



HMP/YOI Drake Hall

Annual Report

**1st November 2014
To
31st October 2015**

Section one

Statutory role of the IMB

The Prison Act 1952 and the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 require every prison and immigration removal centre to be monitored by an Independent Board appointed by the Minister of Justice from members of the community in which the prison or centre is situated.

The Board is specifically charged to:

- (1) satisfy itself as to the humane and just treatment of those held in custody within its prison and the range and adequacy of the programmes preparing them for release;
- (2) inform promptly the Minister, or any official to whom he has delegated authority as is judged appropriate, any concern it has;
- (3) report annually to the Minister on how well the prison has met the standards and requirements placed on it and what impact these have on those in 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

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Section Three

Description of HMP & YOI Drake Hall

Drake Hall is situated in rural Staffordshire, about a mile from the town of Eccleshall. It is 10 miles from Stafford and the nearest railway station. The women and Young Offenders within the closed prison are accommodated in 15 houses, each with around 20 rooms; most are single rooms, with a small number of doubles. Drake Hall closed prison has a certified normal holding capacity of 315. An average of 16 Young Offenders were accommodated during the year alongside adult prisoners.

During the past year an additional house has been opened beyond the perimeter fence of the prison as recommended in the Review of the Women's Estate. This "Open Unit" has provided a notional additional capacity for 25 women. This brings the total prison capacity at Drake Hall to 340.

The capacity of the Open Unit cannot always, as yet, be fully utilised as strict criteria for admission are rigorously applied. The unit aims to provide those in residence, and of working age, with employment in the community. It also aims to prepare all residents as fully as possible for a productive life in the community after release.

The population of the prison as a whole, including the new "Open Unit", averaged over 90% of capacity during the year.

Section Four

Executive Summary

4.1 Overall Judgement

Overall, the Board continues to believe that Drake Hall provides a safe and secure environment for prisoners where they are treated with humanity and decency. High professional standards are observed by staff and there are consistently good relationships between staff and prisoners. The prison also upholds a committed and innovative emphasis on preparing women for resettlement and reintegration into the community. This is being achieved by a focus on developing an enabling environment. The creation and management of the "Open Unit" provides further evidence of a sustained drive by the Governor and staff at all levels to support effective rehabilitation.

4.2 Issues of Concern

This section of the report identifies those issues noted in the body of the report which currently inhibit or threaten the effectiveness of the development of the prison as a centre for rehabilitation and resettlement.

a. Matters for the consideration of the Secretary of State

The Board urges the Secretary of State to -

(i) review the commissioning of healthcare in the women's prison estate, where a high proportion of women have suffered abuse. Recognising that fact and the demands of diversity, the Board believes that healthcare for women prisoners should mirror provision in the community. Commissioning should particularly ensure adequate access to a female GP.

(ii) review the cost effectiveness of the Community Rehabilitation Companies.

(iii) consider the possibility of greater flexibility in the regulations controlling Release on Temporary Licence.

b. Matters for the consideration of the Chief Executive of the National Offender Management Service (NOMS)

The Board urges the Chief Executive of NOMS to -

(i) consider negotiating an obligation for all employers within prisons to offer support for the award of qualifications in work based skills.

(ii) consider whether sentence plans should actively encourage all prisoners with limited educational attainments to study for level 2 qualifications in mathematics and English.

(iii) approve plans for the early replacement of the two residential houses built during WWII and thus provide equally acceptable accommodation for all prisoners without further delay.

(iv) review and remedy continued failings in the systems for the transfer of property and monies when prisoners are moved between different prisons.

(v) clarify the position, under benchmarking, of those working in the prison catering service.

*** Issues raised in section 4.2 are indicated in the main body of the report by an asterisk at the end to the relevant paragraph.**

Section Five

5.1 Equality and Inclusion

The monthly Equalities Meetings are lively and usually well attended by staff and by prisoners. Prisoner contributions to the meetings are impressive. Points raised by prisoners are invariably listened to courteously and this is appreciated. Time is given for full explanations of National or Local policy, if needed. The lack of a consistent chairperson can limit effective progress.

