



Independent Monitoring Board

HMP Wealstun

CAT C – Working Prison

Annual Report

1 June 2015 – 31 May 2016

Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody

Section 1

Statutory Role of the Independent Monitoring Board

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

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.

Section 2

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Section 3

Description of the Prison

3.1 HMP Wealstun is a Category C adult training and resettlement prison for men, situated in a rural area near Wetherby in West Yorkshire. It has a Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA) of 810 and an Operational Capacity (OC) of 833.

3.2 On 1 April 1995, HM Prisons Thorp Arch and Rudgate amalgamated to form HMP Wealstun. This created a category C (closed) side and category D (open) side within one establishment. In 2008, the open prison closed and the prison underwent a conversion to an entirely category C prison, which was fully operational in May 2010. Since May 2015, it has served a resettlement function for the West Yorkshire area.

3.3 There are 10 residential units and a segregation unit. A and B wings are the original 1960 remand centre buildings. A wing is the first night centre and induction area. C wing accommodates the majority of prisoners on the integrated drug treatment system programme. D wing is a pre-fabricated single-cell accommodation unit. E, F, G, H, I and J wings were converted from open category D accommodation to closed category C accommodation. G wing is the drug recovery wing. I wing holds some of the older population, alongside some category D prisoners. H wing is mainly for prison kitchen workers.

3.4 The site also comprises a kitchen, visitors' centre, Chaplaincy, gym, library, healthcare centre and a number of workshops. A reception area for prisoners' visitors is located outside the main gate.

3.5 The prison is part of the public sector, and although HM Prison Service is responsible for the operation of the establishment, the main service providers are:

- NOVUS (previously named City of Manchester College), for Learning and Skills.
- CAREUK, for the provision of healthcare/mental health since 1 April 2016. The previous provider was Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust.
- GeoAMEY, for escort provision.
- AMEY, for provision of facilities management and site maintenance.

Section 4

Executive Summary

Because of a shortage of Members there has not been an IMB Annual Report for several years so the Board is unable to make comparisons with performance in previous years.

In the opinion of the IMB, HMP Wealstun is a well-managed prison that takes a proactive approach to the problems it faces. Like many other prisons in England, reduced budgets mean fewer resources are available to maintain good discipline and ensure the safety of prisoners and staff. That said, the new No. 1 Governor has achieved good results in all areas of the regime and the prison attained level three in the latest ratings

4.1. Main Concerns

- The increased number of receptions each week
 - Prisoners arriving without complete OASys
 - OMU Offender Supervisors being cross-deployed at short notice to assist the prison operationally
- NPS getting into the prison and the problems that causes
 - Increased violence on the wings
- Reduced access for prisoners to the Library Services
- Lack of investment in the infrastructure of the prison
 - The poor state of the Segregation Unit facilities
 - The poor state of the flooring in the kitchens
 - Inadequate seating on the wings for prisoners to eat their meals, thus forcing them to eat in their cells near open lavatories

4.2. Issues requiring a response from the Prison Service:

- HMP Wealstun has had considerable success in monitoring and reducing levels of NPS getting into the prison. Temporary funding has been obtained to fund the resources to do this. Will the Prison Service extend this funding or, preferably, make it permanent? This would not only benefit HMP Wealstun but other prisons facing the NPS problem. (Para 6.1 refers)
- Whilst HMP Wealstun has been benchmarked, the report highlights a number of problems which are caused, or compounded, by inadequate staffing levels, including cancellation of workshops due to a lack of workshop instructors (para 5.4 refers), incomplete ACCTs as staff are managing difficult situations (para 5.6 refers), OMU Offender Supervisors being cross deployed at short notice (para 5.5 refers) and outpatient appointments being missed because of insufficient escorts (para 5.3 refers). It is obvious that the funding for the HM Prison Service has reduced to a critical level where the safety of prisoners and staff are at risk. What representations are being made to the Government to ensure these issues are understood and to secure additional funding?

Section 5

5.1 Equality, Inclusion and Chaplaincy

5.1.1 There are regular (quarterly) meetings of the Diversity Equality Action Team (DEAT) which is attended by an external representative from a local university. Amongst other things, DEAT monitors the pattern and progression of Discrimination Incident Report Forms (DIRF). DIRF cases averaged just under three per month during the reporting period. All DIRF cases were thoroughly investigated in a timely manner. The overwhelming majority of cases related to either religion/belief or race. The low level of IMB Applications relating to race or religion suggests that relationships in the prison in these areas are good. The evidence for such good relationships is supported by informal conversations with prisoners. It is the prison's policy to match the demographic characteristics of each wing with that of the prison overall, and the Governor and her team work proactively to ensure that the prison population is balanced ethnically and culturally across the wings.

