



INDEPENDENT MONITORING
BOARD

HMP WORMWOOD SCRUBS
2011 ANNUAL REPORT

COVERING THE PERIOD FROM
1st JUNE 2010
TO
31st MAY 2011

Section 1

STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

The Prisons 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, where it judges appropriate, any concern it has
- report annually to the Secretary of State on how well the prison has met the standards and requirements placed on it and what impact these have on those in its custody.

To enable the Board to carry out these duties effectively its members have right of access to every prisoner and every part of the prison and also to the prison's records.

Section 2

CONTENTS

Statutory role of the IMB	2
A brief description of the prison	4
Executive Summary	5
Issues that require responses from the Minister	7
Issues that require responses from the Prison Service	7
Issues that require responses from the Governor	8

Areas that must be reported on:-

Diversity	9
Race Relations	9
Disability	9
Learning and Skills	10
Workshops	10
Healthcare and Mental Health	11
Safer Custody	12
Segregation Unit	13
Other Areas:-	
Accommodation	13
Canteen	14
Complaints Procedure	14
Drugs and addictions	14
Mobiles and Sim Cards	15
Escort Services	16
Foreign Nationals	16
Property	17
Visits	17
The work of the Independent Monitoring Board	17
Applications to the Board	18
Glossary	20

Section 3

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

1.1 HMP Wormwood Scrubs was built between 1875 and 1891. It is a Category B local male prison and accepts prisoners over the age of 21 within its catchment area. The prison has an operational capacity of 1,277 and numbers change on a daily basis. During the reporting year, for no obvious reasons, the prison population has fluctuated between 1090 – 1240.

Between 26 – 38% of the prison population is made up of foreign nationals and about 45% of the prisoners are on remand. On average the religious breakdown of prisoners is Roman Catholic 24%, Church of England 23%, Muslim 21%, Other 14%, No religion 17%.

Accommodation: The establishment has five main wings plus a number of smaller dedicated units.

A wing, which houses 290 residents, and B wing, which houses 176 residents, have both remand and sentenced prisoners. In addition B wing runs the follow-on induction from the First Night Centre.

C wing, which houses 300 residents, manages prisoners on the Intensive Drug Treatment System.

D wing, which houses 244 residents in single-cell accommodation, caters for high-risk prisoners.

E wing, which houses 144 residents, is single-cell accommodation and primarily for the resettlement of prisoners. Discussions have begun to partially integrate D and E wings.

The First Night Centre holds 34 new prisoners usually for one night.

The Conibeere Unit is a 55-place detoxification unit.

The Healthcare centre has a residential unit with 17 beds, some of which are in dormitories. It holds both physically and mentally unwell prisoners.

The Jan Wilcox unit is a super-enhanced wing which holds 17 prisoners who are considered trustworthy. Most are key workers or provide peer support under the guidance of the Samaritans or educational support programmes.

For part of the reporting year health services at Wormwood Scrubs were under the authority of Hammersmith and Fulham Primary Care Trust. From January 2011 these

services were combined with others to operate under Central London Community Healthcare NHS Trust (CLCH).

Most of the education and training for prisoners is delivered by Kensington and Chelsea College. Their contract, which began in 2003, will be up for tender shortly after the reporting year.

At the end of the reporting year there were 13.5 officer vacancies.

Section 4

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overall judgment

Many of the negative findings in the reporting year are those that the IMB has been highlighting for several years and have shown scant signs of improvement.

