prisoners are currently undertaking Distance Learning courses, funded by grants from outside bodies.

Altogether, it has been a positive year for learning and skills, with exciting new initiatives and opportunities for inmates to gain a variety of qualifications before release. Most prisoners are appreciative of the opportunities on offer.

4.3 Healthcare and mental health

The board has visited healthcare every week and found it to be busy but attentive throughout. Nursing-led care has been excellent but whilst prisoners raise few complaints with the board regarding healthcare it is an area receiving regular complaints through the prison complaints procedure. This is the first year when the main complaint from prisoners has been of a lack of continuity in seeing their doctor, with occasional gaps when surgeries have been cancelled. This appears to be due to the use of predominantly locum doctors by the NHS healthcare provider. Perhaps this was foreseeable given that the winner of the contract for healthcare does not employ GPs and has sub-contracted the work to the local out of hours doctor provider. Besides frustration for prisoners, the knock-on effect seems to have been that locum doctors appear to make more referrals than a regular GP. This has impacted on the regime as officers are diverted for hospital escort duty. It is not the job of the IMB to audit this process but we can point to the obvious consequence that there have been visible cutbacks in other areas. Examples are given elsewhere in the report. The board is greatly concerned that escort officer shortages could lead to pressure for hospital appointment prioritisation by inappropriate staff. Clearly either a doctor must be willing to make the prioritisation decision, or the prison service must find the extra escort officers. The board has raised these concerns with the governor on more than one occasion.

The board is pleased to note the commissioning of a review by the Devon Prison Health Partnership Board into substance misuse treatment in the Devon Prison cluster. It is hoped this will focus on what treatments are clinically proven to assist in rehabilitation. The excellent work by the CARATS team should be highlighted. This a counselling service for drug and alcohol abusers provided by the nationally recognised but Exeter-based drugs charity EDP. **Their caseload in the prison is about 200, roughly one quarter of the prison.** They currently do not have the capacity to deliver fully the potential range of interventions but they are extremely active. Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) have weekly meetings in the main prison, facilitated by a stable rota of outside AA members. Meetings for vp prisoners are less regular. It would be beneficial if there were also Narcotics Anonymous (NA) meetings in the prison. In summary there is some really excellent substance abuse work going on in the prison but greater integration between the different services offered could make a transformative difference to so many prisoners' lives and that of their families and communities. The Minister's supportive comments on last year's report are appreciated and it is hoped that radical transformational changes in this area will continue.

The year has seen changes in the provision of behavioural programmes with the CSCP course having transferred to HMP Erlestoke. The prison now runs an eight week Thinking Skills Programme, a six month Sex Offender Treatment Programme and a three month Better Lives Booster programme.

4.4 Safer prisons

Last year the board expressed strong concerns about disruption to prison life caused by bullying and gang behaviour. This was echoed in the findings of an unannounced visit by HMCIP in August last year which was reported subsequently. Since that time the prison has mounted a new campaign to confront the vicious circle of drugs, mobile phones and debt, coordinated by so-called 'nominals', putting safety of prisoners, particularly but not exclusively those who get drawn into these things, at risk. The board particularly note the enhanced vigour with which the prison is now proceeding against these 'nominals' and greatly welcomes the major review of the procedures for discovering and confronting bullying and violence generally in the prison which

was undertaken in the first half of 2011. From this in the autumn of 2011 a new strategy is to be introduced to create a much stronger anti-violence culture throughout the institution. The board views this initiative as an opportunity for decisive progress and will be keenly following its implementation during the forthcoming year.

There have been a number of serious incidents during the year. Several of these have taken the form of a rooftop climb, which given the relatively accessible roofs at the prison, has been an issue for years. The IMB has attended and remains satisfied that staff have acted in a professional manner at all times. Intelligence reports have helped give advance warning on occasion and ringleaders have been identified and promptly removed to other prisons. It is noted that the recent increase in vp prisoner numbers at the prison is likely to have the positive effect that violence and other disruption will be lessened as main prisoner numbers are reduced to provide space.

The board would like to put on record the remarkable patience and sustained dedication of staff at all levels to maintaining and guiding a daily average of some 720 prisoners, very many of whom have experienced chaotic, disrupted, and addicted lives for years before arriving at the prison. This has been in the highest traditions of the penal system of the United Kingdom and indeed on occasion during the past twelve months the swift and professional response of staff has saved human life.