DIRF training was given in April 2015 for Equality Peer Support Workers and equalities representatives. Role-play demonstrated some issues associated with investigating DIRFs. The training improved understanding about how the DIRF system works and why DIRFs are not necessarily upheld. The DIRF Scrutiny Panel also provides welcome reassurance in this area.

In response to prisoner concerns access was given to the 'Pak Cosmetics' ethnic hair and beauty product catalogue in April 2015. This was well received. Progress has also been made in finding a suitable supplier of Muslim clothing. Problems remain with the ordering process. Investigations are taking place to ascertain if the newly set-up prison charity shop can supply suitable clothing for Muslim as well as transgender prisoners.

Blue ID cards have been issued to prisoners with a disability, or who qualify through age, to enable them to avoid queuing in Healthcare or at meal times. Updating of ethnic protected canteen items is an ongoing issue. Some items are not yet available and review dates remain a problem. An additional canteen list of healthy and diabetic items is being considered.

Three non-smoking houses have been established. Residents have opted into these houses. It is anticipated that the number of non-smoking houses will gradually increase. There is currently an agreement that vaping will not be permitted in these houses. One room is being kept available within the smoke free houses for any pregnant prisoner in the establishment.

The programme for Black History Month was a great success. Prisoners played the central role in organising activities to engage the maximum number of people and to improve their understanding of the issues.

A Staff Equalities Group was set up in 2015 but has been slow to make progress. Further initiatives to engage Staff are currently being undertaken. The Board believes that Drake Hall staff make an impressive effort to engage all prisoners and make use of their skills in matters of Equality and Inclusion.

5.2 Education

The IMB has witnessed a strong focus on improving educational provision in the past year, ably led by the local Education Manager of Milton Keynes College. Important elements have been the effective management of staff performance and prisoner participation. Management observation in

education recently resulted in good or outstanding assessments for each staff member. Improved student achievement was aided by a revised marking system to ensure productive feedback. The 'Offender Learners Improving Performance Group' has enhanced feedback and participation.

Education and training needs are assessed by the National Careers Service. The Library is organised and staffed by Staffordshire County Council. Over two thirds of prisoners are involved in education programmes at some time each week. The rate of attendance of students increased over the year from 85% to 91%. Retention of students on courses increased from 95% to 99% and success in gaining qualifications improved from 81% to 93%. There was a particularly impressive improvement in success on IT courses.

Prisoners' levels of educational attainment on arrival vary enormously. Moreover, some professionally qualified prisoners may never be permitted to regain employment using their professional skills. There is, thus, a considerable challenge in devising and funding programmes suitable for all. The piloting of "Get set for Success" has been very valuable. It has been well received by staff and more importantly by prisoners. It recognises that all prisoners on arrival should be psychologically well prepared to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the education programmes.

The long term financial implications of adopting the "Get set for Success" programme for all new prisoners are substantial. Staffing commitments and participation fees are considerable. Long term rehabilitation benefits seem likely to more than justify increased costs. MOJ policy could also aid rehabilitation if sentence plans incentivised prisoners with limited educational attainments to study for level 2 qualifications in mathematics and English.*

A second major focus during the year has been on extending Employer Based Training. Several Employment Academies now operate within the prison. They already include the national bakery chain, 'Greggs', and a 'Chase Alexander' call centre. Drake Hall has also been chosen as the location for the second 'Halfords' Academy. Each Academy operates in close cooperation with the Offender Management Unit. The aim is to facilitate a seamless move into employment on completion of sentence. Enhanced pay rates and outside employment opportunities now ensure a 99% retention rate.

