



H M Prison Coldingley

Annual Report of the Independent Monitoring Board

1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

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1. Executive Summary

1.1 General conclusions

1.1.1 We are glad once again to report that in our view Coldingley remains a prison where relations between staff and prisoners are courteous and constructive, and where prisoners can benefit from a variety of education, training and industrial work potentially beneficial to their future lives on release. That is a credit to the prison's managers and its entire staff, given the additional pressures, referred to immediately below, which the prolonged bid process applied to all of them.

1.2 The bid

1.2.1 Ministers' decision that HMP Coldingley is to remain a public sector prison was announced well after the end of the year under review, but the bid process was the ever-present environment to the work of all Coldingley staff throughout the year.

1.2.2 So far as we can see staff generally did their best to avoid adverse effects on their care for the prisoners in their charge. But we feel strongly that this protracted process – which overran its advertised duration by a considerable margin – imposed a diversion of the energy and attention of staff at all levels, and especially at senior managerial level, which had an overall adverse effect on the efficient running of the prison. (See 2.7)

1.3 What works to reduce reoffending?

1.3.1 We welcome the reconfirmation of the validity of Coldingley's role as a prison providing demanding work and training for prisoners. We have every confidence in the resettlement advantages of that approach, but it will be wasted if it does not quickly become a policy applied much more widely across the prison system. Few prisoners are released from Coldingley as most are moved on to other closed or open prisons before their sentence is finished. Coldingley cannot provide its full benefit to prisoners if, on transfer, their experience of its brisk regime is superseded by a return to something less demanding and less valid as an introduction to law-abiding employment outside.

1.3.2 What plans does the Prison Service have to ensure that Coldingley's emphasis on work is followed up at the prisons to which Coldingley prisoners are transferred? (See 6.1)

1.3.3 We see little sign of systematic research-based assessment of the efforts at Coldingley directed towards education, industrial work and training, drug and alcohol treatment and, more generally, resettlement in the widest sense. These investments are expensive, and demanding for staff and (as they should be) for prisoners. All concerned would find it easier to direct their enthusiasm and resources more effectively if they knew that their efforts to reduce reoffending actually worked. Although staff and managers aim to meet Key Performance Indicators and targets we do not feel confident that those bear upon the success or otherwise of efforts to reduce reoffending.

1.3.4 We believe that the efforts of managers and staff should be supported by research-

based evaluation of programmes, including industries, directed towards resettlement. (See 7.4) Is such research being undertaken, to support and justify expensive policy initiatives?

1.4 Self-harm, bullying, use of Segregation Unit, use of Incentives & Earned Privileges (IEP)

1.4.1 Coldingley remains a prison where there is little violence, and contacts between prisoners and staff are generally conducted with courtesy and respect.

1.4.2 But we are concerned at signs that increased use of the Segregation Unit is a symptom of growing volatility among Coldingley's prisoners. We welcome the use of security information to disrupt the activities of those who would prey upon their fellows to deal with debts from drugs or gambling. We believe the IEP system is not used effectively nor as the Prison Service intended. In the Board's opinion, segregation is too often seen, by staff and prisoners, as the easy option. It is an indication that the IEP system is not being used properly if we find, as at one time this year, that there were only three prisoners on the lowest of three levels, Basic, with the vast majority on the highest, Enhanced. (See 9.2 and 9.4)

1.5 Older prisoners

1.5.1 We welcome the increased attention being given at Coldingley to the needs of older prisoners, taking account of the fact that many prisoners have led a life which has caused them to age more quickly than the general population. Coldingley's industrial role is likely to limit its ability to accommodate many older prisoners, and 80% of its accommodation – in the four original wings – cannot readily be adapted to the needs of older prisoners. (See 5.4)

1.6 Lack of in-cell sanitation

1.6.1 Coldingley's four original wings lack in-cell sanitation, and the electric unlocking system which provides access to lavatories when prisoners are locked in their cells is unreliable and (in part because of the way prisoners are allowed to use it) inadequate to avoid some 'slopping out'. (See 10.3)

1.6.2 As has been forcefully argued by H M Inspectorate, four out of five of Coldingley's wings in this respect fall far below the standards of dignity and humane custody which are applied throughout almost the whole of the rest of the prison estate.

1.6.3 We recognise that it will be an expensive and difficult change to make, but that change is now overdue. What plans does the Prison Service have to deal with the unacceptable sanitary arrangements experienced by some 400 of Coldingley's prisoners?

1.7 Waste of time on fruitless adjudications following transfers

1.7.1 We share the frustration of visiting independent adjudicators at the waste of resources, and prisoners' contempt for the adjudication system, which results when prisoners are transferred while awaiting adjudication. It is often the behaviour that caused the transfer which also led to the adjudication. But they are seldom dealt with effectively because staff required as witnesses from the original prison do not attend and appropriate paperwork does not arrive in time. (See 9.6) In some cases, no doubt, this results in justified charges being

dismissed so that guilty prisoners are seen to avoid punishment. Where the external adjudicator is involved, these are by definition the charges where it is thought that, if proved, a more serious punishment might be merited than could be awarded by the prison Governor. It is particularly undesirable for the more serious end of the disciplinary system thus to be shown to be ineffective.

1.8 Health and safety improvements but continuing kitchen problems

1.8.1 We welcome the work undertaken to achieve health and safety improvements on the residential wings (improved smoke ventilation in the event of fire and improved fire alarm systems).

1.8.2 We also welcome the improvements to kitchen flooring which has reduced our concerns about dangers from slippery sloping floors where heavy trolleys must be manoeuvred. But the expensive flooring repairs are already showing signs that they were not properly carried out.

1.8.3 The kitchen is in a generally unsatisfactory state, and we doubt whether it is adequate in size or equipment for the considerably increased population at Coldingley since it was built. (See 9.7 and 10.2)

1.9 The Prison Council

1.9.1 The Prison Council, which meets monthly, provides a valuable opportunity for the prison's managers and residents to discuss ways in which they can help each other in making better use of the available facilities. (See 10.1)

1.10 Excessive delay in holding an inquest on the death of a prisoner

1.10.1 Although it is not, we believe, the fault of the Prison Service, it seems to us wholly unacceptable that the family of a prisoner who died in April 2011 are still awaiting the inquest. (See 8.4)

2. HMP Coldingley and the Independent Monitoring Board

2.1 Statutory role of the IMB

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

2.1.2 The Board is specifically charged:-

a - to satisfy itself as to the humane and just treatment of those held in custody within its prison and the range and adequacy of the programmes preparing them for release;

b - to inform promptly the Secretary of State, or any official to whom he has delegated authority as it judges appropriate, any concern it has; and

c - to 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.

2.1.3 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.