4.5 Segregation unit

Within the segregation unit the delegation of a named governor to offer support, continuity and to ensure paperwork and work ethics are adhered to has been a notable success. Staff particularly appreciate the bi-weekly meetings and the regular training days. There were no assaults recorded for 2010. Given the importance attached to the presence of the IMB at segregation reviews the board is delighted that the prison has agreed whenever possible to hold reviews at scheduled times. This has facilitated the board in attending far more regularly. Seg reviews and adjudications attended by the board have been handled professionally. As pioneered elsewhere in the prison estate, in August the Governor took the decision to reduce costs by restricting the great majority of adjudications to levels that can be handled by prison staff. This saves the cost of a judge for all but the most serious matters and will be trialed for six months. The board has seen no evidence to date that the trial is causing any problems. As reported last year the board continues to have concerns about the use of segregation for prisoners seeking protection from retribution as a result of debts incurred within the prison, primarily drug trade related. A new measure known as Annexe D has been put in place which offers a care plan for those prisoners who refuse to move to the wings. The changed prisoner profile in LB1 will unfortunately be of little assistance as most of the prisoners in need of such protection would not be assessed as suitable to mix with general vpu prisoners.

Section 5 Other areas of the prison on which the board has issues to report

5.01 Child-centred visits

There have been ongoing concerns about the provision of child centred visits for appropriately assessed vpu prisoners. Organisational difficulties have resulted in fewer sessions than for main prisoners. When they do happen the board has received complaints that sessions start late, which is claimed by prisoners to be unnecessary and distressing and frustrating especially for families who have travelled a long way. The prison counter argument that legal minimum contact times are exceeded, whilst for sure correct, does not meet the problem head on.

5.02 Distance from home

Every year the board notes that distance from home remains a problem for the 50% of prisoners who are more than 100 miles from home. However it should be noted that there has been a reduction in applications to see the board regarding transfer requests. This is encouraging and it is hoped that both the stated intention of the Deputy Director (ie the Regional Manager) to tackle this problem and the implementation of the new prisoner movement contract will help further.

5.03 Doubling up cells

At the time of writing the operational capacity (OpCap) of the prison has been increased from 731 to 751 against a CNA of 698. This has been achieved by replacing a single bed with a bunk bed in a further twenty cells. Toilet privacy screening and other necessary furniture changes have lagged behind the movement of prisoners into the cells. These cells have hitherto been considered by the Prison Service as suitable for one prisoner only.

5.04 Drug therapeutic unit

This specialist 64 bed wing continues to have difficulty securing enough prisoners to consistently fill the spaces available. Besides being a lamentable waste of desperately needed drug rehabilitation resources, one knock on effect is that prisoners from the main prison are often moved in to fill spaces. This can have a disruptive effect on the regime. Timing issues also remain with successful “graduates” of the unit frequently having to return to wings on the main prison where they are subject to the same pressures. On the positive side prisoners who have finished the course speak highly of the work being done. The Minister’s comments on the concerns raised by the board last year are encouraging and it is hoped that planned “investment in the more strongly evidenced treatment modalities of the...DTC” actually results in filling the spaces already available. The DTC has started to take prisoners with alcohol misuse problems at last.

5.05 Financial cutbacks

The board notes that an additional budget saving of 3% has been demanded for the coming year. Without a reduction in prisoner numbers it is of some concern how this will be achieved given the extent of cutbacks already made.

5.06 Food

As always there have been issues with food during the year. These included kitchen portion control (an isolated occurrence that was immediately cracked down on by kitchen management), wing-specific complaints of hot food being served cold (again dealt with promptly, but chips cooked several hours in advance will never taste great) and a couple of incidences where it was claimed that prisoners allocated for wing servery duties were showing favoritism (a serious matter immediately raised with the governor who spoke to the wing management concerned). On the positive side, the weekly inspections of the kitchens by the board have consistently found it to be well managed and scrupulously clean. An appetizing selection of salads is always available and numbers of prisoners choosing to eat more healthily has steadily increased. One day 200 prisoners chose salads.

5.07 IMB role

The board is aware of personnel issues at the IMB secretariat but considers it unacceptable that the annual report was months late being posted online, and the minister’s reply has still not been posted. This is contrary to the essence of the IMB.

