



# **Annual Report**

# **HMP High Down Surrey**

**January 2015 to December 2015**

*Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody*

## **Section1: 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 Secretary of State 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 Secretary of State, or any official to whom he has delegated authority as it judges appropriate, any concern it has.
- 3) report annually to the Secretary of State on how well the prison has met the standards and requirements placed on it and what impact these have on those in its custody.

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

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### **Section 3: Description Of The Prison**

3.1 High Down is a Category B male local prison, also housing some Category C prisoners. It serves the Crown Courts of Croydon and Guildford and the surrounding magistrates courts. The operating capacity of the prison is 1163, and is due to rise next year to 1203.

The population includes foreign nationals (about 16%) and Young Offenders (up to 10%).

As a local prison, the population is constantly changing, with many (between 20% and 25%) remand prisoners. As the population is so fluid, the figures in this report are often approximate.

3.2 Many prisoners coming into High Down have problems relating to mental and physical health, and drug use (legal and illegal). Many also have low levels of literacy and numeracy.

3.3 Healthcare is managed by various partners: In- and Out-patients, medical care on the residential Houseblocks, and dental care, are provided by Virgin Healthcare; the GP is provided by Anchor Healthcare; Central North West London (NHS Foundation Trust) are responsible for InReach mental health care and Addaction/RAPt for substance misuse programmes.

The Manchester College have been providers of education and training since February 2015 (replacing A4e), rebranded as Novus in late 2015.

## **Section 4: Executive summary**

### **Overall judgement**

In June 2015, Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons (HMCIP) published his report on an unannounced inspection in January 2015. His main observations were:

- The negative impact on outcomes for prisoners of low staff numbers
- The poor provision of purposeful activity
- Generally good relations between officers and prisoners

The Board would agree with these observations.

For the four 'healthy prisons' criteria, HMCIP awarded High Down:

Respect 3 (reasonably good)

Safety 3 (reasonably good)

Purposeful activity 2 (not sufficiently good)

Resettlement 2 (not sufficiently good)

- During the reporting year, maintenance and repairs were out-sourced to Carillion. The experience has not been a positive one for High Down, with delays in repairs, with cells out of action for extended periods, convoluted ordering procedures that have resulted in shortages of basic equipment, and such serious oversights as many months with no functioning lift on the very Houseblock where there are several prisoners with limited mobility. These problems are the result of public policy and there is little High Down has been able to do to improve matters. A monthly meeting has been set up with Carillion in an attempt to improve the situation.
- This reporting year has seen increasingly challenging behaviour from prisoners. This is partly a reflection of levels of violence in wider society, brought into the prison but can also result from a prisoner's frustration at his experiences in prison.
- The previous Governor left in June 2015 and no permanent replacement has yet been appointed.

4.2 - The Board is concerned that many areas that gave concern last year, continue to do so:

- the quality of ACCT documents (for those at risk of self-harm)
- problems with paperwork in the Segregation unit
- the applications and complaints procedures
- vulnerability of the regime to cross-deployment of officers and consequent loss of access for prisoners to, for example, library and gym.

4.3 - Some areas of the prison work well, providing purposeful activity and a rehabilitative environment for prisoners, for example:

- Workshops, such as industrial sewing, woodwork, recycling.
- Skills classes, such as brick-laying and plastering.
- Activities within the library, such as the six book challenge and storybook Dads.
- Farms and gardens, which provide impressive floral bedding.

4.4 - A major area of concern in this reporting year has been the increase of 'legal highs', particularly 'Spice'.

- 'Spice' is difficult to detect, but a new strategy was introduced in the course of the reporting year.
- It has unpredictable, and potentially very dangerous, effects on behaviour.
- It is implicated in many incidents of violence and self-harm.

4.5 - Although there has been an increase in staff levels in the reporting year, the Board still feels that low levels of staffing, aggravated by the impact of high levels (20% of staff) of sickness and 'light duties', are having a negative impact on prisoners' experience.

Prisoners report that particular sources of frustration are:

- the length of time spent in cell,
- lack of opportunities for communication with officers to address any problems they might have

- long delays in dealing with sentence plans and release dates.

The Board feels there may be a causal connection between this frustration and violence towards fellow prisoners and officers. Violent incidents, while in line with comparable establishments (according to HMCIP), have risen this year from 190 to 217.