2.2 Features of HMP Coldingley

2.2.1 The prison was constructed in 1969 as a prototype industrial prison where prisoners would be employed in a range of occupations. Originally it catered for category B prisoners but in 1990 it was changed to a category C prison and it now operates as an industrial/training prison.

2.2.2 At the end of the reporting year on 31 July 2012 the prison's capacity was 513.

2.2.3 There are no remand prisoners at HMP Coldingley. Having started their sentences at other prisons, prisoners at Coldingley are usually serving sentences of between two years and life. In recent times Coldingley's prisoners have included an increased number serving short-tariff Indeterminate Sentences for Public Protection (IPP). In the past it has been unusual for prisoners to end their sentences at Coldingley – they have usually moved on elsewhere before release. But latterly we have seen an increase in the number of prisoners who finish their sentences at Coldingley and are released, which has given added importance to work on resettlement.

2.3 Facilities for work

2.3.1 High quality workshops, using most of the manpower available in the prison for industries, have facilities for manufacture of double-glazed window and door units, high-speed printing and document folding, metalwork manufacturing (including welding, sheet-metal fabrication and powder-coat painting), and sign making. Smaller workshops provide training in industrial cleaning, and in the use, installation and servicing of computers. Other prisoners work on recycling, horticulture and in assisting works staff with painting, decorating

and maintenance.

2.4 Living accommodation

2.4.1 Prisoners are housed in five main accommodation wings. Four of the wings, constructed when the prison was built in 1969 and slightly extended since, hold some 100 prisoners each. Each of those wings has office, showers and association accommodation on the ground floor, with three accommodation landings above, each with wash basins and lavatories. There is no lift, and any prisoners unable to use the stairs could not be held in those wings. The four original blocks do not have in-cell lavatories – prisoners have access to lavatories and wash basins when locked in their cells by means of an electric unlocking system on cell doors which is computer controlled with manual override from the central Control Room (for comments on the shortcomings of this system see 10.3 below).

2.4.2 The fifth wing, completed in 2008, accommodates 131 prisoners in much more modern accommodation on two floors. Each cell has its own lavatory and shower unit rather similar to those to be found on cross-channel ferries.

2.5 Role of outside agencies

2.5.1 Healthcare for Coldingley's prisoners is the responsibility of the NHS, currently contracted out to a company called ASSURA. The medical facilities, recently housed in greatly improved accommodation following the enlarged capacity of the prison, are on a limited scale which is insufficient for those who have a high level of medical needs. Coldingley is an industrial prison and is equipped to hold, occupy and train only those who are fit for work.

2.5.2 Education facilities are provided under contract by Manchester College.

2.5.3 Support for prisoners having drug or alcohol problems is provided by CARATS (Counselling, Assessment, Referral, Advice and Throughcare Relating to Drugs) and RAPt (the Rehabilitation of Addicted Prisoners Trust).

2.5.4 The Samaritans play a valuable role in training prisoners who act as Listeners, available to be called upon at any time by their fellow prisoners who may need someone to talk to confidentially.

2.6 Some features of the present population at HMP Coldingley

2.6.1 At the moment there are 64 Lifers compared with 72 last year, and 54 Indeterminate Public Protection (IPP) prisoners compared with 77 last year. This is the first time in recent years that there has been a significant decrease in those categories, reflecting an increased rate of recategorisation as Category D, especially for IPP prisoners, for transfer to open conditions.

2.6.2 A table showing the ethnic breakdown of Coldingley's prisoners in August 2012 is at Annex B.

2.6.3 In previous years we have given the numbers of foreign national prisoners awaiting

deportation. The majority of such prisoners are now detained at prisons designated for that purpose, and the proportion of foreign national prisoners at Coldingley to be deported at the end of their sentences is likely to remain small.

2.7 Implications of the bid process

2.7.1 In giving an accurate reflection of the year, it is essential to make some mention of the impact of the bid process which resulted, well after the end of the year under review, in a decision that Coldingley will remain under public-sector management by H M Prison Service.

2.7.2 The bid process created a substantial amount of additional work for a wide range of staff at all levels. Although some were diverted in whole or in part from their former duties (which at a time of tight staffing imposed burdens on others too), all members of staff had to play their part in re-examining how present work is done and how it might be done more economically, more effectively, and better. Such attempts to improve should be part of the role of staff at all levels in any well run organisation. But the structure of the bid process added huge administrative overheads for all staff which would not otherwise have existed. We are day to day observers of the pressures on staff, and present staffing levels certainly do not give spare time to absorb such additional tasks without adverse effects.

2.7.3 The Governor had to divert a substantial portion of his own time and energy to the bid process, making him unavailable to colleagues and indeed away from the prison far more than would normally be the case. The bid process was in that respect a major added burden for him. He was ably supported at this time by his Governor colleagues and by other members of staff.

2.7.4 We therefore feel it necessary to report that the burdens upon all staff, including the effect on morale because of their understandable concerns for their own future, had some adverse effect on the time and energy available to help prisoners. That in itself was undesirable: and it was exacerbated by the delay in a decision well beyond the date planned and advertised to staff.

2.7.5 While that adverse impact is regrettable, we believe nevertheless that all staff are to be congratulated on how they reacted to this prolonged and demanding process which caused them additional work and, no doubt, some worry about the potential personal impact of future changes.

3. Equality & Inclusion

3.1 Diversity and Race Equality Action Team (DREAT)

3.1.1 The team at HMP Coldingley continue to work conscientiously and well with the Diversity Orderlies and have held regular meetings (every 2 months) of the Diversity and Race Equality Action Team. The Equality Action Plan is monitored and progress reported at each meeting. This is a live document and all areas and departments are encouraged to keep this up to date. Towards the end of the reporting period, the Governor asked that the top three actions should be discussed at the meetings and that the next three should then be agreed for the subsequent meeting. This would seem to be a good way of focusing on topics in a more meaningful way than simply reporting statistics.

3.1.2 Training for staff has included “Challenge It, Change It” and Transgender and Multi-cultural awareness sessions.

3.2 Complaints of discrimination during the year

3.2.1 Analysis of the Discriminatory Incident Reporting Forms (DIRF) shows that during the year from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012 there were 56 forms submitted, three of them regarding the same incident. Eight of the 56 were substantiated, all categorised as Prisoner on Staff.

3.2.2 The 56 were categorised by Protected Characteristic as:-

Age	1
Disability	5
Gender	1
Gender Reassignment	0
Marriage/Civil Partnership	0
Pregnancy and Maternity	1
Race	47
Religion or Belief	3
Sexual Orientation	1

3.2.3 The 56 were categorised by Alleging Victim on Perpetrator as:-

Staff on prisoner	11
Prisoner on staff	35
Prisoner on prisoner	7
Staff on visitor	0
Visitor on prisoner	2

3.2.4 Reporting procedures changed from April 2011, replacing Racist Incident Reporting

Forms with Discrimination Incident Reporting Forms (DIRFs). This change makes comparisons with previous years difficult. However, overall numbers of DIRFs received are down on last year.