Ideally, the education provider would wish to engage with all those providing work in the prison. Prison service contracts with employers have not always required them to participate in the certification of workplace skills. Despite this, some work-based qualifications are being offered and financed. These include a Certificate in Warehousing and Storage, another in Information, Advice and Guidance as well as an NVQ Diploma in Administration.*

The Board is concerned that liaison with the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) for the prison has diverted resources from education delivery despite having no observable positive impact. Concern also arises from the short term bidding for education delivery. This fails to provide sufficient incentive for long term investment, for example in technology. *

5.3 Healthcare and Mental Health

The health care services at Drake Hall aim to provide a comprehensive service to meet the complex physical and psychological health care needs of prisoners. Services are commissioned from the Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Partnership NHS Trust and the South Staffordshire and Shropshire NHS Foundation Trust. Lifeline, a third sector agency, provides drugs services. On arrival all prisoners are subject to health screening to identify any health care needs. This provides the information to plan any required interventions.

The challenges faced by the health care services are similar to those found outside prison. Did not attend (DNA) rates and waiting times for services are subject to constant monitoring. The regular Healthcare/Operational meetings, which take place monthly, and the quarterly Clinical governance aid the monitoring. These meetings provide a valuable interface between Operational and Healthcare Staff who work closely together in a generally positive way.

Mental health services provide a primary and secondary care service to the women. Training is provided for operational staff on a regular basis. Waiting times are usually short and women who do not attend for appointments are followed up immediately. The complaints procedure has improved in the past year. Regular feedback is provided at the Clinical governance meeting. A process is now in place to support the resolution of complaints at a local level.

On-going problems with access to a female general practitioner (GP) remain. When originally commissioned this requirement was not adequately specified. As a result the provision of sessions with a female GP have been insufficient to meet demand. The resignation of a female GP from the practice providing the service means the situation will get worse. This is not acceptable given the health care needs and cultural diversity of the women at Drake Hall. *

The lack of a commissioned sexual health service is also problematic. The health care manager, who has a background in this speciality, currently covers this area. Spare capacity at Stafford Prison is also proving helpful. However, these are contingency measures rather than a long-term solution.

The board is of the view that, within the limits outlined above, all health care services are provided to a high standard and in accordance with professional codes and guidance on best practice.

A significant number of prisoners take advantage of the comprehensive prison programmes to combat drug and alcohol dependency. However, steps have consistently to be taken by the prison authorities to limit the ingress of illegal substances. There are also concerns about the ingress and impact of so called 'legal highs'. During the reporting year a mobile CCTV system has been acquired to improve surveillance of the entire perimeter fence. Drug detection dogs are also in regular use and individuals have been arrested when attempting to enter the prison with illegal substances in their possession.

5.4 Purposeful Activity

Drake Hall sees Purposeful Activity as vital in helping to prepare prisoners for resettlement. The Activities team have to plan suitable work places for all. A weekly labour board tries to allocate work according to prisoner needs and sentence plans. Upon induction each prisoner completes a form detailing their work experience and qualifications and indicating where they prefer to work. Prisoners are also assessed by Healthcare to ascertain their fitness to work and to identify any relevant Care Plans.

It can be challenging for the Activities Team to balance the needs of prisoners against those of the prison and the requirements of sentence plans, security concerns and Learner Pathways. Liaison also takes place with the education team. There are currently 21 purposeful activity work placements within Drake Hall, providing around 270 jobs. These are currently sufficient given that a significant number of prisoners are beyond working age.

After four weeks an individual may complete a 'job change' application. They can then be considered for alternative work. All work areas provide an Enabling Environment for women to feel safe, valued and empowered. This enables them to learn vital life and employability skills to prepare for release.

Work is available in the kitchen, the gardens, the laundry and a re-cycling unit. The successful call centre initiated last year is now operated by Chase Alexander who offer permanent paid employment upon release for women in specified locations. There are also work opportunities in Hair and Beauty, CFM, (Centre for Manufacturing), which is a packaging workshop, DHL (warehousing) and Greggs, the national chain of bakers offering work in their stores after release. A contract has been negotiated with Halfords for a similar work training programme. Women will be trained in bicycle repair, they will also take qualifications and be offered local employment upon release.