The positive

1. Wormwood Scrubs completes 600 offender assessments (OASYS) a year. This is 370 more than any other London prison. These assessments are mandatory for all prisoners serving 12 months or more and each prisoner takes about eight hours to assess. The assessment is crucial as it affects their sentence planning and their all-round risk. The Board welcomes the fact that the prison has been praised for both the quality and quantity of these assessments by the Area Manager.
2. Staffing of primary healthcare has improved during 2011. The CLCH has a pool of temporary nurses available to the prison. It means that fewer agency nurses, some of whom have limited interest in their work or commitment to the prisoners, have been used. As a result, prisoner care, both pastoral and physical, has improved.
3. The Reception area has improved and prisoners who have disabilities or physical or mental health issues receive attention more quickly.
4. The old Visitors' Centre was problematic. The Board therefore welcomes the new state-of-the-art Visitors' Centre which was almost completed at the end of the reporting year.
5. Canteen continued to cause difficulties throughout the year, with prisoners complaining that they were not receiving the items they had ordered. However, thanks to the consistent hard work by WS staff, by May 2011 there were fewer problems.
6. For an entire year there were no Listeners in Wormwood Scrubs. The Board is pleased to report that a new local branch of the Samaritans is now working within the prison and the number of Listeners is growing.
7. Litter of all types, especially close to the wings, has been unsightly and a considerable health risk. During the latter part of the reporting year this has improved.

8. The Segregation Unit continues to maintain high standards in its care of difficult prisoners.
9. Prisoners' forums on the wing enable prisoners to raise concerns with Wing staff and are working well.
10. The email-a-prisoner facility is proving popular and effective with prisoners including Foreign Nationals and is used regularly in Reception and Healthcare.
11. Booking visits continued to be problematical. The Board is pleased that the system is being changed in September 2011 and will monitor its effectiveness.

The negative

The Board has the following serious concerns: -

1. In H3 mentally and physically unwell prisoners are mixed together in one unit. This does not happen elsewhere in the NHS and we believe it does not help the recovery of prisoners in either group.
2. Mentally ill prisoners remain in the prison for too long before they are moved to a more suitable environment.
3. Property issues remain an on-going problem. The Board and prison staff spend a high proportion of time chasing prisoners' property, both within the prison and between different prisons. It seems to have a low priority within the prison management.
4. Many prisoners' complaints take far too long to process.
5. Prisoners face growing difficulty in finding work within the prison system. There is also a grindingly slow process to go through before they are eligible. By the end of the reporting year the allocation process seemed to have come to a halt.
6. Although the level of complaints have lessened, Canteen as supplied by DHL continues to be a more expensive and less efficient way of supplying prisoners with extra items. The former arrangement with Aramak cost the prison £55,000 per annum. The total cost of using the current service is £200,000 per annum. The extra £145,000 is a substantial drain on the prison budget with no obvious benefits to the prisoners.
7. There remain frustrations with the pin-phone process. Improvements are spasmodic and prisoners can still wait weeks before being able to access their telephone numbers.
8. There are nine lifers in Wormwood Scrubs, seven of whom are on licence recall. This is despite the fact that Wormwood Scrubs is a prison geared for short-term prisoners and does not have the resources to handle their sentence plans. There are, however, forums where these prisoners can discuss issues of concern.
9. Over the reporting year there was an increasing breakdown in administrative aspects of prison life which proliferates through the prison.

- a. About ten per cent of prisoners have not had their ethnicity recorded on P-NOMIS. This affects all statistics relating to the number and type of ethnic groups in general and specifically in the Segregation Unit.
- b. LEO is extremely slow and inefficient in processing prisoners for work. This has substantial repercussions on many aspects of a prisoner's life, including his general well-being, his ability to earn and prepare him for life outside the prison.
- c. The Board recognises that wing staff are busy and work under stressful conditions. However, there seems to be a reluctance to take on new initiatives or handle prisoners' simple complaints. This contributes to on-going delays in fully sorting out complaints. It also hinders the use of the valuable email-a-prisoner system on residential wings.

10. The Board remains concerned by the amount of drugs and other illegal finds that arrive in the prison. On one occasion a Board member smelt cannabis on the wing. A Board member was offered heroin, although it is not known if this was a serious gesture.

