



HMP LONG LARTIN

INDEPENDENT MONITORING BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT

For the year 1.2.12 to 31.1.13

SECTION ONE The Statutory Role of the IMB

The Prison Act 1952 requires every prison to be monitored by an independent Board appointed by the Secretary of State from members of the community in which the prison is situated.

The Board is specifically charged to:

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

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

- report annually to the Secretary of State on how well the prison has met the standards and commitments placed on it and what impact these have on those placed 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 TWO Contents

Section Three	Description of HMP Long Lartin	page 3
Section Four	Executive Summary	page 4
Section Five	Reports on Aspects of the Prison	page 5
5.1	Equality and Inclusion	page 5
5.2	Education, Learning and Skills	page 6
5.3	Healthcare and Mental Health	page 7
5.4	Purposeful Activity	page 7
5.5	Resettlement	page 8
5.6	Safer Custody	page 9
5.7	Segregation	page 9
5.8	Residential Services	page 10
Section Six	Other Aspects of the Prison Regime	page 11
6.1	Chaplaincy	page 11
6.2	Community Engagement	page 11
6.3	Foreign Nationals	page 12
6.4	Gymnasium	page 12
6.5	Prisoners Consultative Committee	page 13
6.6	Property	page 13
6.7	Visits	page 13
Section Seven	The Work of the Board	page 15
Appendix One	The IMB Year	page 16
Appendix Two	Analysis of Applications	page 17

SECTION THREE Description of HMP Long Lartin

3.1 HMP Long Lartin is a dispersal prison within the High Security Estate. It is situated in the Vale of Evesham. The original premises date from the early 1970s, although they have been modified by successive programmes of adaptation and improvement. There have since been two substantial phases of expansion. The first, around ten years ago, brought a new houseblock and a large segregation unit. The second, completed four years ago, replaced two of the original wings with a new houseblock.

3.2 The prison has a CNA of 622. About a quarter of these men will be from Category A; almost all of the remainder are from Category B. From time to time there may be a small number of remand prisoners, all of them provisionally Category A. Additionally, there are usually about a dozen men who are High Risk Category A. All of the prisoners are accommodated in single cells.

The education contract is with Milton Keynes College; the Worcestershire Health and Care Trust provides healthcare and DHL has the canteen contract.

SECTION FOUR EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

4.1 Matters for the Minister

- 4.1.1 To address the delays in transferring mentally ill prisoners to secure hospitals. [5.8.5]
- 4.1.2 To reduce the number of men living in cells without integral sanitation. [5.9.2]

4.2 Matters for the Deputy Director

- 4.2.1 To assess the circumstances of elderly prisoners within High Security and consider the scope for more imaginative practice. [5.1.2]
- 4.2.2 To promote the benefits of constructive and structured training, even where the prisoners concerned are far from release. [5.5.4]
- 4.2.3 To reduce the disparities between the possessions lists of the dispersal prisons. [6.6.2]
- 4.2.4 To expedite the process of Counter Terrorism Clearance. [6.7.2 + 7.3]

4.3 Matters for the Governor

- 4.3.1 To continue to work closely with Healthcare to reduce the misuse of prescribed medication. [5.3.3]
- 4.3.2 To reduce the delays in Sentence Planning. [5.5.3]
- 4.3.3 To reduce the delays in Category A Reviews. [5.5.6]
- 4.3.5 To assess whether more could be done to progress the men currently in denial and held on the support wings. [5.5.9]
- 4.3.6 To reinvigorate the work in Safer Custody. [5.6.3]
- 4.3.7 To provide a more consistent managerial ownership of the more intractable cases within the Segregation Unit. [5.7.3]
- 4.3.8 To assess the number of men who ignore opportunities for exercise and fresh air and consider how it may be reduced. [6.4.4]

4.3.9. To establish the number of men who receive no visits whatsoever and consider its implications. [6.7.6]

SECTION FIVE REPORTS ON ASPECTS OF THE PRISON

5.1 EQUALITY AND INCLUSION

5.1.1 The Board welcomes the fall in the number of complaints concerning racial incidents. 75 were logged during the year. Of the 375 Applications received by the Board, only four fell under the heading of Equality and Diversity.