3.2.5 During the year the prison promoted equality with special weeks and months including Disability History Week, Gypsy, Traveller and Roma month, Black History month and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender awareness.

3.2.6 Matters relating to the needs of older prisoners are discussed at 5.4 below.

4. Education, Learning and Skills

4.1 Availability of educational courses

4.1.1 The process of assessing individual prisoners regarding their Literacy and Numeracy level begins at induction. This information, along with those courses which have been determined as a requirement by their Offender Manager or Supervisor, form the overall Education Plan created by the Education Department with the intention to provide an adequate number of courses commensurate with the resources available to deliver them.

4.1.2 These courses include further opportunities aimed at improving Literacy and Numeracy and also courses such as Assertiveness and Decision-making, Personal Development, Drugs and Alcohol related courses, Personal Budgeting and Management.

4.1.3 Whilst there may be a waiting list for a particular course at times, the normal interval between start-dates of these courses is approximately 7 weeks and candidates should not generally wait longer than that..

4.2 Attendance at courses

4.2.1 In a recent and typical month 2,230 student sessions were planned with 1,727 actually taken up, an attendance of 77.4%. These data are tracked monthly. In the same month 99 student sessions were not taken up due to refusal of which 45 were known to be due to the prisoner attending other work. Whether this was due to better pay or not is unknown. Other absences relate to unplanned but sometimes unavoidable events such as attendance at Healthcare, transfer to another prison, visits or other demands, sometimes not open to the prisoner's option.

4.2.2 Learning time at planned courses is sometimes limited due to transfers but education staff do not seem to regard non-attendance as resulting from difficulty in escorting prisoners to their places of education. A more obvious limit to students benefiting from their planned courses is noted as being due to their general lack of English and Numeracy skills.

5. Healthcare & Mental Health

5.1 Integrated Drug Treatment Strategy (IDTS)

5.1.1 We have expressed concerns in previous reports about the management and objectives of IDTS. Although prison has adverse consequences for family links and huge cost, for those with drug habits it provides an opportunity for treatment, and support for abstinence in controlled circumstances quite different from those outside. We have argued in previous reports that this opportunity should be used actively to wean drug users from their habits, and to support abstinence, before prisoners return to inevitable pressures and temptations outside. We felt that in its early days IDTS at Coldingley was not sufficiently targeted at that opportunity.

5.1.2 We are glad to be able to report that changes in government policy generally in this area have been adopted with good effect by the Healthcare Department. It cannot be applied across the board – maintenance doses will be prescribed if a prisoner does not get down to zero doses well before his release date because otherwise he is likely to go straight back into the hands of street dealers on release. In such cases a policy of harm reduction may make it necessary to continue to stabilise him with access to clean prescribed medication.

5.1.3 But we welcome the change of emphasis and its application at Coldingley, and we believe that changed arrangements for the carefully supervised administration of prescribed quantities, now to an increased number of patients, is working well.

5.2 Change in healthcare contractor

5.2.1 During the year a new healthcare contract was let by the NHS to ASSURA. The change seems to have taken place smoothly.

5.3 Access to other medical services

5.3.1 We referred in last year's report to excessive waiting lists for dentistry. That arose during a period of maternity leave when locum arrangements did not work as had been hoped. Additional resources were found to deal with the backlog, and we believe that waiting lists are now generally reasonable.

5.3.2 We reported last year on difficulties in providing escorts to outside medical appointments. New arrangements have been introduced this year, and the problems seem to have been overcome.

5.3.3 HMP Coldingley has no in-patient facilities. Patients with acute medical problems, or ailments requiring more than a few days bed rest, necessitate a transfer to a prison with more extensive facilities.

5.4 Older Prisoners

5.4.1 We welcome the increased attention being given at HMP Coldingley to the needs of older prisoners following the receipt of the two Guides from AgeUK, "Supporting Older People

in prison: ideas for practice” and a “Monitoring Guide for IMBs.”

5.4.2 Older prisoners at Coldingley may be accommodated in any of its five wings. The majority are generally in the new E wing where all cells have in-cell sanitation and showers, and where ground-floor living accommodation is available. But all the other wings, representing 80% of accommodation at Coldingley, cannot be readily adapted to the needs of older prisoners with mobility disabilities.

5.4.3 We were glad to hear, soon after the end of the year under review, that prisoners over the age of 60 accommodated in those wings where access to lavatories is provided by the electric unlocking system (ie the four older wings referred to in the preceding paragraph) are allowed unrestricted access to sanitation.

5.4.4 The prison is making efforts to meet older offenders on a regular basis, to review the regime for older prisoners and identify particular needs within the overall prison regime. The group is currently chaired by a Governor and meets monthly.

5.4.5 We would welcome confirmation that Coldingley’s industrial role will limit the number of older prisoners accommodated. We assume that the prison’s workforce will mirror the retirement age in the general outside community and that those over 50 years of age requiring training and nearing release will be included in all new programmes.

5.4.6 A table showing a snapshot of the age distribution of Coldingley’s prisoners at a randomly chosen date during the year under review is at Annex C. We believe it is generally accepted that those held within the prison system, by reason of a higher than average experience of poor or neglected health when compared with the general population, may be regarded as some 10 years older than their chronological age.

6. Purposeful activity including work

6.1 Industrial role of HMP Coldingley

6.1.1 This report sets out, at 2.2 and 2.3 above, the extent to which Coldingley is well equipped to operate as an industrial prison. It is ironic that it was constructed for that purpose in 1969 as a prototype for a series of industrial prisons which were not built, but which now fit the model which the present government are adopting to provide productive industrial work and training.

6.1.2 Coldingley has always aimed to provide a working environment for prisoners to match as closely as possible the conditions they might find in employment outside on release. Its workshops and their equipment have generally been kept up to date. Working hours were not far short of those in outside employment until the reductions imposed quite recently by the adoption of a standard core day for all prisons. Coldingley is therefore ideally placed to meet the present government's adoption (or, in Coldingley's case, the revival) of those policy objectives, and indeed is already doing so.

6.1.3 The modern engineering workshop, and the smaller workshop making a range of double-glazed windows and doors, have substantially exceeded their revenue targets for the year. Plans are in hand for more effective use of the available workspace, to provide much needed expansion of the windows operation, and more suitable accommodation for the sign-making operation. Those changes are now in prospect with the end of the major repairs to one large workshop, mentioned at section 9.7 below.