Issues requiring a response from the Minister

- 1. In the light of the country's financial crisis, the Board is concerned about the effect of further budget reductions on prisoners. In year 2009/10, £473,000 was cut from the prison budget. In 2010/11 a further £949,000 was cut from the budget. Expenditure has been so severely pared back that the Board is now apprehensive that further cutbacks will seriously affect the welfare of the prisoners. Are ministers regularly briefed on the detrimental effects on prisoner welfare of the cuts and the wider implications of this escalating situation?
- 2. Wormwood Scrubs is not an appropriate place for prisoners who suffer from mental health issues. Although the majority are held in H3, in the Health wing, others are kept on D Wing, whilst particularly difficult prisoners are held in the Segregation Unit. Despite their best efforts, many staff on D Wing and in the Segregation Unit believe they are not sufficiently trained to deal with these prisoners. What is the Minister doing to speed up the transfer of these prisoners to more appropriate places?

Issues requiring a response from the Prison Service

- 1. The Board expresses its serious concerns in the way property issues are dealt with, year in, year out. The current method of dealing with prisoners' property

not working. When will the Prison Service authorise an investigation into improvements in this area?

2. There are nine prisoners serving life sentences at Wormwood Scrubs. They are unable to start a full sentence plan at the prison and not enough is done for them. The Board has been told that delays in transfer occur not just because of crowded conditions but because suitable prisons are reluctant to accept difficult lifers. What steps is the Prison Service taking to persuade the relevant prisons to accept these prisoners?
3. What justification can there be, when severe cuts are being made across the prison establishment, to continue to use DHL for prison canteen when it costs Wormwood Scrubs £145,000 per annum more than the previous competent Aramak service?

Issues requiring a response from the Governor

1. The Board continues to be concerned by the difficulty many prisoners have in finding useful activity within the prison, particularly when workshops and the kitchen regularly operate below full capacity. What is the Governor planning to do on this front?
2. Some workshops are unpopular and not fully used. Can the Governor reassure the Board that steps are being taken to source more suitable work?
3. The time taken to process prisoners before they are given work is protracted and inefficient and by the end of the reporting year seemed to have ground to a halt. What is the Governor doing to improve this?
4. The Board is also concerned that before a prisoner is eligible to be offered work, he has to reach certain standards in reading and writing. Why is this necessary when the work is purely manual? The Board believes it is discriminatory to deny work to a prisoner who cannot read and is confident that Health and Safety and other important notices can be communicated successfully to prisoners in other ways apart from printed notices.
5. There are currently 650 jobs in the prison. This covers about half of the prison population. What is the Governor doing to increase the number of jobs available or share those that are currently offered more successfully?
6. The failure of prisoners to turn up for work, education and health appointments is an endemic feature of prison life. What is the Governor doing to facilitate a process to encourage prisoners to let the relevant department know when they cannot attend? The process could enable other prisoners to take their place.
7. The Board is concerned about Time out of Cell particularly in the light of recent cut backs. Wing logs tend to record time out for the entire wing rather than individual prisoners and the Board is unclear whether these times start and end with the first or last prisoner. What is the Governor doing to ensure that all prisoners, including those who have jobs, have the same out of cell time?

- 8 Does the extra £145,000 spend on DHL canteen negatively affect other areas of the prisoners' life?

Section 5

AREAS THAT MUST BE REPORTED ON

Diversity

5.1 The Diversity Manager was away for the last quarter of the reporting year. As a result no fresh initiatives were undertaken. Instead concentration was focused on prisoners' complaints and representation.

The negative

5.2 Ten per cent of prisoners do not have their ethnicity recorded on P-NOMIS. This affects studies of ethnic breakdown across the prison, including in the Segregation Unit. The reason for this is the subject of an on-going investigation.

5.3 There are insufficient and constantly changing UKBA staff on the wings. This is unhelpful for the numbers of foreign national prisoners.

5.4 Foreign nationals, whose spoken and written English is often poor, find it difficult to get work. This is because the current requirement by LEO is that they pass a literacy test. They perceive this as unfair and discriminatory, as most jobs do not require reading or writing.