5.1.2 Two years ago the Board reported that it was encouraged by the prison's fresh determination to develop a coherent and comprehensive approach to the needs of older prisoners. Out on the wings there remains an evident need for such an approach and the Board would like to see some imaginative thinking about the needs of this age group. It may be that this should be initiated by the Deputy Director rather than the Governor of this prison, for it is surely a matter common to all of the High Security Estate.

5.1.3 All of the exercise yards are now accessible to users of wheel chairs. This is commendable. So is the introduction of benches in one of the larger yards. These allow men who are less mobile to take advantage of their time allowed in the open air.

5.1.4 The Board is pleased to see the work of Healthcare among prisoners with learning difficulties. These men often have their own vulnerabilities and their passage through the prison may be far from easy. A Learning Disability Nurse offers skilled support and training has been offered to operational staff. The Board is aware of the particular problems experienced by men who are on the autistic spectrum. They typically find it difficult to absorb the routines and procedures which are so crucial to life in a highly regulated institution.

5.2 EDUCATION, LEARNING AND SKILLS

5.2.1 The change in service provider during the year appears not to have restricted the opportunities available to prisoners. Some existing courses are now receiving accreditation for the first time.

5.2.2 The size of classes is now under greater scrutiny. Those which have a high drop out rate, such as the GCSE courses, may prove to be not viable.

5.3 HEALTHCARE AND MENTAL HEALTH

5.3.1 As this report was being prepared the Healthcare department was coming to the end of an extensive programme of updating and refurbishment. This has been financed by the King's Fund. It is too soon to describe the benefits of the work as they will be experienced by the unit's patients, but the Board looks forward to them with optimism. The specialised end-of-life suite is an important extension to the range of services and the opportunity to rethink the staffing and supervision of inpatients is also welcome.

5.3.2 The Board has noted that prior to the start of this work there had been fewer instances of inpatients being unable to have their time in the fresh air. This is a matter, however, which will still need to be monitored carefully, for the route from Healthcare to the exercise yard has particular hazards and complications.

5.3.3 There is a high attendance at the doctors' daily surgeries and the queues at dispensaries are long, albeit under careful supervision. Certain prescribed drugs are much sought after, not least because of the prison's success in disrupting the flow of illegal drugs into the establishment. Clearly there is a difficult path to be trodden in this respect. All would wish to support the doctors in their professional assessment of the conditions which prisoners present and their freedom to prescribe appropriate remedies. Yet all have also to accept that prescribed drugs are diverted from their intended users to circulate on the wings. They create a market of their own; alongside the traders and the debtors are those who are taking medication without any heed to its consequences for them personally.

5.3.4 Any visitor to Healthcare could not but be impressed by the cleanliness of the unit. This does credit to those who work there.

5.4 PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY

5.4.1 Work in Long Lartin has now been brought within a new structure of pay and incentives. This removed the varied anomalies which had accumulated over the years and provided greater fairness and increased flexibility. It is to be commended.

5.4.2 The prison has 348 workplaces, spread across nine workshops and a laundry. The Board thinks it is important that any assessment of these activities is in the context of terms of imprisonment which are often very lengthy. For many men at Long Lartin a return to the outside world is a distant prospect; it is disingenuous to pretend that the skills and knowledge gained in the workshops are in themselves going to open the doors of new and law-abiding careers.

5.4.3 This is not to diminish the relevance of constructive and structured training, not at all. But it has to be justified in terms which are less directly vocational than those applied in local prisons. It is essentially a contribution to the self-confidence and self-worth of prisoners, an experience of

discipline and an opportunity for responsibility. It can provide hope in a situation where that is hard to find.

5.4.4 It is against this background that the Board learns that funding for two educational workshops is currently under review. It may be true, as the Skills Funding Agency reportedly suspects, that the painting, decorating and bricklaying workshops are not equipping a new wave of tradesmen, qualified and ready for work at the point of release. But they do contribute substantially to a less tangible goal: the encouragement of qualities and attitudes which society will always value.

5.4.5 The Board would like to be assured that the understandable national emphasis on preparing prisoners for release will not be to the detriment of men with many years left to serve.