5.1.2 There is a Gay Forum which last met in January 2016. Continuity here was secured by the lead officer keeping this responsibility when she transferred to a civilian role in Safer Custody during the year. Catering and other arrangements during the Ramadan period went well. A range of events was organised for Black History Week.

5.1.3 There were significant staffing changes towards the end of the year including the departure of the experienced Custodial Manager to another prison. The Board will monitor how the new staffing arrangements impact on the service over the coming year.

5.1.4 The Chaplaincy Team consists of chaplains from the following denominations: Anglican (1 full time); Roman Catholic (1 x 30 hours plus 1 sessional); Free Church (1 sessional plus a volunteer); Sikh (1 sessional); Muslim (2 x 18 hours plus 1 x 4 hours) and Buddhist (1 sessional). Jewish, Jehovah's Witness and Pagan chaplains are also available, on request. Awaiting appointment are Quaker and Mormon chaplains (on a request basis). The team is supported by a volunteer Chaplaincy Assistant. All members of the Chaplaincy Team work well together and prisoners have reasonable access to both one-to-one chaplaincy support and religious group activity.

5.2 Education, Learning and Skills

5.2.1 Education is a core element in the provision for prisoners at Wealstun. It gives them the opportunity to gain nationally accredited qualifications which aims to smooth their release into the community. NOVUS (previously Manchester College) continues to deliver Education and Skills elements. In the academic year 2015/16 there were 2691 enrolments, with an overall success rate of 87%. The forecast final success rate is 93%, once all accreditation has been claimed.

5.2.2 The courses currently on the curriculum are: Functional Skills English; Maths Entry to level 2; ITQ Entry level to level 3; Creative i-media; Business Enterprise; Employability at level 1; Information, Advice and Guidance course; NVQs in Professional Cookery; Plastering; Interior Fittings; Tiling; Multi-skills; Painting and Decorating; Industrial Cleaning; Rail Maintenance; and Open University support. All qualifications are at level 2 unless otherwise stated.

5.2.3 After a review, an extended curriculum has been agreed with the addition of: NVQ in food preparation, to complement the current Professional Cookery Course; Health and Safety; Food Hygiene; and Barbering.

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5.2.4 NOVUS has recently taken over the contract for library services. There had been some concerns with library provision, with some wings not having access to library services on a regular basis due to HM Prison Service staff shortages. The Board will monitor whether this is remedied under the new proposals.

5.3 Healthcare & Mental Health

5.3.1 Care UK was awarded the contract to provide primary health, mental health, substance misuse, clinical and psycho-social services for HMP Wealstun from 1 April 2016. Staff generally work 12 hour shifts from 7am to 7pm but one healthcare assistant covers from 7pm to 7am for the whole service. This is currently under review by the Public Health England Commissioners. GP services are provided by a practice in nearby Wetherby, including on-call for out-of-hours, Saturdays and Sundays.

5.3.2 Requests for appointments through healthcare applications are assessed on the same day they are received and the waiting time is 7/8 days for a GP appointment. Urgent problems, including mental health issues, are seen on the same day. Inappropriate requests for appointments are being dealt with by introducing nurse triage. Medicines are dispensed three times daily by pharmacy technicians and nursing staff.

5.3.3 Care UK inherited a large dental waiting list, which is a matter for concern. Urgent appointments for dental care are held within 72 hours but if a patient presents on a Friday they have to wait until the following Tuesday to be seen. Good progress is being made by Care UK to improve the service and reduce the waiting list, and the Board will continue to monitor the situation.

5.3.4 There is a reliance on bank and agency staff to cover gaps in staffing. There is a noticeable impact on staffing levels from the requirement to cover outside medical appointments, escorts, bedwatch, planned removals and other incidents where healthcare staff need to be in attendance. Shortage of staff can result in missed outpatient appointments. Tele-health linked to Airedale Hospital was introduced in August 2016, and this should reduce the need for escort to some medical appointments.

5.3.5 The service is working well and good progress has been made in the short time that Care UK has been the provider. The relationship between the prison and the provider is extremely positive.