The Gym provides a Health Trainer programme for the women. This enables individuals to work towards gaining qualifications for employment in various fitness activities. The programme also contributes to the health and wellbeing of the women. Work based NVQs are now offered in several work areas.

There are currently 13 voluntary placements in the Outwork Department providing 23 women with opportunities to work with local and national charities. In addition, Outwork is also provided by three commercial companies operating locally.

Attendance levels, which have averaged 88%, still raise some concerns. There has recently been a rise in absence through illness. The Activities team are working with the Healthcare and the Residential departments to reduce levels of absence through sickness. Once the 'New Ways of Working' come into operation there will be a more proactive drive from Residential, Activities and Healthcare to ensure that all women regularly attend work on time and with positive attitudes.

5.5 Reducing Reoffending & Resettlement

The unique environment, behind the security fence at Drake Hall, provides ideal opportunities for the development of personal responsibility. This is seen as essential preparation for release and resettlement and is also regarded as crucial in reducing re-offending. The prison operates like a small village: everybody works; prisoners eat communally; they are represented on most committees and have a voice. They also have personal freedom of movement around the campus enabling them to seek advice and solutions to their problems.

A bistro style coffee shop, sited adjacent to the main library entrance, is in use by all prisoners. Prisoners are able to communicate freely with staff and with each other free of the constraints implicit in many prisons, where large parts are inaccessible behind security locks. There are risks inherent in freedom of movement but these risks are seen to be outweighed by the benefits. Prisoners have rights and responsibilities and during their time at Drake Hall most are able to develop self discipline and organised lifestyles.

A forum of prisoner representatives provides opportunities for issues to be raised with the Governor on behalf of prisoners. Representatives demonstrate a strong capability to explain issues and make their points both courteously and with clarity. Several improvements in both procedures and provision have originated in response to discussions within the prisoner forum. An improved visits system with very successful family days is one product of the cooperation achieved between thoughtful prisoners and equally committed and responsive officers. These enhance the opportunities for maintaining family relationships as an aid to rehabilitation. Greater consistency in the timing and chairing of the prisoner forum meetings would be welcomed by the Board and would have benefits for prisoner representatives and their morale.

The Young Offenders within Drake Hall are well integrated rather than kept apart from the prison population as a whole. However, the prison recognises that they can be particularly vulnerable. The IMB welcomes the steps taken by the governor during the past year to enhance the supervision of their progress by designating senior staff to strengthen support and guidance.

In spite of national steps to limit opportunities for release on temporary licence (ROTL) Drake Hall has still managed to operate a successful and extensive programme. None the less there is a level of resentment from those prisoners who are prevented from applying for ROTL under the revised regulations. Some prisoners who might have successfully operated under carefully vetted ROTL conditions are now restricted to closed conditions. The Board fails to understand how such restrictive regulations aid long term rehabilitation or reduce long term risks to public safety. *

The completion and operation of an "Open Unit" outside the security fence during the past year has been a major success. There were inevitable teething problems when the unit first opened. A continuing problem requiring resolution is the pay level available to those resident within this unit. Prison

pay is often much lower when working voluntarily for charities than the best pay levels available to those within the prison perimeter. This is a disincentive to prisoners considering placement in the unit, for the costs of living beyond the perimeter are considerably higher. Those in the "Open Unit", for example, have to pay normal rates at a town hairdresser rather than the minimal charges at the training salon within the prison. The Board welcomes the initial steps taken by the Governor to try to resolve this problem.

The acknowledged risks of such an innovative concept as the "Open Unit" have to be measured against its benefits. The unit offers an opportunity for up to 25 women to progress towards release in a truly rehabilitative environment and to enjoy opportunities to develop day to day workplace skills. The unit also includes specially designed child friendly suites where mothers can reconnect with their children and begin the process of resuming parental responsibilities. The Board believes that the unit could offer a valuable model for similar units elsewhere in the prison estate.