5.4.6 During the autumn purposeful activity was interrupted for just over a month when most of the workshops were closed. This was an effect of several trials involving prisoners who were provisionally Category A. Long Lartin was responsible for their escorts and such was the total call on staff that the regime had to be cut back and prisoners held on their wings. The Board records this with regret, but accepted that the prison was placed in a position where something had to give – and that in this case it had to be the regime.

5.5 RESETTLEMENT

5.5.1 It is unusual for a prisoner to complete his sentence at Long Lartin. Indeed, when this does happen it could be seen as a matter for concern, implying as it does that a prisoner required highly secure conditions right up to the moment when he rejoined the general public. During the year under review only two men who had been convicted were discharged through the Long Lartin gate; a further three were transferred to other prisons for a local release.

5.5.2 The monitoring of direct resettlement is therefore a very small part of the Board's work. Much more relevant are the preparations for resettlement, the creation of opportunities for a prisoner to progress through his sentence, the development of a scheme relevant to his individual circumstances and the careful assessment of his response. All of this is now reviewed under the heading of resettlement.

5.5.3 The Board took 41 applications that were concerned with Sentence Planning, almost 11% of the year's total. Prisoners are acutely aware of the importance of the sentence planning meetings and the potential influence of their outcomes. Delays in the process generate much frustration; they can also hold up a prisoner's movement to a less secure – and less expensive – establishment.

5.5.4 These delays are due in part to reduced support from the external probation service. It had been hoped to bring this work wholly within the prison during 2012, but this has still not been achieved. Long Lartin itself has a complement of ten offender supervisors, but only seven were in post at the end of the year.

5.5.5 Another factor in the delays has been the practice of redeploying staff to meet a pressing need elsewhere in the prison. The Board drew attention to this in its 2012 report and now does so

again. It will be alert to any improvement brought about by the prison's current efforts to make these officers less liable to short term redeployment.

5.5.6 The backlog of reports from Psychology has also been a concern. The extent of this was considerably reduced during the second half of 2012, but at the end of the reporting year there were still 28 Psychology reports outstanding.

5.5.7 Offending Behaviour Programmes have a central role in the preparations for eventual resettlement. For many prisoners it is the Programmes Department which is the gatekeeper controlling the route towards the next stage of their sentences. Its judgements will always be keenly scrutinised.

5.5.8 This is the context in which the Board's concerns about the situation of prisoners on the support wings may be discussed. They comprise about half the prison's roll, or a little over three hundred men in all. Many of them are convicted of serious sexual offences, but continue to maintain their innocence. They are therefore beyond the scope of the established treatment programme and have, in effect, been parked pending a change of mind. Progression only becomes possible once they are prepared to accept their offences and engage with the consequences.

5.5.9 In this respect the support wings represent an institutional impasse, a point in long sentences when the clock has not yet started to tick. Two questions continue to be in the mind of the Board, as they have in the years since the support wings were instituted in 2008. Could more be done to alter the thinking of the men currently in denial? Does every one of these prisoners need to spend his years of reflection and reconsideration in the expensive setting of a high security prison?

5.5.10 It is therefore good to report that 20 prisoners have now completed the A – Z Programme. This is designed specifically for sex offenders in denial and encourages them to assess their goals, engage with the prison regime and prepare themselves for courses which would create the possibility of progression in their sentences. More such work is needed.

5.6 SAFER CUSTODY

5.6.1 There was one death in custody during the year under review. This occurred on 2nd January 2013.

5.6.2 This figure would certainly be greater were it not for the actions of members of staff. Their alertness and their highly competent interventions have saved lives on a number of occasions.

5.6.3 At an institutional level the work of the department appears to the Board to have lost some of its early impetus. The Safer Custody meetings are sometimes poorly attended and those present are not always well briefed. There is an evident need for stronger links with other departments, Security among them.

5.7 SEGREGATION

5.7.1 At any one time there are typically over 20 prisoners in the Segregation Unit, often over 25 and occasionally over 30. A proportion of these men are very challenging, some are very challenging indeed. Others demand an extraordinary level of patience; others call for supportive intervention. In the course of the year there were 39 ACCT forms open on prisoners in the unit. Such numerous and diverse needs make for a very busy department, one where the stakes are high and scrutiny necessarily close.