5.4 Purposeful Activity (includes work)

5.4.1 This area consists of: Contract Services, assembling small kits through TATRA for BT; Tailors, current making boxer shorts, and an internal prison industry; Contract Services, supplying Nissan car components; Gardens, including site garden maintenance, supplying plants to enhance the prison grounds and growing vegetables for the kitchen; Logistics, transferring deliveries between stores and workshops etc. (this was established when AMEY took over but no longer facilitated these moves under the new contract); Sewing Machine Repairs, an internal prison industry; Beverage Packing, assembling tea and breakfast packs, also an internal prison industry; Laundry, including laundry for other prison establishments and commercial laundry; and Waste Management, dealing with all the waste generated at the establishment. Finally, as well as providing prisoner meals the Kitchen produces quality bread, pies and cakes, some of which is sold to visiting families and friends. Unfortunately, the Fork Lift Truck training ceased during the year due to the instructor leaving and not being replaced.

5.4.2 Under the performance metric CU095A Hours Worked in Industry HMP Wealstun reported a YTD March 2016 total of 76.7% versus an objective of 80%. This covered all industries except Logistics and Waste Management. This metric is designed to ensure that prisoners work the required number of hours compared to scheduled hours. The overriding factor for the shortfall was the lack of workshop instructors due to illness and other temporary factors.

5.4.3 During the Board rota visits over the past year it has occasionally been noted that some prisoners were on the wings during working hours through lack of work. The Board is aware that the prison is making great efforts to widen the range of work and purposeful activity offered to the prisoners and it is hoped that this new focus will reduce the numbers without employment.

5.4.4 The Board carried out fewer visits to workshops over the period of this report than it would have wished, due to lack of members. However, when visits were conducted a good level of instruction was noted and good relationships between prisoners and staff were observed.

5.5 Resettlement

5.5.1 The Offender Management Unit (OMU) is responsible for managing prisoners throughout their sentence and providing them with the support they need to reduce their risk of re-offending. A key aspect of this process is the completion of the Offender Assessment System (OASys) for each prisoner; this identifies the key issues that a prisoner needs to address in order to reduce their risk of re-offending and provides them with a clear sentence plan. Completing the initial prisoner assessment is time-consuming and HMP Leeds struggles to allocate resources to ensure its completion for all new receptions. As Leeds is the main local feeder prison for Wealstun many new receptions arrive without a completed OASys. This is problematic as the OMU is only resourced to complete OASys reviews, not the initial assessment. To add to these challenges, the OMU has recently reported a significant increase in the number of weekly receptions, from approximately 15-18 per week to more than 30. Many of these receptions have a relatively short time left in custody, which has further implications as there is less time for an assessment to be completed and for the prisoner to address any concerns/behaviours before they are released.

5.5.2 Furthermore, a number of the OMU Offender Supervisors are cross-deployed at short notice to assist the prison operationally, leaving OMU resources further depleted. This makes it less likely that an Offender Supervisor will meet their prisoners, which accords with feedback from some prisoners that it is difficult to contact their Offender Supervisor. This is of particular concern when decisions on categorisation are pending. The situation is better for prisoners defined as high tier offenders as they are supervised by the probation team which is a dedicated resource that is not cross-deployed to operations.

5.5.3 In spite of these challenges, the OMU team does its best with the resources it has, but it must be noted that there is much more that could be done if there were more support on offer. In recognition of the difficulties that low and medium risk prisoners face in contacting their Offender Supervisor and having their OASys report completed, a Governor's notice was published which identified ways in which prisoners could evidence a reduction in their risk of re-offending. This method of communication is not ideal, although it can only be taken as a positive that the inadequacy of the current process has been recognised.

5.5.4 Also, as part of the Through the Gates initiative, St Giles Trust provides support to offenders when they are reaching the end of their sentence and soon to be released. They assist prisoners with resettlement plans and accessing services such as health, substance

misuse, employment, education, training, housing, finance, benefits and debts. On the whole this service has great success, although there are a small number of cases where prisoners slip through the net.

5.6 Safer Custody

5.6.1 The prisoner population at Wealstun contains a high proportion of vulnerable individuals, many of whom have experienced negative life events including drug and alcohol abuse, mental health problems, family background and relationship problems, social disadvantage or isolation and previous sexual or physical abuse. These problems are exacerbated by the use of New Psychotic Substances (NPS). Currently there are 10 listeners and the Samaritans attend the prison on a regular basis. The Governor and her team work proactively to ensure that the prison population is balanced ethnically and culturally across the wings to ensure that no single element of the prison population dominates a wing.