4.6 In summary, 2015 has been a challenging year for High Down.

- There are many areas where valuable work is being done, and the Board sees frequent examples of officers dealing with prisoners with tact and understanding.
- Increases in staffing have enabled a more predictable regime: however, this can be undermined when an incident takes several officers away from their normal duties.
- The practicalities of running a large prison site have become significantly more difficult with the out-sourcing of maintenance and repair to Carillion, whose working and procurement procedures are elaborate, time-consuming and inefficient.

## **Questions for the Minister**

- Is the Minister aware of the difficulties created by the out-sourcing of different services within the prison 'partner' agencies, not under the direct control of the Governor?
- How does the Minister intend to deliver the promised rehabilitation when prisons are chronically under-resourced and near capacity?
- How can the Minister manage the prison estate so that prisoners can make progressive transfers to work through their sentence plan?

## **Issues for the Prison Service**

- The growing number of older prisoners will create specific demands on prisons, in terms of accommodation and care.
- The procedures for managing and tracking prisoners' property continue to give concern. Property is frequently lost, leading to frustration for the prisoner and on-going compensation claims for NOMS. Property from an incident in July has still not reached prisoners who were transferred to another prison.
- Prisoners find it difficult to work through their sentence plan as transfers to suitable prisons are so difficult throughout the estate.
- With the projected increase in sex offenders at High Down, and many prisoners completing their sentence here, the Board would like to see relevant rehabilitation programmes introduced.
- The lack of basic essentials, such as kettles and televisions, across the estate undermines decency in prisoners' living conditions.
- There is a need for increasingly robust strategies for tackling the problem of 'Spice'.
- The appointment of a permanent Governor.

## **Issues for the prison**

- The Board is very concerned about the management of the Complaints system and would welcome a thorough review.

- What strategies are being used to address the problem of Spice?
- What strategies does High Down have to address the increase in violent behaviour?
- Has the prison implemented the recommendations of HMCIP's report e.g. prioritising diversity, improvements in the governance of the use of force?

## **Section 5: specific areas**

### **Statutory areas**

#### **5.1 Equality and diversity**

- The HMCIP report recommended that monitoring diversity should be prioritised (para S49). The Board has seen that more importance has been given to the Equalities meeting and various initiatives have been started.
- The fastest-growing group of prisoners is the over-50s. The Board would like to see better support for them, for example targetted exercise and the inclusion of grandfathers in Family Days.
- The older prisoners group was set up, but has not become established.
- Approx 45% of prisoners identify as BAME. Fewer than 25% self-identify as Black, more than 10% as 'white other' (mostly, non-British Europeans).
- There are 150 Foreign Nationals (FNs) (Nov 2015 figure) of whom 14 have completed their sentences. The Board has requested that High Down provide more information in different languages as FN prisoners sometimes break rules they do not understand. There is a database of speakers of other languages, which is currently being up-dated, and a telephone translation service and Google Translate are also used. Immigration authorities visit the prison weekly and embassies are notified of their nationals' presence at High Down.
- Induction peers are responsive to the diverse needs of new prisoners and can provide First Night in Prison literature in 20 languages.
- There are about 190 prisoners with a disability. The Board is very concerned that the lifts on Houseblock 5 and 6 (where the majority of older prisoners are) have been out of order for many months. This compromises the ability of prisoners with limited mobility to get to, for example, education or Healthcare as well as any evacuation plan. The prison has a duty of care to all prisoners and the persistent failure of Carillion to address this issue makes it impossible to fulfil this duty.
- There is one trans-gender prisoner, who has access to suitable clothes and toiletries.
- There were 42 Discrimination Incident Report Forms (DIRFs) in 2015,

compared with 63 in 2014. They are investigated, and audited by the Zahid Mubarek Trust, which works to 'challenge discrimination within the criminal justice system' and no evidence of discrimination was found. However, HMCIP found that Muslims are more likely to feel they are victims of discrimination (HMCIP S49).

- There is a trend to the over-representation of young, Black Muslim men in Use of Force incidents (25% of such incidents).
- There are materials for Travellers in the library.