6.1.4 The print shop, now fully equipped with modern printing, cutting and folding machinery, is engaged in large scale government contracts, mainly from the Ministry of Justice.

6.2 Other purposeful activity

6.2.1 Other purposeful activity at Coldingley consists largely of education and training, as well as work in support of the running of the prison such as cleaning work on residential wings, painting and decorating as part of the role of the Works Department, recycling and horticulture including maintenance of the prison's grounds, and administrative work as orderlies in the library, in support of the chaplains, and elsewhere.

6.2.2 Industrial training, for externally accredited qualifications, is available in industrial cleaning to standards provided by BICS (British Institute of Cleaning Science), and in computers (PICTA – Prisons ICT Academy) where prisoners are trained, and receive recognised qualifications, in the use of computers, as well as networking and basic maintenance such as replacement of components. These too provide industrial training for up to date skills offering potential for employment on release.

6.2.3 The table at Annex D shows a 'snapshot' breakdown of the deployment of Coldingley's prisoners to work, education and other functions at a randomly chosen week near the end of the year under review.

7. Resettlement

7.1 Work of the Resettlement Committee

7.1.1 The Resettlement Committee has been clearly defined and includes a Chair and twelve departmental Managers, Governors and Representatives. Changes to the committee's membership have been significant, made necessary by changes in management and staff within the prison. The Chair of the meeting is now the Deputy Governor.

7.1.2 The 'Road Map' document of 'Pathways' to resettlement continues to be the prime means of detailing the objectives and support planned to be available to prisoners. The contents and details of each Pathway are reviewed at each meeting and updated or modified as requirements demand so as to meet appropriate targets.

7.1.3 To ensure meetings are more focused it is suggested that policy reviews take place quarterly leaving more time to review individual Pathways, focussing individually by month.

7.1.4 Two people, a Lead and a Champion, are considered necessary for the management of each Pathway and are in place.

7.1.5 A Resettlement Committee Action Plan has been introduced to identify clearly every individual action necessary to achieve the objectives of the Committee. Persons responsible, target dates, and monthly updates are examined and logged until each item has been satisfactorily completed.

7.2 Resettlement – Housing, Jobs and Education

7.2.1 Help with housing after release is no longer available from Shelter at Coldingley following the end of the Prison Service's contract. Two trained members of staff work with Housing Orderlies to support prisoners due for release, and the Governor is intending to establish new arrangements to replace the support formerly provided by Shelter.

7.2.2 BT Broadband has now been installed and is available within the Resettlement department to assist prisoners in applying for jobs via Job Centre Plus.

7.2.3 In education, the Healthy Relationship programme (HRP) for high risk prisoners has already been completed and followed by that for medium risk prisoners. HRP has been delivered at Coldingley since 2010. It is a cognitive behavioural intervention targeting moderate to high-risk adult male offenders of spousal assault and spousal homicide.

7.2.4 Family days are scheduled for the year and where possible those attending will be selected from those enhanced prisoners completing relationship courses. A small and separate 'working group' of staff has been established to concentrate on the organisation of the Family Days programme for the year. Additional funds to support this programme are being sought.

7.2.5 A number of prisoners have attended an Emotional Management course. Bank account courses are going well in Education. An education programme is also being developed to incorporate parenting skills which would lead to attendance at a family day.

7.2.6 There is concern that the number of released prisoners gaining employment is decreasing.

7.2.7 KPTs for Education/Training and Employment are being met and exceeded although there have at times been some inconsistencies between the results submitted by Coldingley and the consolidated figures produced centrally on the NOMIS system.

7.2.8 A previous prisoner from HMP Coldingley, released in 2009, was invited to attend a recent meeting and to speak of his experience of his resettlement prior to and post release. This was an extremely interesting and useful presentation and it is intended to repeat it.

7.3 Resettlement for older prisoners

7.3.1 Via the Resettlement Committee, the prison's policy document for older prisoners has been reviewed and plans put into place for it to be updated. Separately a Forum for older prisoners has been established and is chaired separately by a Governor.

7.3.2 Following on from data gained from the 'Needs Analysis' a Health Promotions Day is planned for the third quarter of the year with appropriate input from Health Care, Kitchen and the Gymnasium staff.

7.4 Outcomes – resettlement and the concept of a 'working prison'

7.4.1 As can be seen from the account above, Coldingley – no doubt like other prisons – invests a considerable amount of staff and prisoner time in measures intended to assist a satisfactory resettlement for former prisoners in the community on release. But from our monitoring of this work we have the strong impression that those engaged in it have little feedback about the effectiveness of their efforts.

7.4.2 Research to assess effectiveness – “What works” in prison jargon – would be of value not merely in directing resources effectively, but also in maintaining the enthusiasm and commitment of those involved, among prisoners as well as staff. This applies to all activities within the prison bearing on resettlement and a law-abiding life after release – not merely training for employment within the working prison concept, but also treatment for drug and alcohol addiction, alcohol being perhaps the more prevalent and under-treated problem among the prison population.

7.4.3 At Coldingley, we feel a general concern at an apparent lack of feedback or assessment of programmes. That may be sharpened by the fact that (though numbers remain small) it is now much more common for prisoners to be released directly from Coldingley instead of, as in the past, being transferred elsewhere in preparation for release.

7.4.4 But this same comment has a bearing on the validity of local resettlement work for the majority of its prisoners who are not released directly from Coldingley. The emphasis on Coldingley's role as an industrial prison is not new: it has been the dominant feature of its ethos ever since it was opened. Coldingley's IMB remains convinced, from long experience here and not just from the recent re-emphasis on its industrial role, that a regular regime of work and training, encouraging the development of a work ethic for those who may have little experience of employment, may be the single most valuable contribution to law-abiding

resettlement that the prison system can make.

7.4.5 For that reason we heartily endorse this emphasis on industry in prison as a key component of the present government's penal policy.

7.4.6 But there is little point in pursuing this policy at a very few prisons, The good work done at Coldingley can hardly be expected to maintain its potential benefits if, for the great majority of Coldingley's prisoners, they leave its relatively brisk working routine and spend the last months or years of their sentence in other conditions, perhaps in open prisons where it seems increasingly difficult to find work for them. If this approach is to be successful – and we believe it can – it must be the key component running right through prisoners' sentences rather than a brief interlude part way through

8. Safer Custody

8.1 Self harm and bullying

8.1.1 The IMB is usually represented at Safer Custody meetings. We find the meetings are collaborative and well attended, with Listeners playing an active role in discussing and implementing action points. Using the Media Suite at the prison, the Listeners are in the process of producing a Samaritans/Listeners DVD.