5.6 Safer Custody and Care and Support Unit

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Ave. population	282	299	299	266	309	300
No. of Adjudications	417	338	719	609	609	1029
No. held in C&SU	133	118	199	133	142	279
No. of ACCTs opened	139	106	152	143	171	231
Self Harm incidents	N/R	N/R	326	182	178	166
No. of R&C	987	847	693	444	531	474
No of ASBOs	-	-	-	12	43	99
No. of UBRFs	161	105	96	67	235	125
No. of DIRFs	42	47	19	36	-	14
No. of SIRs	2340	2813	3165	2421	3263	3460

The provision of Safe Custody has always been given a high priority at Drake Hall. This has been recognised by the creation of a Safer Prison Department headed by a Governor Grade. This Department encompasses Equalities as well as Safer Custody. Equalities is reported separately under para 5.1.

A Custodial Manager carries out day to day supervision and has two officers allocated to these duties. Early next year an additional SO will be in post.

A Safer Custody meeting is held monthly, chaired by the Safer Prison Governor and attended by senior representatives from most sections of the prison. The first part of the meeting is also attended by the Listener Coordinator, and Safer Custody Peer Support Worker each of whom reports on their activities during the previous month. The local Samaritans Liaison person also attends and reports on training issues for Listeners.

In addition to the monthly Safer Custody meeting, a weekly MASH (Multi Agency Safer Health) meeting is held. All women on open ACCTs at that time are discussed in detail as well as any other women considered to be

vulnerable for whatever reason. All section heads and interested parties attend this meeting, which is chaired by the Safer Custody CM.

The Safer Custody Suite, now open for two years, allows vulnerable prisoners on constant watch to be housed in safe accommodation in a residential unit. It is encouraging to report that it has only been used once in the last 12 months.

The Safer Custody Peer Support Workers meet new arrivals at the prison, as soon as practicable after their arrival, to give them information about Drake Hall and its regime. For many prisoners, coming from the environment of their previous gaol, the comparative 'freedom' (within strict bounds) of Drake Hall, can be quite a culture shock. Adapting can prove difficult for some women. The Safer Custody Peer Support Workers are also available to give advice and support to other prisoners. The role has proved very beneficial and feedback from them has helped the Safer Custody team to gauge the mood of the prison and to make constructive changes to policy and practice.

During the reporting year 231 ACCT documents were opened, compared to 117 in 2013-14; there were 166 incidents of self-harm (178 in 2013-14) The year again saw an increase in ASBOs issued for bullying, from 61 in 2013-14 to 122 This partly reflects changes in the prisoners allocated to Drake Hall. It is also a result of a strong, "zero-tolerance", approach by staff.

There are 7 trained ACCT assessors and 10 ACCT case managers. The quality of ACCT documents is continually monitored through audit on closure. There are weekly checks by the duty Governor and monthly checks by the Regional Safer Custody Advisor. From time to time, if considered appropriate, IMB members are invited to sit in during an ACCT assessment.

During his monthly visits the Regional Safer Custody Advisor reported that he found the prison to be operating to a Green standard.

5.7 Care and Support Unit (Segregation)

Although Drake Hall is a Closed prison it has an open environment behind the inner fence. The Care and Support Unit (CSU) is used as a means of segregation for prisoners when they need to be temporarily removed from their normal routine. This may be for their own safety or for that of others. There has been increasing use of the Unit for 'Removal From Wing' as an alternative to Cellular Confinement under Rule 45. This appears to be having some positive effect as it ensures that the prisoners continue to work, while restricting association and leisure activities. The increased use of segregation compared with previous years is because each individual occasion of segregation has been reported this year and there have been a number of repeat offenders. Board members have noted no overall cause for concern.

This year the prison has appointed two Adjudication peer support workers whose job is to explain, to women on report, what the process of adjudication entails and to ensure that they are aware of any assistance available to them.