## **5.2 Education, learning and skills**

- There are about 200 places per session in the Learning and Skills Centre. Attendance rates have improved, reaching a maximum of 80%, but more typically around 60%. The reasons for non-attendance are to be analysed by the education providers.
- Courses include basic literacy and numeracy skills, cookery, music technology, English for speakers of other languages, brick-laying and plastering. There are also courses to help prisoners address their offending behaviour, such as alcohol and drug awareness, and understanding crime and its effects.
- Short courses are favoured, as the population is so fluid, and there is an impressive completion rate of 96%, with 90% students successful.
- Distance learning, via the Open University, the National Extension College and Stonebridge distance learning college, is also available.
- Qualifications are embedded in courses, and also workshops such as wood-working and the Call Centre, with the aim of increasing a prisoner's employability on release.
- The Library is situated in the Centre. This encourages visits from classes but attendance from House Blocks is discouraging. The librarian is using imaginative ways of reaching out to prisoners, taking books to House Blocks and visiting workshops. HMCIP recommended that the prison should improve access to the library from Houseblocks (para 3.35)
- There has been a drive to promote education to Young Offenders (YOs) at Induction, as there is such a low take-up amongst this group. The Board would welcome courses developed specifically for YOs.

### **5.3 Healthcare (HCC)**

- The various partners responsible for the delivery of healthcare meet regularly and work together as a team.
- There is an in-patients facility of 23 beds, plus one room dedicated to dialysis procedures. However, as many patients present challenging behaviour, rooms may be damaged. Delays in repair work by Carillion can restrict the capacity of HCC.
- In-patients also cares for those with long-term illnesses and end-of-life care. Everything possible is done to ameliorate their environment and facilitate family visits. The Prisons and Probation Ombudsman commended the work of High Down's Family Liaison Officer in this connection.
- There is a fully equipped dentist. Waiting times can be up to twelve weeks, but non-attendance has fallen from last year (down from 29% to 15%).
- Out-patients offers a range of clinics, such as GP, podiatry, pain clinics and physiotherapy, comparable to those offered by surgeries in the community. Prisoners have the right to expect care similar to what they would receive outside prison.
- In-patients offer such activities as yoga, art classes and quizzes.
- Non-attendance at appointments, which was a problem last year, has fallen due to changes in management and notification of appointments.
- There has been an improvement in the level of custodial staffing since last year.
- Complaints can be addressed through the prison's complaints system. There are, on average, about 25 a month. Healthcare concerns are also addressed at the regular Prisoners' Consultative Committee meetings.
- There were 19 transfers of patients to mental health facilities in the current reporting year, compared with 45 last year. This may reflect the introduction of the Forensic Diversion Scheme at Courts.
- The Board applauds the additional finance for InReach mental health therapy with the prison. A transfer/discharge Co-ordinator has been appointed to support those being returned to the community.
- The pharmacy was particularly commended by HMCIP (para 2.84). HCC staff go out into the community to raise awareness of the risks involved in prescribing drugs that patients may abuse in prison.

## **5.4 Purposeful activity including work**

While it is the professed aim of the Secretary of State that people in prison should not live in 'pointless enforced idleness' (speech to Tory Party Conference, October 2015), HMCIP recommended that there needs to be more purposeful activity with more time out of cell for prisoners (para S50).

- There are 503 places for employment and about 200 for education, including the workshops, which have training intrinsic to their work. Allowing for the c. 250 who do not work for reasons of health, age or because they are on remand, this represents purposeful activity for about 80% of the population. Jobshop (the department that allocates employment) reports that most places are generally filled.
- More unskilled employment opportunities are needed, to match the population better.
- As in last year's report, the Board acknowledges the excellent work done in the workshops and practical skills classes to establish an atmosphere of focussed work and mutual respect, which surely has an intrinsic rehabilitative impact.
- There is not enough work for Sex Offenders.
- Only about 26% of Young Offenders (18-20 years old) are in work or education.

## **5.5 Resettlement**

- During the reporting year, responsibility for resettlement for all but high-risk prisoners and those with a sentence of more than four years was outsourced to the Community Rehabilitation Companies. At High Down, Seetec is responsible for those prisoners released to Kent, Surrey and Sussex, and MTC-Novo for London.
- Before their release prisoners are offered advice about benefits (from JobCentrePlus), accommodation (from the St.Giles Trust for Seetec and St Mungo's for MTC-Novo) and employment (from such agencies as the Clink charity and the National Careers Service).
- There is an information fair three times a year to raise awareness of the various services available to staff and prisoners.