5.6.2 NPS continues to be a major problem at the prison as it increases the level of violence on the wings and can result in the hospitalisation of prisoners and officers. Much of the NPS comes over the wall and is a difficult problem to resolve due the length of the perimeter. The Governor and her team have focussed on the NPS problem and she has been very successful in obtaining extra funding and resources to address it.

5.6.3 Safer Prison Meetings are held monthly and the Board has been represented occasionally.

5.6.4 The number of prisoners on open assessment care in custody teamwork (ACCTs) files remains high. In May 2016, 30 ACCTs were initiated compared to 18 in the same period last year and this is of concern to the Board members who thoroughly check the open ACCTs on the wings and in the segregation unit every week. Recording and monitoring of ACCTs by staff has greatly improved over the reporting period.

5.6.5 There were no Deaths in Custody during the reporting period.

5.7 Segregation, Care & Separation, Close Supervision

5.7.1 The Segregation Unit (SEG) is a purpose-built building with cells for 14 prisoners and short term holding cells for prisoners awaiting adjudication. Prisoners are removed from the mainstream prison either for their own safety, having received threats from other prisoners, or because they need to be kept separate from the main population due to their behaviour or risk level. In addition, cellular confinement is given as a punishment for infringements of the Prison Discipline procedures.

5.7.2 The IMB has not previously been notified immediately of prisoners being removed to SEG, except where restraint was required, as the Board was very small and it was known that SEG would receive a weekly rota visit anyway, when all prisoners would be seen. Following an increase in the size of the Board, a process has now been agreed so that IMB members are notified daily of removals to SEG.

5.7.3 The SEG building is in a poor state of repair/decoration and would benefit from upgrading and improvement, especially the cells, which lack privacy screens and in-cell electricity. The regime in the unit is reasonable, with daily exercise (up to 2 hours a day), phone calls and showers (on request). The unit has two exercise yards and prisoners exercise in groups, if appropriate. Prisoners have access to radios and books and can access listeners and Samaritans if required. However, the regime could be improved to allow

access to other in-cell activities. These points were made by the unannounced HMIP visit in 2015 and capital bids have been submitted to upgrade the unit and to provide in-cell electricity.

5.7.4 Whilst it should only occur exceptionally, a number of prisoners on open assessment care in custody teamwork (ACCT) files are placed in SEG. The increase in NPS in the prison has meant a significant increase in open ACCTs. The necessary approval from Healthcare has been given and the Board is satisfied that removal to SEG for those prisoners with open ACCTs is appropriate.

5.7.5 Staff/prisoner relationships are good. Staff know the prisoners and treat them with respect, compassion and professionalism. A number of prisoners spoken to by Board members have said how good the SEG staff are.

5.7.6 The prison reviews continuing stays in SEG as required. SEG Review Board meetings are held at the same time each week (Tuesdays at 2.00pm), however, to accommodate the shortage of IMB members the prison tries to review the majority of cases at the same meeting, fortnightly. Whilst IMB attendance at review meetings was not possible when there were so few members, attendance is now regular.

5.7.7 The meetings are attended by a member of the Healthcare Unit and usually someone from the Chaplaincy, and run smoothly. The Governor introduces attendees to the prisoner, ensures that the prisoner understands the purpose of the meeting, allows them to speak and ask questions, and discusses next steps. It is obvious that the Governor has recently spoken to the prisoners in SEG, which helps communication. It is also clear that the prison officers in attendance are respected by the prisoners, and they treat the prisoners well. At all times, the focus is on going forward, either by getting the prisoner back to their normal location or moved to another establishment.

5.7.8 The Segregation Monitoring and Review Group (SMARG) meets quarterly and the IMB is notified of the date and attends.

5.7.9 Prisoners in SEG are seen weekly by the IMB member on rota. They can ask to speak privately if necessary.

5.8 Residential Services (includes accommodation, food, catering and kitchens)

5.8.1 The prison, whilst not historically old, presents a rather tired look, particularly Wings, A, B, C and D. With budget cuts, it is not likely there will be much substantial improvement. For example, there is inadequate seating on the wings for prisoners to eat their meals, thus forcing them to eat in their cells near open lavatories.