Board members routinely visit the CSU, speak with the prisoners and regularly check the paperwork including daily log, segregation sheet, initial segregation health screens and the food refusal log: these are signed as a record of visit and have been seen to be well kept and up-to-date.

Board members are routinely informed within twenty four hours of a prisoner being located in the CSU and have attended almost all reviews this year. During the year there have been no long-stays in the CSU. The staff work diligently with the women to re-integrate them as soon as is appropriate. The team working in the Unit use a variety of approaches to ensure the women understand why they are there and what they need to do to return to their normal location. Staff speak to the women in a courteous manner and this helps to develop mutual respect: this is to be commended.

5.8 Residential Services.

Drake Hall campus includes 15 single storey residential units within spacious well maintained grounds. The houses contain single and double rooms and provide opportunity for living in a communal setting to help the women to live independently. Most buildings are warm, well maintained and decor and standards of cleanliness are kept to a high standard. Feedback from prisoners confirms the Board assessment that they live in a safe environment.

A newly refurbished association building for enhanced prisoners was created in 2015. Women are able to take advantage of a pleasant environment with areas to relax and socialise and a kitchen for creative cooking. This has been an incentive to maintain the high level of good behaviour within the prison.

Most of the accommodation is of a high standard. However, two units built during WWII, Plymouth and Richmond, continue to cause concern. The Board does not believe that they are fit for use in the 21st Century and has drawn attention to this issue in previous reports. They give rise to resentment amongst the women who feel they are housed in comparatively poor accommodation. Although the prison has given Plymouth a superficial make-over, the standard of accommodation in both these units remains inadequate. The current plans to replace these wings within two years are to be commended and ought not to be further delayed. *

One house, St David's, is designated for older prisoners and women with particular health-care needs. Young Offenders are effectively integrated with the wider prison community. Smoking is still allowed in individual cells but two units, Bristol and Norwich, now offer those who have requested it, a smoke free environment.

A new open unit, outside the perimeter fence, was opened early in 2015 and can house up to 25 women. The design and concept of this unit was greatly influenced by senior managers. They saw opportunity to build a facility that promoted self-discipline, reliability and communal support prior to release. Women in this unit prepare and cook their own food and work in the community during the day. The unit is furnished to reflect a family home. The

open unit is a model to enable women prisoners to integrate back into their family and the wider community in preparation for release.

There are two discrete sections within the unit to help women and their children spend quality time together. Each unit can accommodate one large family or social worker on site and aims to help prepare prisoners for release into the wider community and for the responsibility that this brings. The overnight suite demands that mothers who are prisoners take full responsibility for their children, possibly for the first time in several years. It also allows a level of respite for the person giving child care.

Section 6: Other Areas of the Prison

The Catering Department at Drake Hall continues to provide a wide variety of meals to meet all dietary and religious requirements. The quality of the food is excellent and this supported by written feedback and by the regular monitoring by members of the IMB Board. It is also monitored daily by the Duty Governor. Upon checking the prisoner complaints record for the past year there was not a single complaint regarding the food on offer.

At the start of the New Year, new legislation came in to require all food outlets to provide advice on the top 14 allergens in any food served. The last audit showed that the work completed by the Catering Department complied with best practice. The Catering Department also successfully passed an unannounced Environmental Health Officer Inspection.

In February the new "Open Unit" began to operate. The Catering Department was challenged to organise suitable provision for the catering. This appears to have been a success and there has been only positive feedback. The Catering Department also supplies provisions for the Coffee Shop and Visitors Centre. They have seen an increase in sales and both are very popular. Servicing these facilities has offered a useful pathway for some of those working in the kitchen to participate in NVQ courses and also to achieve Level 2 qualifications in Food Safety. These accredited workplace skills can prove valuable for the women upon release.

