



Annual Report
of the
Independent Monitoring Board
at

HMP ONLEY

for reporting Year
2017-18

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Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody

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1. STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

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

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Main judgements

Are prisoners treated fairly?

On the whole prisoners are treated fairly in this establishment. However, there is a general feeling that the atmosphere on wings changes when either IMB members or Governors go onto wings. When either Governors or IMB members are present officers appear to often be more helpful.

Adjudications achieve a proper balance between care and punishment. The reviews in the Care and Separation Unit (CSU) are generally conducted fairly by the CSU Governor therefore giving a consistent approach. However, on all wings issues exist in connection to lost, stolen or damaged prisoners' in-possession property when prisoners are moved from other prisons to Onley.

Are prisoners treated humanely?

Generally prisoners are treated humanely; they are able to serve their time in reasonable safety and are treated with an appropriate degree of respect and decency. There is reasonable access to healthcare services. There are concerns however about the number of prisoners not engaged in employment or education who are simply behind their door for large amounts of the day.

Staff shortages leading to a restricted regime result in prisoners too frequently being confined to cells especially over the weekend period. Whilst the prison management has sought to address these shortcomings there appears to be the need for a vigorous and sustained response to the issue of recruitment and retention at a local and national level.

Are prisoners prepared well for their release?

The prison's wide range of education and training opportunities and the comprehensive approach to preparation for release are rendered less effective by staffing shortages which impact on the timely allocation to work/education, an absence of in-cell education opportunities and interruptions to the regime. Greater emphasis needs to be placed on trying to replicate a working day as it would be in the workplace but the scope for this is very limited due to constant staffing issues.

The absence of OASys reports on arrival for more than 50% of prisoners and persistent difficulties in liaising with London probation teams inhibit the prisoners' progress towards successful rehabilitation, with significant delays occurring in preparing prisoners for D Cat.

Main Areas for Development

TO THE MINISTER

Although there have been recent measures to improve recruitment and retention of prison officers there appears to be a continuing need for this initiative to be maintained in the interests of the safe and humane management of the prison regime at Onley.

The effective detection and prevention of all forms of drugs and mobile phones coming into the establishment needs to be addressed with the introduction of detection technology installed into establishments.

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

The kitchen is in need of urgent work to the rear of the unit where it becomes unworkable in the winter months with condensation and sub-zero temperatures due to the structure and lack of insulation.

When prisoners are transferred, property gets lost, stolen or damaged. Rarely can it be located from the previous establishment and returned to the prisoner, causing considerable frustration and time trying to locate it.

Prisoner progression and rehabilitation are undermined by the absence on arrival of OASys reports and poor communication by many London based probation teams. These fundamental shortfalls appear to require systemic overhaul at a national level.

TO THE GOVERNOR

The operation of the Offender Management Unit (OMU) and delays in dealing with D Cat prisoners needs careful monitoring in order to ensure that they contribute to effective staff prisoner communications.

Further work needs to be done to support the POELT grades and help reduce the rate of which new POELTS are leaving.

Work needs to be done to ensure that time spent in the gym does not impact on the core day. There also needs to be consideration of the provision, where appropriate, of more extensive opportunities for in cell education and training.

Areas for Improvement

Ongoing inadequate staffing levels continue to have negative consequences for the prison regime with wings having to be put in patrol state to ensure the safety and stability of the establishment.

Inevitably a shortfall in staffing permeates all aspects of the prisoner experience with restricted gym session and association times which causes a great deal of negativity with the inmates.

The back log of prisoners arriving without OASys reports from their previous establishment and also continues to impinge on prisoner progress to Cat D establishments which causes great frustration.

The new Senior Management Team needs a time of stability with a team of substantive governors in order to drive stability through all areas of the establishment.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

HMP Onley is a male adult Category C London Resettlement Prison, situated between Rugby and Daventry. The population is split 90/10% between London and the Midland Area prisoners. However the prison will become part of the East Midlands group during the next reporting year.

In March 2017, the Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA) was 742. Prisoners are housed in 12 wings. The Operational Capacity (Op Cap) is also 742. Wings A-I, including F Wing, the Care and Support Unit (CSU), radiate from a single corridor in the main block which also includes the Kitchen, Gym, Education, Chaplaincy and Healthcare. Wings J and K are located in a separate block as is the newest accommodation: L Wing. A wing is designated as a non-smoking wing. However the prison is due to become non-smoking during the next reporting year. The site, which is extensive, also has a sports hall, workshops, market garden and all-weather sports pitch.