The positive

5.5 The introduction in the last quarter of the year of emailprisoner.com means it is easier, quicker and cheaper for foreign national prisoners to keep in touch with family and friends.

5.6 In addition, the new newspaper and magazine contract will ensure that publications in many languages will be available without a delivery cost.

Race Relations

5.7 There are about 13 racial complaints a month. The majority of complaints are about staff, verbal abuse and discrimination.

Disability

The negative

5.8 The Board has not been able to get details of the number of deaf prisoners in Wormwood Scrubs or those who are dyslexic.

5.9 There is an increasing requirement for improved physical access in the form of hand rails, ramps etc. However, there is no budget for this at present.

Mature prisoners

The positive

5.10 There are about 23 older prisoners – those who are over 60 – in Wormwood Scrubs. The Board has been concerned by the lack of attention to the specific needs of these prisoners and was pleased to learn that a mature prisoner forum was started in January 2011. It met four times within the reporting year.

5.11 A nurse whose special interest is disability and mature prisoners has been newly employed and all prisoners are now visited once a month to assess their well-being.

5.12 Diversity is re-writing the mature prisoners' policy and these prisoners will be given priority in certain areas. This will include extra time to walk from the wing to the visitors' centre.

5.13 The gym is putting on a weekly morning session for mature prisoners to encourage them to keep fit.

Learning and Skills

Education

5.14 There has been about 83% attendance at various education classes. This is a 3% improvement on the attendance last year.

The negative

5.15 A maximum of 120 prisoners can be accommodated in the education area. This equals one tenth of the prison population and is not satisfactory.

The positive

5.16 The Board is pleased that attempts are being made to take education to prisoners in the wings, in healthcare and in the Segregation Unit.

5.17 The focus is also shifting to education that will help a prisoner's employability. The Board will monitor the Offender Learning and Skills Service as it develops.

Workshops

The negative

5.18 All the workshops have been struggling to operate to full capacity due to the ineffective way prisoners are allocated to workshops. LEO's inefficiency in processing prisoner's applications and the fact that they lost a huge number of applications increased the struggle. As a result, most workshops operate below capacity.

The positive

5.19 The Job Club has been successful, popular and pragmatic. Prisoners nearing discharge attend a two-week course where their skills are assessed, their CV prepared and they meet some potentially useful agencies.

Healthcare and Mental Health

Health care

5.20 Since January 2011 five PCTs – including Hammersmith and Fulham – have amalgamated to become Central London Community Healthcare NHS Trust (CLCH). The change is in its early stages, but it is resulting in a more streamlined service and an increase in what is available.

5.21 It has also resulted in a substantial reduction in the number of agency nurses working in the prison.

The negative

5.22 Despite the residential health unit's refurbishment last year, the Board does not believe that the environment of the unit aids the recovery of vulnerable prisoners.

5.23 The Board has been concerned at the number of complaints by prisoners who describe agency staff as 'aggressive' and 'hostile'.

5.24 The Modern Matron at Wormwood Scrubs acknowledges this 'aggression' does exist, but believes it has lessened considerably as temporary staff for primary care are now recruited from the central pool of the CLCH. She also acknowledges that it is never acceptable for staff to raise their voice when dealing with a prisoner, whatever the provocation

5.25 The Board is concerned about the waiting lists to see doctors. This is partly caused by prisoners not turning up for their appointments.

5.26 The sample below in five aspects of health care gives an idea of the problem:

Podiatry Waiting list 5 weeks, non-shows in January (12), February (4), March (9), April (15), May (12)

Dentist Waiting list, 8-10 weeks, non-shows in January (35), February (28), March (50), April (23), May (25)

Sexual Health Waiting list 6 weeks, non-shows in January (25), February (10), March (30), April (19), May (25)

Optician Waiting list, 5 weeks, non-shows in January (39), February (19), March (26), April (24), May (27)

Urologist Waiting list 4 weeks, non-shows in January (8), February (2), March (7), April (3), May (3)

5.27 The prison joined an NHS dental practice during the reporting year and one dentist from the practice now comes into the prison every weekday except Wednesday. Unfortunately it has not lessened the 8-10 week waiting list.