The prison catering service has been subject during the year to a benchmarking process similar to that applied to other elements of the prison service. The nature and validity of this particular benchmarking exercise has been subject to challenge at a national level. Delays in clarifying the situation are giving rise to concerns among staff. It would be a matter of concern if uncertainty gives rise to problems of retention and recruitment of staff in an area which is of such importance to the wellbeing and morale of prisoners. *

The Board enjoys positive cooperation with an ably led Prison Chaplaincy Service. This service is valued by prisoners from a wide variety of faiths and by those of no faith. It must be a matter of regret that problems of recruitment and security clearance have meant that the chaplaincy service has not been fully staffed at any time in the last year.

Section 7: The work of the Independent Monitoring Board

The prison is characterised by an openness to constructive criticism. The active encouragement of the Governor and the positive attitudes of both staff and prisoners greatly aid the effective operation of the Board. The Board is thus able to make a useful contribution to the continuous improvement of overall provision within the prison.

The Governor regularly attends the monthly Board meetings and reports on developments and on plans. He responds readily to issues raised by the Board and welcomes informal meetings, as needed, with the Chairman and with individual Board members. Staff at all levels make Board members feel welcome and respond readily to the raising of legitimate concerns.

Prisoners almost invariably have some knowledge of the work of the IMB before arriving at Drake Hall. However, the Board continues to contribute to the induction of new arrivals so that they can familiarise themselves with the means of access to Board members. The Board has been able to contribute to resolving a wide variety of problems raised by the women as well as being able to ease their anxieties through independent intervention.

Once again, we must record our concern at the amount of time required of Board members and prison staff in resolving problems arising from apparently inexplicable failings in the transfer of property and monies from other prisons.*

Board Statistics for the period November 2014 to October 31st 2015

Recommended complement of Board members	12
No. of Board members at the start of the reporting period	9
No. of Board members at the end of reporting period	8
No. of new members joining within the reporting period	1
No. of members leaving within the reporting period	2
Total number of Board meetings during the reporting period	11
Total number of visits to the Establishment	298
Total number of segregation reviews held	38
Total number of segregation reviews attended	35

Members of the Board attended many meetings in the prison as observers. These meetings covered most aspects of the management of the prison.

Statistics on Applications to the Board.

Code	Subject	2007/ 8	2008/ 9	2009/1 0	2010/1 1	2011/1 2	2012/13		2013/ 14		2014/15	
							S	CA	S	CA	S	CA
A	Accommodation	3	2	5	0	1	0		2		0	
B	Adjudications	3	3	2	2	0	1		4	1	3	
C	Diversity related	1	1	2	2	0	4		5		0	
D	Education/ employment/ training	2	5	2	1	2	2		2		1	
E	Family/ visits	3	8	12	5	2	2	1	8		14	
F	Food/ kitchen related	1	0	0	0	0	1		1		0	
G	Health related	3	5	9	1	7	6	2	12		1	
H	Property	11	13	6	6	9	5	1	13	1	10	
I	Sentence related (incl. ROTL)	15	10	24	14	14	19	2	6	2	7	1
J	Staff/ prisoner related	8	7	6	4	5	2	3	3		0	
K	Transfers	5	8	4	6	2	0		1		4	
L	Miscellaneous	7	6	9	3	2	3		6		13	
	Total	62	68	81	44	44	43	9	63	4	53	1

Key – S – standard, CA – confidential access

Section 8: Glossary

ACCT	Assessment Care in Custody Teamwork
CSU	Care and Support Unit
CM	Custodial Manager
CRC	Community Rehabilitation Company
DNA	Did not attend
DIRF	Diversity and Inequality Report Form
HMP	Her Majesty's Prison
IDTS	Integrated Drug Treatment Service
IMB	Independent Monitoring Board
MDT	Mandatory Drug Testing
MASH	Multi Agency Safer Health
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
NVQ	National Vocational Qualifications
NOMS	National Offender Management Service
P-NOMIS	Prison – National Offender Management Information System
R&C	Requests & Complaints
ROTL	Release on Temporary Licence
SO	Supervising Officer
SIR	Security Information Report
UBRF	Unsocial Behaviour Report Form
YO	Young Offender
YOI	Young Offender Institution