Agencies delivering education are Novus and North Warwickshire & Hinckley College. The courses supported by industry players include: Rail Engineering; Halfords cycle maintenance and repair; Halfords motor mechanics; Ricoh IT systems and Dry Lining supported by Gypsum.

Healthcare, Mental Health Care and Dentistry are provided by Northamptonshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust. The Coventry Samaritans train the Listeners and Peer Support.

The prison continues to undergo significant management changes including the departure of the new Governor and many members of staff 'acting up' for long periods of time. Inevitably there has been a degree of upheaval for all staff that negatively affects prisoners.

In March an application to become a complex prison was started and submitted in September 2017. This would increase staffing to 122 officers and allow for a significant budget increase. However staffing may change again with the changes in the prison system and the imminent move of Onley to the East Midlands region.

B. Evidence sections 4 – 11

4. SAFETY AND SECURITY

4.1. The majority of prisoners arrive in good condition and at a time of day when they are able to go through reception procedures in an appropriately thorough manner supported by staff and peers. Those working in Reception have worked to decrease the time for which new arrivals wait on the 'bus', but they deal with each prisoner individually, and the length of time is dependent on the amount of property they have. There are occasions when prisoners arriving late on Friday afternoons are rushed through the reception process, potentially jeopardising this key component of their induction experience, however they always have the opportunity to speak to an orderly. The current regime in which prisoners are locked up by 18.30 restricts new arrivals' access to peer support. The induction wing is an extremely busy area of the prison with many demands being made on staff by prisoners. Officers are typically very responsive to prisoners and appear committed to facilitating their familiarisation. However staff shortages and newer members of staff requiring training slow the process down.

4.2. There is a well-established Listeners' scheme supported by Coventry Samaritans which appears to be valued by prisoners.

4.3. HMP Onley's target for mandatory drug testing (MDT) is set to achieve a detection rate of 8.5% per month. The average detection rates throughout the year have been around 22 - 23%. The number of incidents spiked in December 2017. In December 2017 HMP Onley requested the support of the National Crime Agency to conduct a random thorough search of all visitors, including staff and ancillary workers, who entered the prison. The action was welcomed by staff and only minor contraventions of policy were found on the day. In order to try to limit drug related incidents in the prison a few initiatives have recently been introduced such as:

- Drug testing of prisoners during reception to HMP Onley
- Frequency testing of known drug users over a 3 month period
- Routes of supply being targeted such as drones and wall throw-overs
- Weekly meetings of security, safety and residential staff are held to share intelligence.

- 4.4. There are concerns within the safety and security teams that the level of staff availability, whether that be through absenteeism or general staffing levels, reduces the ability to provide more than the minimum requirement of MDT. The IMB believes that HMP Onley has an approved budget to increase the staffing levels during 2018.
- 4.5. As with many organisations, there is a high turnover of staff at HMP Onley and concerns of existing staff were raised to IMB members about the quality of the support provided to new prison officer entry level training (POELT) officers working in the prison. Once again due to staffing levels and the lack of longer term experienced officers there is little opportunity to mentor the POELTs in their new roles on the wings. It should be noted that several people have mentioned that the daily support provided by the POELT Mentor has been fundamental and is felt to have reduced the dropout rate.
- 4.6. Many mobile phones and caches of illicit substances have been recovered through cell searches. Whilst such finds are a significant cause for concern within the context of the supposed security of the prison environment, the fact that they have been intercepted does contribute to prisoner safety by reducing the root causes of much bribery, intimidation and violence. The institutional drive to erase staff corruption, for example the visit by NCA in December, has been a contributory factor in the interception of banned items. The board are unaware of any staff being disciplined or sacked.
- 4.7. Whilst the local constabulary thoroughly investigate crimes reported to them by HMP Onley it is felt that there needs to be a better link to prevention of crime rather than applying sanctions after the event. HMP Onley put this to the local Chief Constable who has arranged for a police analyst to work with the prison to see what can be done to improve the relationship between them. However there have been instances where visitors have had to be released when passes of contraband have been confirmed due to the police being unable to attend.
- 4.8. As a result of issues with prisoners on movement fighting, and weapons being found, a 100% search of prisoners coming off wings was implemented earlier in the year. This has now been scaled down to a random 10% search being undertaken following a prolonged spell of good order during recreation periods.