8.1.2 We noted in our report for 2010-12 the changing profile of prisoners at Coldingley, who are younger, and in some cases more vulnerable. That trend has continued, and we believe has contributed to an increase in random violent incidents and some bullying. Often this is the result of debt involving drugs or gambling. At times during the year the Segregation Unit has been operating at full capacity.

8.1.3 In these difficult circumstances Coldingley's staff have responded proactively when dealing with issues of self harm and bullying. The Safer Cell has had to be used more frequently this year, and in a small number of cases self-harm has resulted in a need to remove prisoners to hospital or to another prison with 24 hour healthcare. The diligence of the staff has prevented potentially fatal consequences.

8.1.4 In previous years, for ten years or more, such incidents were almost unknown at Coldingley.

8.2 Use of Assessment Care in Custody Teamwork (ACCT)

8.2.1 The more frequent use of ACCT procedures tends to confirm the need for the skill and care displayed by staff in monitoring and supporting prisoners who, perhaps only temporarily, feel that they are vulnerable or who give rise to a perceived risk of self-harm. The ACCT documents are monitored professionally and sensitively by staff and accompany the prisoner wherever he is in the prison. The number of ACCTs opened in the year under review was 97. This represents a substantial increase – more than 27% – compared with the figure for 2010-11 which was 76. That is consistent with our subjective impression of a more volatile atmosphere in the prison.

8.3 Cooperation between the Prison Service and outside agencies

8.3.1 The need for effective links with outside agencies was highlighted this year when a particularly vulnerable prisoner was released from Coldingley to an uncertain future. It is welcome that by the close of the reporting year the prison had met Surrey Safeguarding Adults Board who can provide the appropriate support for such ex-prisoners. Unfortunately at present this is only available for those released in the Surrey area. However the intention is to link in with other agencies. Further policy proposals are before Parliament outlining the full new proposals regarding safeguarding adults.

8.4 Inquest awaited on a death at HMP Coldingley

8.4.1 A prisoner died at Coldingley on 29 April 2011, well before the beginning of the year

under review. The inquest has not yet taken place, and it would be wrong to comment before the outcome is known. It seems reasonable to record, however, that the prisoner's family have expressed their thanks for the way matters were handled by prison staff.

8.4.2 The delay in holding the inquest is not, of course, in any way the responsibility of H M Prison Service. We understand that the inquest is due to be held later this year.

8.4.3 Such an extended delay, in a case which does not appear to be complex, seems inexplicable and unacceptable.

9. Segregation, Discipline, Care & Separation, Close Supervision

9.1 Discipline and behaviour - general

9.1.1 As we have remarked elsewhere, Coldingley remains an establishment where, by and large, the atmosphere is calm and quiet, there is little shouting, and most prisoners behave towards each other and towards staff with courtesy.

9.2 The Segregation Unit

9.2.1 The Segregation Unit is used to house prisoners who, on the authority of the Governor, are to be detained there for their own protection (OP), for good order and discipline within the prison (GOOD), or following adjudication to serve an award of cellular confinement (CC).

9.2.2 Statistics showing the occupancy of the Unit for these purposes, and the adjudications carried out under Prison Rules, are at Annex E and Annex H respectively.

9.2.3 Annex E shows that there has been only a small absolute reduction in use of the Unit for OP. It may perhaps be regarded as a rather larger proportionate reduction in relative terms – because figures for both GOOD and CC show disappointing increases of over 30%.

9.2.4 The latter figures match our subjective observations that the trend for Coldingley to receive younger and more volatile or disturbed prisoners is continuing, presumably reflecting those trends within the national prison population.

9.2.5 In these circumstances, the staff of the Segregation Unit continue to perform well, often in difficult conditions. We find that they treat their charges with patience, good nature and kindness, sometimes in the face of provocative behaviour.

9.2.6 The present Segregation Unit was increased proportionately by more than the increased capacity of the prison following the construction of the fifth wing a few years ago. It has nevertheless sometimes been occupied fully, which was unknown only 5 years or so ago. When it has been full, some prisoners serving cellular confinement (CC) have had to do so on a residential wing. In the opinion of the Board this is unsatisfactory for the wing and also for effectively administering the requirements of CC. In this connection, see our comments on more effective use of IEP at 9.4 below.

9.2.7 The new Prison Service Instruction on discipline procedures is fully bedded in although initially there were some difficulties while Adjudicating Governors became familiar with the change in the flow of events.

9.2.8 A local audit of the Segregation Unit took place during February and the 56% result was disappointing for management and staff. Some of the problems related to visitors to the Unit failing to complete properly the relevant records. An action plan is in place which should improve matters.

9.3 IMB involvement in Segregation Unit reviews

9.3.1 Procedures agreed with the Governor require that a duty member of the IMB should be informed as soon as possible, and at the latest within 24 hours, after a prisoner is located in the Segregation Unit. The IMB should also be given the opportunity to attend the reviews of those held on grounds of GOOD or OP. In general those arrangements work satisfactorily. But there have been occasions when the IMB duty member has not received notice of the location of an additional prisoner in the Unit and, more frequently, the time or date of a review has been changed without the duty IMB member being informed in order to be able to attend.

9.3.2 Paradoxically, the more frequent visits which IMB duty members now make because of the increased, and wider, workload may exacerbate those problems. Staff may be used to seeing IMB members around the prison almost every weekday, and often at weekends, and may in consequence assume that we are always up to date with events within the prison.

9.3.3 We have raised those issues with the Governor, and will do so again if the problem recurs. We have been grateful for the Governor's agreement that reviews of the need for continued detention in the Segregation Unit should take place at a regular time of day, and that so far as possible – if necessary by conducting a review a little earlier than the due date – reviews at weekends should be avoided. That is not so much for the convenience of IMB members but to ensure that there is no delay or difficulty in meeting the mandatory requirement for a member of the Healthcare team to be present. Again, that has generally, but not invariably, worked satisfactorily.

9.3.4 We hope the Governor will maintain his efforts to ensure, so far as possible, that reviews of the continued detention of a prisoner in the Unit should be carried out by a limited range of members of the team of Governors, to ensure continuity and familiarity with the cases. We do not regard the important duty of reviewing the need for continued solitary confinement as one to be picked up at short notice by whoever happens to be the duty Governor or whoever happens to be available, especially as there have been some instances where the Governor concerned has not had time to become fully informed about the case before the review takes place. Ideally the reviews of a particular individual should generally be carried out by the same person, but we accept that may sometimes be impractical because of Governors' duty patterns.