5.7.2 Overall the Board is admiring of the day to day work of the unit. It remains calm under pressure and strives to meet the individual needs of its varied population. It has a range of facilities and opportunities from which to devise a regime appropriate to each of its prisoners. An important extension to this range has been the creation of a small room equipped with gym equipment. There is still more equipment in an exercise yard. The overall result is an environment which combines safety with opportunities for progression.

5.7.3 Moving on from the unit is often a different matter, for returning men to normal location is seldom an easy task. Frequently it involves assessment across more than one fortnightly review. The accurate minuting of these meetings is crucial and the Board is delighted to report that this is at last being done. A more consistent managerial ownership would also help in finding solutions to the more intractable cases.

5.7.4 The formalities of segregation are generally observed, but the Board has noted some lapses. One review was not attended by a representative of Healthcare and in another case the Board could not locate the correct authority for holding a man who had failed the initial algorithm.

5.7.5 The Board accepts that there is not always a clear cut distinction between the prisoners held in segregation and those admitted as in patients in Healthcare. Some men whose circumstances might point to the latter are considered too dangerous; others may be unable to accept the tobacco-free regime of the hospital wing. From time to time Segregation also holds men who are awaiting admission to highly secure hospitals. The delays in their admission sometimes result in a degree of deterioration which is obvious even to the layman. Such delays are very regrettable.

5.8 RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

5.8.1 Four of the original wings, now over forty years old, are still in use. None of the cells has integral sanitation. Under full occupancy this affects over three hundred men. During periods of lock up their needs are met by an automatically regulated queuing system known as Nightsan.

5.8.2 This system has a technical weakness in that an interruption – perhaps to allow staff on to the landing – causes it to reset to zero. A new queue has then to form. More generally, it is a procedure which many prisoners choose to avoid. Their alternative is a series of unpleasant and insanitary expedients and the daily routine of clearing the ground below the cell windows. Familiarity with this practice should not blind the Board to its anachronistic and objectionable character.

5.8.3 By complete contrast, the interior of the prison is consistently cleaned to a very high standard. This is a credit to all who work on a task that can easily be taken for granted.

5.8.4 A similar observation could also be made about the work of the Kitchen. Whilst it is true that the Board does pick up a number of informal grumbles about the choice, serving or quality of food, the fact is that of the 375 Applications made to the Board during the year only 11 were related to food, a figure of under 3%.

SECTION SIX OTHER ASPECTS OF THE PRISON REGIME

6.1 CHAPLAINCY

6.1.1 The multi-faith team has carried out its work with enthusiasm and commitment despite a succession of vacancies on its staff. Currently the post of managing chaplain is vacant. The welcome appointment of a Church of England chaplain in May was tempered by the departure of another member of the team who left to be ordained. A vacancy for the post of Free Church chaplain remains unfilled, as it has done for over a year.

6.1.2 The pastoral demands on the Chaplaincy have been heavy in this reporting year. There have been over 40 incidents of major personal crisis for prisoners involving death or serious illness amongst close family members. In this connection it is good to report the introduction of a new group, Living with Loss. The work has been directed at the bereaved on the support wings. A similar group for mainstream prisoners is planned for the very near future.

6.1.3 The large and busy Segregation Unit also makes heavy demands upon the Chaplaincy in addition, periods of lock down- for searches or for training – generate further calls for pastoral work.

6.1.4 There is an impressive number of groups operating weekly under the umbrella of the Chaplaincy. These include Tai-Chi, Bible studies and Islamic groups as well as denominationally specific classes

6.2 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

6.2.1 This small department continues to develop new ideas and make fresh contacts with outside agencies. The Community Engagement Manager convenes a quarterly Community Engagement Forum. This has become well established and receives good support from outside agencies.

6.2.2 These cover a wide territory, ranging from the Worcester AIDS Foundation to Action on Hearing Loss. Some have held briefing sessions for staff, with Health Champions having already made a considerable impact

There is quite evident benefit in bringing such agencies and their expertise into Long Lartin, difficult though it inevitably is within the environment of High Security.

6.2.3 This department has also helped to create an independent community group to monitor the complaints that are dealt with by the Equalities Department.