5.8.2 Works around the prison were carried out by the prison's own works department, staffed by directly employed prison staff. A couple of years ago, as part of the Government's policy of contracting out, a contract was let to AMEY to provide works services, and the prison works staff were TUPED across. Understandably, this was of concern to the staff.

5.8.3 The contractual arrangements are somewhat cumbersome. Moving to a contracted out service was always going to impose more administration, but it does seem both burdensome and inflexible. Recent delays in the repair of important kitchen equipment are a good example: the prison had to spend thousands of pounds on bread until an important mixer was repaired, which took weeks. Understandably, AMEY want to be paid extra for "new" work, whilst the prison may take the view that it is "maintenance" and already paid for under the contract. This gives grounds for debate. More flexibility, with the Governor having more "handyman" hours, would be helpful.

5.8.4 Three expensive works items need special attention: the prison heating system, which is old and inefficient, a worn kitchen floor, which is a health and safety risk, and the

prisoners' showers. The showers are a long standing recurrent problem which is raised weekly during IMB rota visits. Often there are not enough working showers and the pressure is low, and they can look dirty and squalid. The problem cannot be resolved by simply patching them up; in the Board's view, whilst funding has been agreed for replacement showers in two wings, a proper plan of funded work across the prison is necessary. Work also needs to be done to improve the Segregation Unit; this is covered in part 5.7 of the report.

5.8.5 A real asset to the prison is its kitchen, which is well led and managed and provides excellent job opportunities for prisoners, who prize working there. The Board thinks the kitchen deserves special praise. Unlike some prisons, the Board receives very few complaints about the food. Diversity issues, like Ramadan are handled well and sensitively.

Section 6

6.1 Drugs/Substance Abuse

6.1.1 New Psychotic Substances (NPS) is a problem that appears to affect every department and function of the prison. Not only does NPS affect the health and safety of prisoners, but it also affects the prison staff that ultimately have to care for prisoners who abuse psychoactive drugs. The Board also needs to recognise that the communities outside the prison are indirectly affected by what happens in the prison.

6.1.2 Wealstun has been extremely proactive and committed in eradicating NPS, with engagement from the Management Team and staff group. The prison has recently secured a Psychoactive Substances Disruption and Prevention Lead to address supply and demand of NPS in the prison.

6.1.3 The Lead has been in HM Prison Service for many years and has seen the service face many challenges, but recognises that this is probably one of the biggest it has had to address. He is currently working on supply and demand, trying to prevent supplies entering the prison and using education to address demand. There are several initiatives on-going at the moment to tackle the problem:

- A full review of Incentives and Earned Privileges (IEP) is underway to ensure it is fit for purpose in managing NPS abuse.
- Half-day awareness courses for prisoners who have been caught abusing NPS. Prisoners will still go on Adjudication (Rule 51 para 5) and be given the appropriate award according to the tariff, but the Adjudicator has the option to suspend the punishment if the prisoner is prepared to attend an NPS awareness course and engage in it fully. The principle is similar to speeding and being offered a speed awareness course.
- An NPS awareness campaign was run in the Visitors' Centre over a 2-week period. Staff from the Drug and Alcohol Recovery Service (DARS), along with the Lead, were available to hand out leaflets and chat to visitors. Many posters were displayed informing visitors of the dangers of NPS and also the new Psychoactive Substances Act. Over 100 visitors were engaged within the 2-week period.
- Work is on-going with Safeguarding in the Community to define how safeguarding can be used to deter prisoners from using NPS. If prisoners abusing NPS pose a danger to children and vulnerable adults in the community, there would be a duty to refer that individual to the safeguarding team in their community. Prisoners and their families will hopefully realise the impact this may have on family life.
- Silicone wristbands stating simply 'SAY NO TO SPICE AT WEALSTUN' are available and all staff are encouraged to wear them. Prisoners too are encouraged to support the initiative by wearing the band. The wristbands seem to have had a positive impact around the prison; a small but important contribution to the overall strategy.
- Working closely with the Security and Intelligence Team to improve data collection, as it is vital the prison understands the benefits of good dynamic security and the need to be intelligence-led.
- Excellent contacts have been established with the Yorkshire Area Search Team (YAST), which is an important resource, and it is planned to start using them for tactical support as there are many tasks they could perform, from perimeter checks to assisting with line routes and much more.