9.4 IMB Monitoring of serious incidents

9.4.1 We continue to have the Governor's full cooperation in ensuring that IMB members are called to act as independent monitors of serious incidents. These may range from cases where it is necessary for staff to move a recalcitrant prisoner by force, to monitoring acts of indiscipline such as climbing on to roofs. In such instances the presence of independent witnesses compiling their own record of events is a protection for both prisoners and staff in the event of subsequent disputes about what happened.

9.5 Incentives and Earned Privileges (IEP)

9.5.1 One element of the discipline procedure which we believe could be better and more firmly used is the system of Incentives and Earned Privileges (IEP). Prisoners are graded,

on the basis of their behaviour, at a Basic, Standard or Enhanced level of privileges under this system. They can be promoted within the system for good behaviour, and can be demoted – usually after a warning, but immediately where misbehaviour warrants it.

9.5.2 The Governor has encouraged staff to use these procedures more imaginatively. He has made changes to encourage the response from prisoners too, including the introduction of whole landings where a more relaxed regime is available, but which accommodates only those prisoners who have reached and maintained the Enhanced level. But the high number of prisoners on Enhanced level, and the small number on Basic, convinces us that more can be done. At one time during the year the number on Basic was just 3, out of over 500 prisoners.

9.5.3 It is in principle undesirable for any more prisoners than absolutely necessary to be detained in solitary confinement in the Segregation Unit. But in addition, a further reason for using the IEP system to the full derives from the particular circumstances at Coldingley. For the great majority of Coldingley's prisoners, that is to say the 400 or so who live in the old-fashioned wings with no lavatories in the cells, the peace and quiet of the Segregation Unit, with an in-cell lavatory and basin, daily solo access to a shower, and radio, books, no work (though also no television, and reduced pay) can be a tempting option. The Governor has, for that and other reasons, been attempting to reduce the number of prisoners removed to the Segregation Unit for their own protection. The benefits have been limited (see comments at 9.2 above about use of the Segregation Unit) but we hope the Governor will continue with this policy.

9.6 Adjudications transferred from other prisons

9.6.1 As in previous years, we have been struck by weaknesses of the system for dealing with adjudications arising from charges laid at other prisons before the prisoner's transfer to Coldingley.

9.6.2 There have been too many instances where the prisoner is brought before the visiting adjudicator to answer such charges. If the prisoner pleads not guilty, and members of staff from the prison where he was charged are required as witnesses, they do not appear. In consequence such charges are invariably dismissed without further examination.

9.6.3 We appreciate the cost and inconvenience in sending staff as witnesses, perhaps from some distant prison. But it cannot add to the credibility of the discipline system for prisoners to see the system fail in such cases, and it is a waste of the time of all concerned, including the visiting adjudicator, for cases to be called and regularly dismissed in such a way.

9.6.4 We understand that the visiting adjudicators have frequently complained about the pointlessness of such cases, and we support their concerns.

9.7 Health and Safety

9.7.1 In the Board's report for 2010-11 we commented that funding had been allocated to resolve the serious safety problems reported by Crown Premises Inspection Group (CPIG.) in

November 2008. The work, which will take more than 12 months to complete, is in progress.

9.7.2 Blue asbestos was found in the under-croft beneath the new print shop in the course of major works needed to deal with subsidence probably caused by the weight and vibration of the industrial laundry machines previously installed there. Those repairs were completed soon after the end of the year under review, and in the course of those works the asbestos was removed by a specialist contractor. Staff have been informed and anyone who has at any time been in the vicinity of the under-croft where asbestos was found has been instructed to make sure their details are recorded in a register held in the Works Department.

9.7.3 In last year's report we commented about the dangerously slippery kitchen floor and our regular meetings with the Governor and others to convey our concern. This became a long drawn out saga but eventually action was taken to improve a number of matters, including, *inter alia*, the floor, drainage and extraction of steam.

9.7.4 Working conditions are certainly safer as a result. But at the time of writing this report, after the end of the year under review, it was already apparent that the repairs to the kitchen floor have not been wholly successful. The most dangerous aspect, the slippery floor on the slope up and down which heavy food trolleys must be manoeuvred, remains greatly improved and seems satisfactory. But other areas of flooring, laid at great expense within the lower area of the kitchen, are losing adhesion, lifting and tearing in several places. They may represent renewed trip hazards, and they are certainly poor value for money. We have made further comments about the adequacy of the kitchens at 10.2 below.

10. Residential Services

10.1 The Prison Council

10.1.1 The Governor established some time ago a Prison Council, and during the year under review it has started to acquire greater value in providing a forum for discussion between prisoners and management. In doing so it is clearly appreciated by prisoners, and perhaps also by the Governor and his senior colleagues, as an informal and informative way for prisoners and staff to exchange views about matters of concern to them.

10.1.2 The Prison Council meets every month, and is chaired by one of the Governor's senior governor-grade colleagues, with a prisoner co-chair. The Governor himself or his Deputy attend when they can. The rest of the membership is made up of two or more prisoner representatives from each of the residential wings.

10.1.3 Any areas which affect prison life may be discussed and at most meetings there will be staff from any areas under discussion who come along to answer any questions.

10.2 Kitchen and catering

10.2.1 We have referred at 9.7 above to health and safety problems in the kitchen, now improved.

10.2.2 But we cannot regard those improvements as meeting the needs of the prison since its substantial enlargement. The kitchens remained unchanged through a series of minor changes in population over the years which increased the population significantly. That was then followed by the addition, some 4 years ago, of a new wing which on its own increased the population from some 370 to over 500, an increase of more than 35%.

10.2.3 We believe that in consequence a complete reorganisation or reconstruction of facilities for the preparation and delivery of meals at HMP Coldingley is necessary because the kitchen is unable to cope efficiently with the demands of the currently much larger population.

10.3 The electric cell unlocking system

10.3.1 We have referred at 2.4 above to the electric unlocking system which, in the four out of five wings with no internal sanitation, provides access to lavatories during locked-up periods.

10.3.2 In theory there might be some potential advantages for prisoners in this system, if they always used it properly and with consideration for others, and if it was always reliable. If eating in their cells they are not doing so next to a lavatory. The electronic system, for obvious security reasons, is designed to ensure that there can only be one prisoner on each landing out of his cell at any one time. In consequence it is impossible, with a few exceptions in larger cells accommodating selected prisoners, to overcrowd these single cells by doubling them up to accommodate two.

10.3.3 Those advantages for prisoners are however heavily outweighed by the limited access to lavatories during locked hours (at night, from 1945 to 0810 next morning). This system has been severely criticised by HM Inspectorate because, when queues build up (sometimes as a result of abuse by prisoners delaying their return to their cell for a chat with others through cell doors), those waiting to use the lavatory may be forced to use a bucket in their cells – effectively a return to ‘slopping out’.