5.08 Induction

The induction program has been completely altered in the year at the insistence of NOMS. Instead of having a two week program run by officers, it is now a half day course run by the wing orderly. The board has some concerns about this change because previously every group of new prisoners was seen by the board. The curtailment of induction is based on the assumption that every prisoner will have undertaken a comprehensive induction course at a previous prison. It is the experience of the board that this is not always the case, as prisoners frequently stated to us

that they had never heard of the IMB. The new half day course tries to concentrate on the prisoners' needs, and talks on manual handling, education and offender supervision are offered by staff members when available. The advantage of the new regime is that prisoners are able to settle in their wing and get to work within 7-10 days of arrival. The downside is that it could be argued that staff need more time with newly arrived prisoners to understand better their needs. The board will continue to monitor this situation.

5.09 Information assurance episode

In the early part of the year a prison estate-wide programme called "information assurance" was introduced. The laudable aim is to protect confidentiality and control information flows. Unfortunately prison staff delegated to implement this programme had not been adequately briefed on the nature of the IMB and the limitations imposed by law of prison authorities to exercise control over it. Fortunately the IMB secretariat robustly defended the board and common sense prevailed. Feelings were bruised, no doubt on both sides. Information control by the board has been tightened up but it is hoped that in the future more forethought would be given to both the independence and to the practicalities for a home-based volunteer group in implementing such changes.

5.10 IPP prisoners

It is encouraging to report that following a peak of 97 IPP prisoners reported last year the number has started to come down. The board hopes that resource continues to be put into reducing the number of over-minimum-tariff IPP prisoners.

5.11 Library access for vpu

Staff shortages during the summer months caused a succession of cancellations of library facilities for vpu prisoners. In April seven out of eight sessions were cancelled. A "mini library" within the vpu is provided but the board argued strongly that this was wholly inadequate despite meeting prison standards. The board is grateful to the governor for making the decision in July to stop further cancellations.

5.12 Offender management

The HMCIP unannounced inspection report describes offender management within the prison as good, with generally up-to-date assessments and a good range of interventions to address offending behaviour. Whilst this may be true in comparison to other prisons, the board does not share this satisfaction. Applications by prisoners to the board are frequently about matters that could and should have been dealt with by either their offender supervisor or manager (and to be fair, often their personal officer also). Staff respond citing work pressure. This may be true, but is clearly unsatisfactory. One all too frequent source of delays in completion of OMU duties occurs when uniformed OMU staff are called onto wings to cover officer shortages. Personnel issues within this department have made it difficult for the Board to fully investigate our concerns at the time of writing.

The problems are certainly not limited to the work of the OMU within the prison. Certain outside agencies whose reports are vital can frequently be slow to the point of negligent. Offices in some areas of the country are worse than others. The result has been delays in the completion of parole board dossiers and other critically important work which on occasion has caused sentence progression delays. There is no reason to change our view that prisoners' and tax payers are suffering from the inadequacies of current sentence management.

On a positive note the board was pleased to see a helpful information sheet of frequently asked OMU questions has been produced recently. So much unnecessary anxiety for prisoners is caused by feeling left out even when actually good work is proceeding without their knowledge which will ensure their timely release.

5.13 Mail

During the year the board has received more complaints than usual about delayed mail. It is also of note that complaints through the prison complaints procedure have also increased in this area. Investigation by the board has been inconclusive but it would appear that there is truth in the suggestion that the mail room has often been understaffed. Given the importance a person in captivity attaches to links with the outside world, if true, this is a serious matter.

5.14 Personal officers

Sadly improvements noted last year have not been sustained and the board still comes into contact with too many prisoners who do not appear to have any meaningful contact with their personal officer. It is noted that the HMCIP also drew attention to the varying quality of the relationship between prisoners and staff in last year's unannounced inspection report, calling for more consistent personal officer work. A new personal officer policy has just been introduced which it is hoped addresses this problem.

5.15 Property

From the constant increase year after year in the board being asked by prisoners to help find their missing stuff it is good to be able to report that this year applications are down 40%.

5.16 Vulnerable prisoners suitable for category D conditions

There is a lack of category D prisons able to accommodate sex offenders in general and in particular those with life sentences who have reached this point in their sentence. This is already a problem for the five prisoners in the prison in this category, as delays in progressing to category D conditions are likely to delay their eventual release.