6.2.4 The Board was also pleased to learn of the exhibition of prisoners' artwork which was mounted at West Mercia Police Headquarters. About 50 pieces of work were displayed .

6.3 FOREIGN NATIONAL PRISONERS

6.3.1 There are typically about 100 foreign nationals held at Long Lartin. At the end of the reporting year there were 39 different nationalities represented.

6.3.2 The Early Removal Scheme has made little impact upon these numbers. At the time of writing only one case is under consideration.

6.3.3 The UKBA holds a surgery in alternate months where individual circumstances may be discussed. These are well attended and appear to be providing an effective service.

6.3.4 The Board notes with surprise that prisoners' letters posted overseas carry a surcharge to cover the use of the prison's franking machine.

6.4 GYMNASIUM

6.4.1 Physical activity is very important in the lives of many long term prisoners. It also makes a major contribution to the stability of the prison. The Board is pleased to record the high level of use of the sports facilities and gym equipment, be it in the main gym complex, the separate weights suite or on the wings. This is a department which buzzes with purpose.

6.4.2 This intensive use, however, brings its own problems, as does the relatively light supervision of the equipment dispersed among the wings. The nationally arranged programme of quarterly inspection and maintenance means that repairs and replacement of parts are almost always in arrears. When the Board sampled the situation in early January 2013, for example, only three of the wings or units had all of their dispersed equipment in working order.

6.4.3 In this context, particular mention should be made of the equipment now available in a former special cell in the Segregation Unit. The prospect of qualifying to use this has been a powerful incentive for better behaviour in some very difficult cases.

6.4.4 At the other extreme, the Board notes that there is a proportion of prisoners whose pallor and lack of tone suggests that they seldom move into the open air or take vigorous exercise. This is not through lack of opportunity but is a choice of their own. The Board would like to see an

assessment of the extent of this problem and some co-ordinated thought given as to how it may be addressed.

6.5 PRISONER CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

6.5.1 This committee meets monthly, frequently with the Governor in the chair. It has proved to be an effective forum for airing matters of general concern and also for reporting upon progress. It was, for example, an important strand in the management's engagement with the prison population when it was faced with the need temporarily to restrict the regime in November [see 5.4.6]. The fact that some issues have been resolved as the obvious result of the committee's work helps to sustain its credibility among the prisoner population.

6.6 PROPERTY

6.6.1 Property is an aspect of custodial life which affects every single prisoner. It is not surprising that it is prominent among the matters with the IMB through Applications. It comprised almost 13% of those made during 2012-13.

6.6.2 It would be wrong to conclude, however, that the relevant processes within the prison are not working well. A proportion of the applications are from prisoners who are pushing at the boundaries of definitions and restrictions which, on investigation, prove to have been quite properly applied. Others reflect that old frustration, the differences between the possessions lists of the five dispersal prisons. The Long Lartin Board has reported on this problem down the years, as have colleagues monitoring other dispersals, but it remains intractable. Nevertheless, it does not seem unrealistic for five prisons sharing a similar function to agree on the acceptable characteristics of a personal stereo.

6.7 VISITS

6.7.1 During the past year the responsibility for Visits was transferred to the Security Department. This has reduced the influence of the Chaplaincy, with some effect on the character of the service provided. No change, however, has yet been made in the running of the Visitors' Centre, although involvement of an outside organisation remains a possibility.

6.7.2 The Visitors' Centre itself is fresh and cheerful. The number of volunteers, however, is causing concern. Each person that comes forward requires Counter Terrorism Clearance, a process that can take many months, during this delay several would-be volunteers have offered their services elsewhere. New recruits are badly needed, for the reduction in Travel allowance (from 37p a mile to 25p) has put pressure on the existing volunteers and several have dropped out.

6.7.3 In the Visits Hall the installation of wedges between the seats has proved effective in reducing physical contact between prisoners and their visitors. There are fewer reports of inappropriate

behaviour; a disadvantage of the wedges is that children sit on them, something that with which staff have to deal.

6.7.4 The transfer of the dedicated telephone booking clerk from the neighbourhood or the visits hall to the security department has put a premium on the accurate transfer of information through to the visits staff. When errors do occur, they are the source of much frustration.