- The prison has procured a drone which will be useful for a variety of tasks, for example checking perimeters and flat roofs for throw overs. Signage will be displayed and it is hoped its use will act as a deterrent. Use could also extend to surveillance during incidents.
- New warning signs will be erected around the perimeter to inform people that throwing anything over the wall/fence is an offence that could result in prosecution. About 50 signs will be placed at approximately 50 metre intervals.
- It is intended to increase the number of patrols around the external perimeter at key times. Staffing isn't currently readily available for this task but it is planned to utilise staff on restricted duties and other staff groups to be placed around vulnerable areas of the perimeter where they will be highly visible during line route and exercise times.
- The local Police and Crime Commissioner has recently been invited to the prison for a meeting with the Lead and the No. 1 Governor. They will show him the work being done in the prison to combat NPS and invite his support in helping address the supply of NPS from outside the prison.

6.1.4 The Board is encouraged by the Lead's drive and dedication, the commitment from the No 1 Governor and the support of colleagues in addressing the issue and formulating the initiatives outlined in this report. It is apparent the prison is doing its utmost to improve the situation and there is great confidence that the on-going work and incentives will go a long way in helping to resolve the NPS problem at Wealstun.

6.1.5 However, the Board does not wish to be complacent and is under no illusions about the seriousness of the NPS problem in the prison, and the difficulties in tackling it. The Board is also indirectly concerned about the knock-on effects of NPS abuse in the prison, particularly the demands on local NHS services. The Daily Mail published an article on 2 January 2016 which quoted Nick Hardwick, the then Chief Inspector of Prisons, as saying that ambulance services were "depleted" because so many crews had to deal with prisoners who had taken NPS, and citing one occasion when all available ambulances were sent to Wealstun prison. Using figures obtained under the Freedom of Information Act for the number of ambulance callouts, the Mail on Sunday estimated the cost to the NHS of callouts alone, so excluding treatment, at over £2.3m in 2014-15.

Section 7

The Work of the Independent Monitoring Board

7.1 The Board currently comprises 9 members, with a significant increase in membership from December 2015. Despite the small number of members and no chair for the first 6 months of the year, the core duties were performed: weekly rota visits, applications and monthly Board meetings.

7.2 With the arrival of 4 new members from January 2016, including an experienced Chair, things have become easier. Weekly rota visits continue to take place, following a system which reflects the scale and variety of the areas visited and the need to record members' findings effectively and objectively. All prisoners in the Segregation Unit are spoken to and the Healthcare Unit and kitchen visited. During the rota visit prisoner Applications are answered, speaking to the prisoner themselves where possible. In addition, open assessment care in custody teamwork (ACCT) documents on the wings visited are checked for completeness and accuracy to ensure that the process is being followed. Such activities brought members of the Board into direct contact with both prisoners and staff.

7.3 A Board meeting is held each month, which the No. 1 Governor or a member of the Senior Management Team attends, and serious concerns identified during visits are raised

7.4 Following the increase in the number of Board members, members were assigned "Special Interest" areas in line with the Annual Report headings in Section 5 and other specific areas of concern, and they also attend selected prison committees as observers. Concerns and observations are noted and discussed at Board meetings. The increase in Board membership has also enabled members to attend Segregation reviews on a regular basis.

7.5 Board members were informed during the reporting year when serious incidents took place and attended when necessary.

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended Complement of Board Members	16
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	6
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	9
Number of new members joining within the reporting period	4
Number of members leaving within reporting period	1
Total number of Board meetings during reporting period	11
Total number of visits to the Establishment	146
Total number of segregation reviews held	Not available
Total number of segregation reviews attended	20
Date of Annual Team Performance Review	April 2016

Applications

Code	Subject	Year 15/16
A	Accommodation	1
B	Adjudications	1
C	Equality & Diversity (inc religion)	
D	Education/employment/training inc IEP	23
E 1	Family/visits inc mail & phone	10
E 2	Finance/pay	12
F	Food/kitchen related	
G	Health related	11
H 1	Property (within current establishment)	15
H 2	Property (during transfer/in another establishment)	2
H 3	Canteen, facilities, Catalogue shopping, Argos	1
I	Sentence related (inc. HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-cat etc)	11
J	Staff/prisoner/detainee concerns inc bullying	19
K	Transfers	5
L	Miscellaneous	6
	Total number of IMB applications	117
	Of total: number of IMB Confidential Access was:	N/A