5.17 Vulnerable prisoner numbers increase

To increase the prison estate capacity for greater numbers of sex offenders the prison has been selected to change wing LB1 from main prisoners to vulnerable prisoners. This has been achieved at minimal cost due to existing fencing and is set for implementation in September.

Section 6 Areas of good practice

Other notable achievements in the year include:

6.1 Accommodation on release

The prison is justifiably proud that with the help of the St Giles trust 96% prisoners are released into accommodation.

6.2 Belief in Change

As reported last year, the prison was successful in its bid to run a Belief in Change programme. The year has seen recruitment and the setting up of the physical infrastructure, and the first prisoners have just started on the programme. This is an exciting project which highlights the importance of changing the offender's view of life, cognitive skills, access to resources and the perspective of communities to which they return. It encourages offenders to take responsibility, to create a vision for the future and be leaders in their own journey of change; but, it also calls on communities to inspire, support and participate in this process.

6.3 Links with outside agencies

Links with the voluntary sector and outside agencies have blossomed with the following organisations now working in the prison: String of Pearls, St Giles Trust, Amber, Child Centred Visits, Barnardo's, Dartington Trust, Duchy College, Job Centre Plus, Nextstep, Working Links, Maximus Employment & Training, YMCA, A4e, Strode College, Tribal, AA, Phoenix House, edp, Mind, AgeUK, Samaritans, British Legion, SSAFA Forces Help and the Breakthrough Trust.

6.4 Outside work

During the year NOMS has authorised up to 15 prisoners, who have been through a rigorous process of assessment, to work in the community. They return to the prison outside working hours. The board applauds this development, the public-spirited organisations that provide the placements and the members of the public who willingly work alongside the prisoners. It is hoped this number can be increased in the future.

6.5 Restorative justice

On arrival the new governor took the decision to implement a Restorative Justice programme along the lines of such programmes running in HMPs Gloucester and Durham. Community links are being made and the charity "Victim Support" adopted. Funding restrictions will limit the speed of implementation. The board hopes this idea receives greater support in the future.

Section 7 The work of the board

7.1 Review of the year

The board meets monthly and a prison governor, usually the number 1 Governor, is always in attendance for a part of the meeting. Two board members visit the prison each week on unannounced Rota Visits to monitor that prisoners are treated fairly and humanely; two members hold weekly application clinics. As of this year it is only possible to hold induction sessions for new vpu arrivals. Adjudications and segregation reviews are attended regularly, and all prisoners in segregation are seen at least once a week. One member acts as Information Officer and provides the board with up to date information from a wide variety of sources. Board training sessions are held. Two members attend the annual IMB conference.

BOARD STATISTICS	Number attended
Recommended complement of members	16
Number of board members at the start of the reporting period	11
Number of members at the end of the reporting period	10
Number of new members joining within the reporting period	4
Number of members leaving within reporting period	5
Total number of board meetings during reporting period	12
Average number in attendance at board meetings during reporting period	9.8
Number of attendances at meetings other than board meetings	c30
Total number of visits to the prison (including all meetings)	438
Total number of applications received	264
Total number of segregation reviews held	
Total number of segregation reviews attended	63

7.2 Applications to the board during the year

Code	Subject	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
A	Accommodation	2	4	4	1	7	1	1
B	Adjudications	-	-	-	4	5	5	1
C	Diversity related	4	7	3	2	3	7	4
D	Education/employment/training	16	13	6	21	18	23	32
E	Family/visits	5	8	8	4	7	16	17
F	Food/kitchen related	12	6	1	7	3	8	9
G	Health related	10	10	9	8	18	19	31
H	Property	10	30	40	47	50	67	39
I	Sentence related	13	11	27	31	37	55	37
J	Staff/prisoner related	3	4	13	8	11	23	29
K	Transfers	21	35	30	24	19	49	29
L	Miscellaneous	29	30	42	25	18	39	33
	Total number of applications	125	158	183	182	226	312	264

7.3 Glossary of abbreviations used

CARATS Addiction counseling service
CNA Certified Normal Accommodation
IDTS Integrated drug treatment system
IPP Indeterminate public protection sentence
IMB Independent Monitoring Board
LB Living Block
NOMS National Offender Manager Service
OMU Offender management unit
Op Cap Operational capacity
Seg unit Segregation unit
The Board Channings Wood IMB
The Prison HMP Channings Wood
VPU Vulnerable prisoner unit