5.28 Provision is supposed to be made for urgent cases, but some prisoners complain that they cannot access this. Board members have been approached by prisoners who have had a severe dental abscess and allege they were unable to access emergency treatment.

The positive

5.29 The Board welcomes a project to convert the second dormitory in H3 into two self-contained side wards that will be fully disabled-equipped for those prisoners who are physically ill. The aim is to get prisoners out of hospital earlier.

5.30 The use of agency staff by the end of the reporting period has been reduced to nil for primary care and one for both drug care and mental health.

Safer Custody

The positive

5.31 Last year the number of open ACCTs occasionally reached a high of 60 per month. The board is pleased the number has dropped to approximately 30 per month. Board members are encouraged to attend ACCT reviews when possible.

Listeners

5.32 Last year, following the withdrawal of the Samaritans who train Listeners, there were no Listeners throughout the year. Previously they had attended to over thirty requests from prisoners a month and their presence was missed. Fortunately prisoners continued to be able to contact the Samaritans by the direct phone.

5.33 A different local branch of the Samaritans took up the training during the reporting year and, by May 2011 there were six trained Listeners and a further five in training. The Board is in regular contact with the coordinator of the Samaritans to ensure that this essential work continues to improve.

5.34 The Board is represented at meetings of the Suicide Prevention Committee. There has been one death in custody in the reporting year. The prisoner was not on an ACCT and had been placed in the Segregation Unit.

The Segregation Unit

5.35 The Board continues to be impressed by the professional way the staff operate and the quality of care given to sometimes very challenging prisoners, those on dirty protests and those on ACCTs.

The positive

5.36 The Board is impressed with the new Personal Officer scheme operating in this unit and also the “one to one” personal education that is currently offered two days a week. Both initiatives are working well.

5.37 The Segregation Unit is part of every member’s prison rota which means it is usually visited four times per week. The IMB are informed when a prisoner is taken to the Segregation Unit, put into Special Accommodation Cell and when they have prisoner Reviews, which a member of the Board usually attends.

5.38 The special accommodation was used by 20 prisoners during the year. The maximum time a prisoner was held in special accommodation was 53 hours. The minimum time was 25 minutes. The Board attends GOOD reviews.

Section 6

OTHER AREAS

Accommodation

The negative

6.1 This is the third year running that the Board has raised the issue of prisoners being unable to have a shower when returning to their wings after work. It is also difficult for them to have association or make phone calls. The Board cannot see why working prisoners should be penalised in this way.

6.2 D wing has single cells and houses a number of prisoners who are difficult to manage, high-risk or have mental health issues. This places an increased burden on staff, who believe they are not trained to deal with prisoners with mental health issues.

6.3 The Board remains concerned that prisoners are spending too long in their cells, particularly those who do not attend education or work.

Canteen

6.4 The Canteen promoted 'special offers', through the year and particularly over Christmas. The reality, however, was that these items were already sold out or unavailable before the offer was announced. This is not good enough.

Complaints Procedures

The prison deals with on average 300 complaints per month, roughly the same as last year.

The negative

6.5 Some responses to prisoners are detailed and helpful, but many are brief and dismissive. Signatures are often illegible even when the staff member's name is written in capital letters. This triggers a second complaint form which adds to an already burdened system.

Drugs and addictions

6.6 In the reporting year 1,000 opiate users received treatment for their opiate addiction. This number excludes those who were on cannabis or crack cocaine.

6.7 Prisoners who were already being treated with Subutex before arriving at Wormwood Scrubs continued to receive the drug. This amounted to up to 5% of prisoners treated for drug addiction. Otherwise they were given Methadone.

6.8 A detox programme was available for prisoners who were likely to stay in the prison for more than six months.

Alcohol addiction

6.9 This is a growing problem within the prison. Addicts need to stay in the Connibere (detox) unit for at least two weeks. This can be difficult due to pressure of numbers from prisoners with drug addictions.