- 4.9. There was a spike in the number of self-harm incidents in March (44), September (59) and November (48) 2017, which was generally considered to be related to spice. Many of these incidents involved a few prisoners.
- 4.10. Areas with most recorded incidents were H wing (126), CSU (104) and K wing (70) between January-December 2017. No incidents were reported on L wing. During the same time period the maximum number of recorded assaults (12) took place in September and December, and the maximum number of recorded fights (12) also took place in December.
- 4.11. There were two deaths in custody during the year. We are awaiting the coroner/inquest report and therefore the board cannot comment further on these incidents.
- 4.12. There were three serious incidents in the reporting year, the first of which the IMB had concerns about as although handled well with a good outcome, it was handled from the centre office with restricted access to phones, staff and other resources. The two following incidents were all handled from the Command Suite with the usual professionalism we have previously commented upon.
- 4.13. The frequency with which incorrect rolls were reported during the year was a feature which had a serious negative impact on the regime. Unfortunately Onley does not keep a record of the number of incorrect rolls. Various attempts to rectify the incorrect rolls were tried without success; a new system is now in place and is reducing the number of delays.
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5. EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS

- 5.1. Although the Board has identified ongoing good practice in respect of aspects of diversity, such as recognising key festivals and events of significance, there were concerns raised about financial support for these to continue.
- 5.2. There is nothing to suggest that racist and homophobic incidents are not robustly challenged by officers.
- 5.3. The prison seeks to accommodate the needs of the minority of ageing prisoners by, for example, having regular activities for such prisoners and having a bi-monthly age meeting, where prisoners can voice their concerns. There are also bi-monthly travellers, race, disability and wing meetings. Onley also has an equality action team who discuss figures relating to the use of force, adjudications and complaints.
- 5.4. The degree of prisoner 'churn' with daily unannounced prisoner departures and arrivals has the potential to undermine the system of meal choice and special diets. Nonetheless despite all these practical and budgetary limitations the kitchen staff manage the daily challenges in a safe, hygienic and timely fashion. One recurring issue relates to the provision of special diets for medical reason. Whilst such complaints are relatively rare, and usually relate to gluten or lactose intolerance, errors over such meals are potentially dangerous. Investigation suggests that such errors generally arise when a prisoner is transferred from elsewhere and the relevant information fails to reach the kitchen.
- 5.5. The Prisoner Council is a monthly forum in which prisoners' views are treated in a respectful and considered manner. In the previous annual report it was noted that previously prisoners expressed concerns to the IMB about the rationale underpinning selection criteria for wing representatives on this council. However there can only be two representatives on each wing, therefore when prisoners move wings they have to go on to a waiting list.
- 5.6. The communication from the Governor via a monthly newsletter stopped when the new Governor left. IMB members have raised this as problematic with the acting Governor during board meetings, and reintroduction of this would be welcomed.

5.7. The visits' hall continues to be a pleasant, softly furnished area with toys and books available for children. The monthly family days are thoughtfully arranged to provide workshops and interesting activities in which families can engage and the staff involved in these seem very enthusiastic and supportive of the visits. Whilst the prison seeks to promote family links the reality is that many prisoners from London receive either no or very few family visitors because of the prison's relative inaccessibility. Significant numbers of prisoners raise this as an issue with IMB members and this prolonged lack of personal contact with family members undermines the resettlement process. At the moment a charity called Futures Unlocked supports prisoners who may be anxious or vulnerable on release by escorting them to Rugby railway station and where necessary arranging for their collection at their destination.

5.8. Prisoners at Onley have all been in other prisons and understand the complaints system, although they are frequently frustrated by failures to meet deadlines. As with many areas of prison life, the complaints system severely disadvantages individuals who are unable to read or write English effectively. Whilst many individual officers will offer assistance in such cases, prisoners do not always seek help – not least because of personal embarrassment about their predicament. Furthermore, hard-pressed officers might not necessarily have the capacity to engage in this type of support work. According to the Chaplaincy the Shannon Trust is scheduled to be starting again in the next reporting year and should hopefully address some of these concerns.