10.3.4 The system is showing its age and is no longer as reliable as it used to be. Even if it were more reliable, it does not meet the standards applied almost universally throughout the rest of the prison system in England and Wales.

10.3.5 What plans does the Prison Service have to make the necessary changes to the unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements for 400 or more of Coldingley’s prisoners?

11. The work of the Independent Monitoring Board

11.1 Rota visits and applications

11.1.1 Members of the Board share out the routine duties between them in such a way as to ensure that at least one member, and often two, will visit the prison each week to visit as many parts of the prison as possible, and to deal with applications from prisoners who have matters to discuss with the IMB. Members record which parts of the prison are visited, to ensure that priority areas are visited frequently and that no part is neglected.

11.1.2 So far as possible prisoners are encouraged to make their applications to the IMB in writing, so that preliminary enquiries can be made where necessary before discussing the matter with the applicant, and to ensure that prisoners use the Prison Service's own request and complaints procedures before taking up problems with us. But it is not our practice to refuse to deal with oral applications, if for example a prisoner has difficulty in expressing himself in writing. In such a case it might be necessary for the IMB member to complete his application on his behalf and ask him to sign it, in order to confirm that he wants enquiries made which might involve discussing his personal circumstances with staff.

11.1.3 The work of the Board continues to increase. Whether or not the week's work is shared between two or carried out solo, it is now often the case that a member of the IMB will be visible and accessible to prisoners and staff on most days of the week (and not only weekdays) when walking around the prison while dealing with applications or while attending meetings.

11.2 Other work of the IMB within the prison

11.2.1 Our working relationship with members of staff remains excellent, and we have an open invitation to attend meetings where necessary. We aim to be represented (as observers, though our comments are generally invited) at Healthcare Partnership meetings, Safer Custody meetings, DREAT meetings (Diversity and Race Equality Action Teams), Drug Strategy meetings, Resettlement meetings, SMARG (Segregation Monitoring and Review Group) meetings, Health and Safety meetings, Prison Council and sometimes Senior Management Group meetings as well as ad hoc groups on particular subjects or problems.

11.2.2 We attend at random but short intervals adjudication hearings conducted by Governors and the visiting external adjudicator.

11.2.3 We aim where possible to attend reviews of those detained under Rule 45 (GOOD or OP) in the Segregation Unit. It is our normal practice to visit all those detained in that Unit whenever one of us is visiting the prison, including those awarded cellular confinement as an adjudication award though we have no formal role in relation to such awards.

11.2.4 We monitor the handling of prisoners whose welfare is being dealt with under ACCT procedures, where there is a risk of self-harm. This will generally involve looking at the paperwork to ensure that cases are handled and reviewed in accordance with required procedures, though we do not necessarily visit such prisoners where to do so might attract

attention to them or might otherwise be unsettling. Where possible and desirable, we attend reviews of ACCT cases.

11.2.5 Some statistics summarising the work of the Board are at Annex F, and details of applications made to the Board during the year under review are at Annex G.

Annex A – Glossary

ACCT	Assessment Care in Custody Teamwork
BICS	British Institute of Cleaning Science (nationally recognised training in industrial cleaning)
BOSS	Body Orifice Security Scanner chair for detection of items concealed within the body
CARATS	Counselling, Assessment, Referral, Advice and Throughcare Relating to Drugs
CC	Cellular Confinement
CD	Compact disc
C-NOMIS	A new Prison Service inmate database
CPIG	Crown Premises Inspection Group
DIRF	Discriminatory Incident Reporting Form
DREAT	Diversity and Race Equality Action Team
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
GOOD	(Location in the Segregation Unit for) Good Order or Discipline
HDC	Home Detention Curfew
IDTS	Integrated Drug Treatment System
HMCIP	HM Chief Inspector of Prisons
IEP	Incentives and Earned Privileges
IMB	Independent Monitoring Board
IPP	Indeterminate sentence for Public Protection
IRC	Immigration Removal Centre
MDT	Mandatory Drug Test
NOMS	National Offender Management Service
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
OP	(Location in the Segregation Unit for) Own Protection
OSU	Observation and Separation Unit (nowadays Segregation Unit)
PCT	Primary Care Trust (NHS)
POA	Prison Officers Association
PSI	Prison Service Instruction
PSO	Prison Service Order
RAPt	Rehabilitation of Addicted Prisoners Trust
REAG	Race Equality Advisory Group
RIRF	Racial Incident Report Form
ROTL	Release on Temporary Licence
SMARG	Segregation Monitoring and Review Group
SMART	Systematic Monitoring and Analysis Race Equality Template
UKBA	United Kingdom Border Agency
VDT	Voluntary Drug Test
VRQ	Vocationally Related Qualification

Annex B – Ethnic composition – August 2012

Ethnic composition of prisoners at HMP Coldingley - August 2012			
Code	Ethnicity	Total	%
A1	Asian Indian	7	1.38
A2	Asian Pakistani	5	0.99
A3	Asian Bangladeshi	3	0.59
A9	Asian Any Other	8	1.58
B1	Black Caribbean	72	14.23
B2	Black African	21	4.15
B9	Black Other	20	3.95
M1	White/ Black Caribbean	15	2.96
M2	White/ Black African	2	0.40
M3	White/ Asian	2	0.40
M9	White/ Asian Any Other Background	6	1.19
O1	Chinese	1	0.20
O9	Chinese/ Any Other	1	0.20
W1	White British	312	61.66
W2	White Irish	3	0.59
W9	White Other	16	3.16
NS	Not Specified	12	2.37
	Total	506	100.00

Annex C – Age distribution of prisoners at HMP Coldingley

Age of Coldingley prisoners - May 2012

	Number of prisoners in age group	As % of Coldingley prisoners on survey date
Age 20-29	171	33.73
Age 30-39	171	33.73
Age 40-49	119	23.47
Age 50-59	32	6.31
Age 60-69	11	2.17
Age 70-79	3	0.59
Age 80-89	0	0.00
Age 90-100	0	0.00
Total	507	100

Annex D – Example of deployment to industries and other work

Note – The figures below relate to deployments in a randomly chosen week in July 2012, near the end of the year under review.