- The Board interviewed a sample of prisoners soon to be released and found significant levels of satisfaction with advice they had received. However, the Resettlement Centre reports an average of only 50% attendance. This suggests that there needs to be improved branding and awareness of the services the CRCs can provide. The Board understands that an analysis of the reasons for non-attendance is to be undertaken.

## **5.6 Safer custody**

- Safer custody comprises the monitoring and reduction of violence, and of self harm and suicide.
- There have been 217 violent incidents in 2015, compared with 190 in 2014, a rise of 19%. A police liaison officer was appointed in August to investigate these.
- The Board has often felt that the mood in the prison has become more volatile, with a greater incidence of challenging behaviour.
- Young Offenders, and those from 20-29 years old, are disproportionately represented in violent incidents, and hence the disciplinary measures in connection with them. Governors accept that a different management style should be used with these groups, focussed on encouragement rather than reprimand.
- Most incidents occur in the Houseblock for new prisoners, when they feel at their most vulnerable.
- One of the major aggravating factors is the prevalence of the 'legal high', Spice, which affects behaviour and health in unpredictable ways. Prisoners themselves report this as the greatest problem in the prison (focus group meeting, 18/11/2015).
- Other drivers of violence, according to the same focus group, are gang affiliations and debt.
- There is a new violence reduction strategy, with a tool for analysing data and a regular meeting.
- Levels of staffing mean that there is less continuity on the Houseblocks, with officers being less familiar with prisoners and having less time to interact informally with them. This has compromised 'Dynamic security', when officers are aware of what is happening amongst prisoners on the Houseblock.

- There have been concerns that Listeners have not always been able to see prisoners who ask for them. The Board will continue to monitor this.
- There were 210 uses of force in 2015 (66% involving prisoners of 18-29 years old), compared with 283 in 2014, which may reflect more effective negotiation. The Board witnesses these whenever possible (and a nurse is always present) and has not seen abuse of the procedure. The Board welcomes increased use of video.
- There were 13 serious incidents, of which five were 'incidents at height' (that is, a man on the netting). One incident involved many prisoners, but was found to have been orchestrated by one discontented prisoner.
- The Board attends all these incidents and has found all to have been managed effectively and appropriately.
- There were four deaths in custody, two from natural causes, one self-inflicted and one awaiting the Coroner's report. The Board would like to express its sympathy and condolences to the family and friends of those involved.

## **5.7 Segregation unit**

- The Board has had concerns about the administration of the Segregation Unit, which are generally the result of lack of continuity of staffing.
- There have been some examples of inadequate or incorrect paperwork.
- Unpredictability of timing of Reviews, making it difficult for all relevant departments to attend.
- It is against good practice to place prisoners on an ACCT (that is, vulnerable to self-harm) in the Segregation Unit. However, the Board accepts that there may be exceptional circumstances when it is the prisoner's best interests.
- There is not enough exercise, especially for Young Offenders. (The HMCIP report recommended an improvement in the regime, para 1.64)
- The Board accepts that the extremely challenging behaviour of some prisoners in the Segregation Unit poses great management problems. However, it feels that use of Special Accommodation (a cell with no facilities and special clothing) has been too frequent, with 11 uses during the reporting year.

## **5.8 Residential services**

(Accommodation, food, kitchen)

- This reporting year has seen intractable problems with maintenance and repairs with the out-sourcing of these services to Carillion.
- Mobility lifts have been out of order for months.
- The procedure for requesting repairs is so convoluted that delays are inevitable, for example to kitchen equipment.
- Procurement procedures are equally convoluted leading to problems with ordering basic essentials, such as kettles, televisions, cleaning fluid and pillows.
- These problems are exacerbated by a lack of funding, leading to shortages of essentials.
- The kitchen provides choices that cater for different dietary needs on an inadequate budget of £2.02 per prisoner per day. HMCIP criticised the timing of the (very early) evening meal and distribution of breakfast packs (para 2.101 and 2.102).
- The impact of a good team of officers was demonstrated when one Houseblock (3) changed from problematic to orderly and positive with a change of staff.
- The Board has had concerns that the procedures for clearing a prisoner's property from his cell when he is moved, for example to Segregation, have not been carefully followed. This gives rise to many complaints about lost property, most notably about an incident involving many prisoners who were transferred but whose property is still in High Down many months later.
- Outside areas around Houseblocks are often dirty and have uncleared litter.