6.10 There is not enough help available for binge drinkers who have different needs and problems from straightforward alcoholics.

6.11 There have been finds of illicit liquor in the prison.

The negative

6.12 The drugs supply between prisoners continues to cause concern. A Board member was offered heroin, but it is not known if this was a serious gesture. There was also a distinct smell of cannabis on a wing. Although a staff member was told at the time, this was not registered on the wing notes.

6.13 The Drugs Strategy Manager reported that at the end of May 2011, 32% of prisoners were problem drug-users. The Integrated Drug Treatment Strategy is continuing to grow within the prison. Numbers on methadone maintenance appear to be growing steadily. The programme has had to move beyond the gated area in C wing and there are now up to 12 prisoners on maintenance programmes on A and D wings.

While recognising the rationale behind the IDTS, some members are concerned that too many prisoners are choosing this programme rather than a reducing dose detox programme.

6.14 The amount of drug finds in the prison rose sharply following the collapse of the perimeter netting during heavy snowfalls in December 2010.

The positive

6.15 Despite the netting being down, the mandatory drug testing rate for April 2011 was 7.8% set against a key performance target of 11.5%. It is a significant achievement for the prison and the result of working with the police and locals and regular searches within the prison.

6.16 Good links have been built up between the prison and community drug teams and prisoners are more likely to be supported when they leave Wormwood Scrubs. Two years ago only 23% of prisoners followed-up on drug treatment once they had been freed. In the reporting year this increased to 63% of prisoners.

Mobiles and SIM cards

6.17 There was a substantial increase in the number of mobile phones and SIM cards found during cell searches immediately after the collapse of the perimeter netting. Thanks to increased cell searches and hard work by prison staff the numbers have since dropped.

6.18 The chart below details the finds of illegal phones.

Period	Mobile Handsets	SIM Cards
December 2010	14	8
January 2011	33	25

February 2011	27	28
March 2011	21	16
April 2011	18	3
May 2011	20	14

Escort Service

6.19 The Board has reported for the last three years that prisoners are being held at court for long periods of time after the completion of their case. We are concerned that no improvements have been made.

Foreign Nationals

6.20 There are usually over 400 foreign national prisoners in Wormwood Scrubs. The number changes from day to day and accounts for between 26% and 38% of the prison population.

The negative

6.21 There are 22 foreign nationals who have served their sentence but are still in prison. At an annual cost of about £40,000 this is a considerable drain on the prison budget.

The Board acknowledges, however, that the process of returning some prisoners to their country is complex and long-winded. Embassies can be un-co-operative, which draws out the process. The Board has been told that the most difficult embassies to deal with are Somalia, Algeria, Iran and Angola.

Equally some prisoners do not necessarily reveal, truthfully, their country of birth. However, prisoners have no choice in being photographed and fingerprinted.

6.22 UKBA has had various staff changes during the year including a new manager. Its current establishment is two. This is 1.4 staff members fewer than last year despite the fact that the numbers of foreign national prisoners remains approximately the same. The Board has been told another staff member will be employed.

6.23 The UKBA would like to continue to hold surgeries for groups in addition to one to one meetings of prisoners on the wings. The surgeries held in a workshop have been discontinued because of prison officer shortages

6.24 The Governor has no plans for a foreign national coordinator. The role has been subsumed into the Diversity department, which, for much of the year suffered from shortage of staff. The Board will continue to monitor the situation.

6.25 Foreign nationals often wish and need to improve their English. Most need to do a preliminary course before being accepted on courses of English for Speakers of Other Languages. However the preliminary courses are not normally funded. The Board remains concerned that without work or education foreign national prisoners spend a considerable amount of time isolated in their cells.

6.26 Eleven of the twelve Red Bands who have the task of keeping the prison grounds free of litter are foreign nationals.