6.7.5 A survey of visitors' experiences was carried out in the spring. It confirmed the Board's impression that most visitors are treated fairly and appropriately. This is the result, in no small part, of a team of officers who combine a high level of operational skill with the ability to maintain good relationships with the visitors.

6.7.6 A later survey, by the Children and Families Pathway Forum drew attention to the wider matter of how many prisoners receive visits only occasionally or even not at all. Accurate information about the numbers in these categories could be revealing.

6.7.7 Such data could shed light on the decreased numbers applying for family time visits this year. Despite the efforts that are being made, it does appear that some wing staff - and consequently some prisoners - do not understand the procedures involved with seeking, obtaining and arranging a family visit. In addition, eligibility for these visits is now decided entirely within the security department. This has reduced the input of the Chaplaincy, the Mother's Union co-ordinator and the Family Forum. This is a change in the service which the Board records with concern.

6.7.8 The Jubilee Family Time session, however, was a success; it was an enterprisingly original event and much effort had clearly been spent in making it worth while.

6.7.9 The Board is pleased to report on improvements in two aspects of Visits, both of which have been long standing areas of concern. It is now taking less time to admit visitors and they are also experiencing a shorter wait in the Visits Hall before meeting their respective prisoners.

SECTION SEVEN THE WORK OF THE BOARD

7.1 There is a well-established tendency for dispersal prisons to generate a high level of applications. Successive annual reports have demonstrated this, as have returns published by the Prisons and Probation Ombudsman. The Board's 2009 report recorded 621 applications in total, the 2010 report 667 and the 2011 report a much lower 413. The year now under review confirms a distinctly different pattern. The Board recorded only 375 applications in 2012-13. This releases Board members to invest more time in the prison-wide aspects of their work. More fundamentally, the change points to a broad and sustained improvement in the working of the prison's own processes.

7.2 The Board has been at least six members under strength this year, a situation that was exacerbated by the unexpected resignation of the Chair in August. Efforts to recruit new members have of course been made, but the length of time required for Counter Terrorism Clearance is proving a major obstacle. Five prospective members, for example, were recommended after the interviews held on 29th May 2012. The process of Counter Terrorism Clearance held the first consequent appointment back until 6th December 2012, a wait of over six months. A second appointment remained unconfirmed on 31st January 2013. The remaining three applicants, each recommended by the panel, had decided during the intervening months to invest their time elsewhere.

7.3 Three further recommendations were made in December. Their eventual outcome is awaited with both interest and anxiety. The many months which lie between an initial expression of interest and actual experience of the role are a severe test of any applicant's determination. They also leave the Board vulnerable to the implications of an unexpected resignation. It could well be two years before a replacement had been recruited, appointed, cleared and then fully trained.

7.4 The Board appreciates the readiness and courtesy with which staff at all levels provide information and share insights into the experience of those in custody. This day-to-day dialogue, which is a substantial part of members' work, plays an important part in enabling the Board to reach conclusions which are founded on evidence as well as being independent.

David Waters

Chair

APPENDIX ONE

THE WORK OF THE INDEPENDENT MONITORING BOARD

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended Complement of Board Members	18
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	15
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	11
Number of new members joining within the reporting period	1
Number of members leaving within reporting period	5
Total number of Board meetings during reporting period	11
Total number of visits to the Establishment	628
Total number of segregation reviews held	52
Total number of segregation reviews attended	52
Date of Annual Team Performance Review [scheduled, but cancelled as the Chair resigned unexpectedly the previous day]	15.8.12

APPENDIX TWO

Analysis of Applications

Code	Subject	2012-13
A	Accommodation	4
B	Adjudications	5
C	Equality & Diversity (inc religion)	4
D	Education/employment/training inc IEP	58
E 1	Family/visits inc mail & phone	40
E 2	Finance/pay	29
F	Food/kitchen related	11
G	Health related	19
H 1	Property (within current establishment)	48
H 2	Property (during transfer/in another establishment)	7
H 3	Canteen, facilities, Catalogue shopping, Argos	7
I	Sentence related (inc. HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-cat etc)	41
J	Staff/prisoner/detainee concerns inc bullying	42
K	Transfers	24
L	Miscellaneous	41

	Total number of IMB applications	375
	Of total: number of IMB Confidential Access was:	37