## **5.9 Induction/Reception**

- While most new prisoners go the Induction Houseblock, where the induction programme is delivered, others who need to go to different, specialist, Houseblocks may miss out.
- Prisoners have said that they would like a 'top-up' induction, as there is so much information to assimilate when they are nervous, possibly upset and

not at their most receptive. The practicalities of delivering this have so far made it impossible.

- The Induction Houseblock (2) has a restricted regime, to encourage prisoners to move on. However, the Board feels it is too restricted (there are no visits to library or gym): this was echoed by HMCIP who recommended an improved regime (para 1.18).
- New prisoners have a long wait until their first delivery from the prison shop ('canteen'). This can lead to problems with, for example, running out of tobacco and so incurring debt.

### **5.10 Time out of cell**

- Long hours spent locked up in their cells is one of the major causes for frustration among those prisoners who do not go to work or education.
- For those who do work, it is often difficult to find time for all their domestic chores, such as showers and phone calls.
- During the reporting year, the Board has often found that there were not enough officers to facilitate prisoners' entitlement to gym or exercise. The Board would welcome a more systematic recording and analysing of these cancellations.
- Increased time in cell is intrinsic to public policy to reduce staff numbers. Recruitment during the year has made it possible to deliver a more predictable regime. There are now 162 officers, with only six vacancies, but demands are made on staffing by the number of officers having to 'act up' temporarily and by the high level of sickness.
- Increased time in cell makes it difficult for Board members, and other agencies, to speak to prisoners in confidence.

## **Section 6 Other areas**

### **6.1 Applications and complaints**

- Prisoners can communicate with the IMB via a written application. This year the Board has received 890 applications, compared with 967 in 2014, a decline of 8%.
- Applications about sentence planning and release have increased from 134 in 2014 to 168 in 2015, an increase of about 25%. This is the single greatest area of concern for prisoners and represents nearly 20% of all applications to the Board.
- This category is followed by concerns about property (both within the prison and on transfer) with 158 applications, nearly 18%.
- In the past, many of these issues would have been dealt with by Houseblock officers. Officers no longer feel they have the time, leading to less contact with prisoners.

### **The Complaints procedure**

- There is an established procedure by which prisoners may make complaints.
- The Board has been very concerned that this procedure has not always been followed: complaints have been rejected as invalid without being logged, or answers can be unhelpful.
- After the Board expressed its concerns and suggested outcomes, the prison investigated the system, but there has been no improvement.
- Prisoners report a lack of faith in the Complaints system.
- The Board feels that more allowances should be made for a population that often finds paperwork difficult.

### **General applications**

- Written general applications are the principal method of communication between prisoners and officers and other departments.

- Prisoners report a lack of faith in this system. HMCIP recognises this in his recommendation that the system 'should have the confidence of prisoners' (para 5.27).
- There is no consistent way of logging the receipt and progress of these applications.

Speaking to prisoners, the Board has found that a lack of communication with the administration is a major source of frustration for prisoners. Improving communication would be an important contribution to improving the lives of prisoners and so reducing challenging behaviour.

## **6.2 Drugs/Substance abuse**

- There is a Houseblock dedicated to prisoners with substance abuse problems, with programmes to help with their detox. Prisoners speak highly of the help they are given.
- The emphasis is on treatment, with a broad approach including psycho-social input, rather than maintenance. This has been successful and has led to a welcome decline in the numbers of prisoners needing support.
- RAPt run these programmes and report helping about 270 prisoners in 2015, with courses ranging from one-week courses addressing drug or alcohol abuse to a six-week abstinence-based course.
- There are also support groups for New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), input from Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous, and training in NPS awareness for officers. The Board applauds these initiatives.
- One of the principal factors affecting prisoners' lives has been the growing prevalence of NPS, 'legal highs', notably Spice. Spice presents great problems of detection, and has grave health implications as it can provoke potentially life-threatening reactions when taken.
- Improvements to the detection of Spice are being developed, and ways of publicising its dangers.

## **6.3 Gym and physical education**

- Prisoners are entitled to one hour per week (Young Offenders, two hours) (see PSI 58/2011, para 1.1) in the well-equipped gym.