Category Description	Total in category
Main workshops	199
Training and Education	84
Cleaning and laundry duties on wings and other places throughout the prison	65
Drug treatment, and drug treatment counselling support	45
Orderlies (supporting industries, training & education, residential functions)	38
Kitchen	20
Works (painting, decorating, repairs)	9
Crime Diversion Scheme	4
Total in work	464
Unemployed - refusal to work	2
Medically unfit/retired	1
Unassigned to work	31
Total	498

Annex E – Use of Segregation Unit

Number of prisoners detained in Segregation Unit for reasons below

	2010-11			2011-12		
	Good order or discipline (Rule 45)	Own protection (Rule 45)	Cellular confinement (Rule 55)	Good order or discipline (Rule 45)	Own protection (Rule 45)	Cellular confinement (Rule 55)
August	8	4	8	19	5	16
September	9	2	2	12	5	14
October	9	2	7	11	8	3
November	10	0	12	17	7	13
December	8	3	3	12	3	11
January	7	4	7	10	1	19
February	6	5	6	10	3	19
March	2	5	5	7	2	17
April	9	2	13	0	0	0
May	15	3	19	16	2	18
June	11	7	17	15	5	11
July	13	9	17	16	3	14
Total	107	46	116	145	44	155
	% change against previous year			35.51	-4.35	33.62

Annex F – IMB statistics

Board statistics	
Recommended Complement of Board Members	14
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	10
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	12
Number of new members joining within the reporting period	3
Number of members leaving within reporting period	1
Total number of Board meetings during reporting period	12
Total number of visits to the Establishment	532*
Total number of segregation reviews held	Not recorded
Total number of segregation reviews attended	Not recorded
Date of Annual Team Performance Review	April 2012
<i>* Note - this figure includes rota visits, monitoring, attendance at prison meetings, training, major incidents and Board meetings but cannot be further broken down.</i>	

Annex G – Applications to the IMB

CODE		SUBJECT	2011-12	2010-2011	% increase over 2010-11
A - Accommodation	A1	Cell quality	4	7	-43
	A2	Wing/cell allocation	2	2	0
B - Adjudications and Segregation	B1	Adjudications – internal	3	3	0
	B2	Adjudications – external	1	0	-
	B3	Rule 45/49 segregation	1	0	-
C - Diversity	C1	Racial issues referred to prison staff	2	0	-
	C2	Racial issues not referred to staff	1	0	-
	C3	Other diversity issues eg disability	1	0	-
D - Education, Training or Employment and regimes	D1	Education/employment	5	19	-74
	D2	IEP	9	2	350
E - Family/visits	E1	Visits	0	7	-100
	E2	Resettlement issues	3	0	-
	E3	Mail/Pin phones	0	1	-100
F - Food/kitchen related	F	Food/kitchen issues	6	2	200
G - Health related	G	Health issues	25	24	4
H - Property	H1	Property related to previous prison/IRC	30	34	-12
	H2	Property related to current prison/IRC	13	12	8
	H3	Canteen/Argos/Facilities list	2	5	-60
I - Sentence Related	I1	Basic sentence (inc. remand time)	5	4	25
	I2	HDC	5	4	25
	I3	Immigration/deportation	0	0	-
	I4	Categorisation	18	9	100
	I5	Police days	0	0	-
	I6	ROTL	5	1	400
	I7	Parole Board	1	5	-80
J - Staff/Prisoner/Detainee related	J1	Applications about staff	9	9	0
	J2	Apps about prisoners/detainees	0	0	-
	J3	Apps from staff	0	0	-
K - Transfers	K	Transfers	7	13	-46
L - Miscellaneous	L	Miscellaneous	13	22	-41
		Total	171	185	-8

Annex H – Adjudication statistics

<i>Note - charges in this list are arranged in descending order of the frequency of their occurrence (if proved) in 2011-12. Charges unused in the year do not appear in the list.</i>		August 2010-July 2011			August 2011-July 2012			% increase of those proved over previous year
Charges by paragraphs of Prison Rule 51		Proved	Dismissed	Total	Proved	Dismissed	Total	
22	Disobeys any lawful order	125	26	151	183	28	211	46
20	Uses threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour	92	10	102	98	20	118	7
12a	Has in his possession any unauthorised article	103	56	159	84	36	120	-18
9	Is found with any substance in his urine which demonstrates that a controlled drug has, whether in prison or on temporary release under Rule 9, been administered to himself or by another	15	10	25	37	28	65	147
21	Intentionally fails to work properly or, being required to work, refuses to do so	0	0	0	32	4	36	-
17	Deliberately damages any part of a prison or any other property, other than his own	20	4	24	27	6	33	35
4	Fights with any person	13	10	23	22	12	34	69
23	Disobeys or fails to comply with any rule or regulation applying to him	1	1	2	18	13	31	1700
15	Takes improperly any article belonging to another person or to a prison	2	0	2	9	2	11	350
5	Intentionally endangers the health or personal safety of others or, by his conduct, is reckless whether such health or personal safety is endangered	8	3	11	9	7	16	13
1	Commits any assault	15	12	27	9	19	28	-40
6	Intentionally obstructs an officer in the execution of his duty, or any person (other than an inmate) who is at the prison for the purpose of working there, in the performance of his work	13	0	13	8	0	8	-38
18	Absents himself from any place he is required to be or is present at any place where he is not authorised to be	12	1	13	7	1	8	-42
8	Fails to comply with any condition under which he is temporarily released under rule 9	5	0	5	4	0	4	-20
14	Sells or, without permission, delivers to any person any article which he is allowed to have for his own use	2	0	2	4	0	4	100
19	Is disrespectful to any officer or any person (other than a prisoner) who is at the prison for the purpose of working there, or any person visiting a prison	2	0	2	3	0	3	50
20a	Uses threatening, abusive or insulting racist words or behaviour	1	2	3	3	0	3	200

<i>Note - charges in this list are arranged in descending order of the frequency of their occurrence (if proved) in 2011-12. Charges unused in the year do not appear in the list.</i>		August 2010-July 2011			August 2011-July 2012			% increase of those proved over previous year
		Proved	Dismissed	Total	Proved	Dismissed	Total	
Charges by paragraphs of Prison Rule 51								
10	Is intoxicated as a consequence of knowingly consuming any alcoholic beverage	0	0	0	2	0	2	-
13	Sells or delivers to any person any unauthorised article	10	0	10	2	0	2	-80
11	Consumes any alcoholic beverage whether or not provided to him by another person	0	0	0	2	1	3	-
3	Denies access to any part of the prison to any officer...at the prison for the purpose of working there	0	0	0	1	0	1	-
12b	Has in his possession a greater quantity of any articles than he is authorised to have	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
16	Absents himself from any place where he is required to be or is present at any place where he is not authorised to be	0	0	0	1	0	1	-
24a	Displays, attaches to or draws on any part of a prison threatening or abusive or insulting racist words, drawings, symbols or other material	0	0	0	1	0	1	-
25a	Attempts to commit any of the offences defined in this Rule	1	0	1	0	1	1	-100
24	Receives any controlled drug or, without the consent of an officer, any other article during the course of a visit (not being an interview such as is mentioned in Rule 38)	1	0	1	0	2	2	-100
Totals		442	136	578	567	180	747	28