Property

6.27 Landing officers and members of the Board spend an enormous amount of time chasing prisoners' lost property. Property gets lost between prisoners leaving court and arriving at the prison, between prisons and within the prison.

The negative

6.28 It often takes weeks if not months to locate property lost or mislaid when a prisoner changes prison.

A prisoner's property is noted down by hand on a property card, which is then filed. It is a time-consuming and antiquated system and there is no initial inter-prison information. The Board believes items should be given a bar code and documented on a computer system that could be communicated electronically between prisons.

6.29 The Board is also concerned at the way small items of high value are stored and handled. Many are not valued, which makes paying compensation particularly difficult. The Board is pleased that at the end of the reporting year a video camera was installed where prisoners' property is kept.

6.30 The Board is also concerned about the method of allocating compensation for lost or stolen items and the amount of time, often more than a year, that it takes to do so. There seems to no motivation to sort the matter out quickly.

Visits

The positive

6.31 Visitors and prisoners have found arranging visits problematical. Visiting orders have not always been sent out in time and it has been difficult to get through via the telephone. The Board is pleased that from September 2011 a new booking system will be in operation. The Board will monitor this.

Section 7

THE WORK OF THE INDEPENDENT MONITORING BOARD

7.1 The Board has a recommended complement of 24 members. It began the reporting year with 17 members. Four new members joined. Three members left. Numbers at end of year were 18.

There was a recruitment process in January and February 2011 and four candidates were recommended. One left at the end of the probationary year.

7.2 The Board has been represented on the Suicide Prevention Committee, the Violence Reduction committee, the Race Equality Action Team meetings and the Adjudication Standards Review meetings.

7.3 Board members made a total of 380 visits to the prison compared to 372 visits last year. Four members are on rota each week and each individual covers a quarter of the prison.

7.4 The present Board Development Officers arranged a full programme of training for the Board. One training session on incidents was also attended by IMB members from Pentonville and Brixton. The Board visited Brixton Healthcare unit and hosted a visit from Grendon.

7.5 The Board has the use of its own room - but no computer - within the administrative block of the prison and the services of a clerk for fifteen hours a week. The Board is grateful to the clerk for his unfailing courtesy and support.

7.6 The Board congratulated Governor Taylor on being awarded the OBE.

7.7 The prison was the location of the BBC Question Time programme which was screened on 12 May 2011. The general feedback was positive.

APPENDIX

APPLICATIONS MADE TO THE BOARD IN THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JUNE 2010 TO 31ST MAY 2011

The total number of applications was 610 (compared to 495 excluding June 2009)
Breakdown of applications on a monthly basis:-

	2010/11	2009/10
June 2010	44	-
July	63	53
August	54	38
September	37	29
October	41	35
November	53	53
December	24	40

January 2011	53	52
February	56	45
March	79	33
April	40	28
May	66	89

Breakdown of applications according to subject matter, with comparisons for the previous year.

	<i>2010 - 2011</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>
Property	73	76
Visits & VO's	20	55
Medical	76	55
Wing issues/Regime (Accommodation)	39	33 Accommodation
Finance (Money)	12	23
Sentence & Custody	94	47
Immigration	37	10
Transfer	19	23
Employment / Education	14	18
Telephone (Pin Phone)	14	20
Home Detention Curfew & ROTL	15	12 Resettlement and HDC
Categorisation	8	Not given
Post	13	Not given
Multiple/Various - Other	114	32
Food	10	9
Adjudications	4	10
Canteen	9	12
IEP	13	12
Staff behaviour	25	28
Racial/Diversity	1	1

Section 8

GLOSSARY

ACCT Assessment, Care in Custody and Teamwork

CLCH Central London Community Healthcare NHS Trust

GOOD Good Order or Discipline

LEO Local Enforcement Officer

Listeners – prisoners who are trained by the Samaritans to help fellow prisoners

MDT Mandatory Drugs Testing

P-NOMIS Prison-National Offender Management Information System

UKBA United Kingdom Border Agency