- Although this year has seen an improvement, the Board is concerned that staffing levels still mean that gym staff are cross-deployed, depriving prisoners of this entitlement.

#### **6.4 Incentives and earned privileges (IEP)**

- The IEP system is intended to address custodial behaviour, rather than act as a punishment (PSI 30/2013) and the Board is not confident this distinction is always made.
- Young offenders are disproportionately represented on the Basic level, with fewest privileges. The Board understands that the management of High Down has undertaken to address this.
- The Board interviewed a sample of prisoners on Basic and found that there are failures in explaining the process and reviewing the status. Several were still on Entry level well after the statutory two weeks.

#### **6.5 Lifers**

- There are currently 53 Lifers in High Down, compared with 45 last year.
- As High Down is a local prison it does not have appropriate courses for lifers, but it is very difficult to arrange transfers to another establishment.

#### **6.6 Transfers**

- There are problems across the prison estate finding appropriate places for prisoners to continue their sentence, as reflected in the levels of applications to the Board (see para 6.1).
- This often means that prisoners are unable to follow their sentence plan, pursue appropriate courses and work towards parole.
- Prisoners may find themselves in a prison far from family and friends.

## **6.7 Visits and Visitors' Centre**

- The Visitors' Centre does valuable work welcoming visitors and explaining the procedures to them.
- Facilities in the Visits Hall include a well-run crèche and tea-bar. The queues for the tea-bar are often long and the Board would welcome an efficient queueing system, so that visitors lose less of their visit time.
- There were significantly fewer applications to the Board about visits compared with last year (62, down from 110, a reduction of 43%), reflecting great improvements in systems for booking visits.
- The Board noted the lack of signs in foreign languages in the Visits Hall. These are to be provided by the prison.

## **6.8 Vulnerable prisoners**

- There is a Houseblock dedicated to sex offenders (SOs). They are generally managed separately from 'mainstream' prisoners, for their own welfare. The Board deplores the abuse to which these prisoners can sometimes be subjected by others.
- There are not enough opportunities for purposeful activity. SOs work in the Laundry, the sewing workshop (integrated with other prisoners) and in construction classes, and have a dedicated area in the SPC. However, this still leaves the majority with no opportunity for purposeful activity.
- SOs also do Fine Cell work, embroidery which featured in the Cornelia Parker artwork *Magna Carta: an embroidery* displayed in the British Library May-July 2015. This work is facilitated by volunteers from Fine Cell Work.
- HMCIP recommended that there should be relevant rehabilitation courses (para 4.47). The Board supports this recommendation and understands that discussions have started to evaluate the viability of providing such courses.

## **Section 7 The work of the Independent Monitoring Board**

7.1 Board meetings take place monthly. When possible, a Governor attends the meetings to inform the Board of developments in the prison and to answer questions. Three members of the Board monitor the prison every week on rota. Their duties involve talking to prisoners and staff, looking at all aspects of prison life, and ensuring that prisoners are held in a fair and decent environment. Individual prisoners can ask to see a Board member if they have concerns. Rota members cover these applications. Members also attend meetings relating to special areas of interest and report back to the Board.

7.2 Training may take place before Board meetings. New members receive in-house training as well as mandatory attendance on a national training course. A formal review of the Board's work takes place annually, when working practices are reviewed. The Board also visits other establishments.

<b>BOARD STATISTICS</b>	
Recommended Complement of Board Members	20
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	14
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	14
Number of new members joining within the reporting period	1
Number of members leaving within reporting period	1
Total number of Board meetings during reporting period	12
Total number of visits to the Establishment	702
Total number of segregation reviews held	248
Total number of segregation reviews attended	247
Date of Annual Team Performance Review	24/1/2015

**Table 2 - Applications to the Board**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
A	Accommodation	21	47	39	29
B	Adjudications	19	29	19	12
C	Diversity related	8	19	16	23
D	Education/employment/training	36	100	69	60
E	Family/visits + finance	116	190	157	63+26
F	Food/kitchen related	31	30	22	15
G	Health related	77	106	107	87
H	Property + canteen	114	201	189	158+26
I	Sentence related	71	139	134	168
J	Staff/prisoner/detainee related	60	104	56	85
K	Transfers	22	44	48	59
L	Miscellaneous	106	90	112	79
	<b>Total number of applications</b>	681	1099	967	890