6. SEGREGATION/CARE AND SEPARATION UNIT

- 6.1. The CSU is typically full. Staffing appears to be a key strength, and officers know and engage well with individual prisoners. There is a shared understanding of expectations which leads to a consistency of approach with a commensurately positive impact on prisoner well-being. Although prisoners in this unit often exhibit extremes of behaviour it is calmly and consistently managed and minimised. Dirty protests are understandably difficult to handle and staff seem to deal with all challenges very well.
- 6.2. There is a consistent and well-structured adjudication process.
- 6.3. Prisoners receive appropriate exercise and have access to a daily shower, daily exercise and a well-stocked selection of library books. However, confinement with no access to in cell education is a concern – particularly in the cases of prisoners who are detained for lengthy periods of time in the unit whilst a transfer is being sought.
- 6.4. The unit is well supported by the mental health team who visit the CSU daily (Monday-Friday) to dispense medication and speak to every prisoner. The mental health team are present at every review held on the CSU and create a mental health care plan within 24 hours if a prisoner is on an ACCT.
- 6.5. There was one instance of one prisoner in the CSU for a long time (2-3months) before they were transferred because they were sectioned to a mental health hospital.

7. ACCOMMODATION (including communication)

- 7.1 Despite the ageing nature of the majority of the prison accommodation, with attendant problems of ill-fitting and broken windows, wings and cells are generally clean and tidy. Internal areas are rubbish free although external areas in the immediate vicinity of wings continue to be marred by litter thrown from the cell windows. This has caused a significant problem with rats that impinges on standards of health and decency. Officers are vigilant and effective in ensuring that deliberate damage to cells and occasional fouling of the environment are dealt with.
- 7.2 Malfunctioning equipment has been in evidence on several wings. Many of the washers and dryers are now extremely old and have been repaired again repeatedly, often with delays in obtaining the required spares. Staff prisoner relations are an observably positive feature of the prison but these breakdowns inevitably cause mutual frustration and attempts at resolution are arguably diverting officers from their key functions.
- 7.3 In November the total lack of heating in the kitchen was raised as problematic with the Governor and additional fan heaters were promised. However, at the February board meeting the question of heating in the kitchen was raised again as it was still extremely cold there and no obvious improvements were apparent; the installation a thermal barrier to prevent air from the cold store entering the working area as one measure to make working conditions more acceptable was considered. Hopefully the next report will describe positive changes in the kitchen with regards to the temperature.
- 7.4 Routine management of the regime appears to be well handled by wing staff who, as has been indicated, establish positive relationships. Such relationships appear to be rooted in the knowledge that individual officers have of prisoners. The IMB has observed many examples over the year when individual officers attached to a specific wing have made considerable efforts to resolve an issue which has the potential to distress and destabilise a prisoner.
- 7.5 The concern about the cleanliness of food trolleys raised in last year's inspection report led to a change in practice with the Catering Manager and her staff taking responsibility for this rather than leaving it to wing staff. Two additional prisoners were employed to assist with this task. However, the IMB routinely identified the

following threats to the quality and quantity of food distributed on the wings, for example:

- basic hygiene rules being broken e.g. absence of a servery spit guard, dirty whites left in the kitchen, food logs inconsistently completed and rules re temperature checks being overlooked;
- dirty serving equipment being left on a wing;
- food left on the floor and servery surfaces after a meal had been served – in some cases for several hours;
- an absence of control over the serving of food – a server was, for example, observed responding to a fairly aggressive request for additional chips with the knock-on effect of the last prisoner to arrive having an inadequate portion.

These systemic failures were not observed on all wings at all times during our inspections but were present sufficiently frequently to cause concern.

7.6 It has also been noted by the board that prisoners working in the servery appeared able to be more resourceful in accessing food than did their peers. However when officers responded to a complaint about servers on a specific wing favouring friends by observing mealtime procedures the situation was apparently resolved. Despite efforts by the Catering Manager to avoid working prisoners being penalised in terms of access to food because of their relatively late arrival on the wing compared with prisoners who have remained on the wing, they are typically last to be served and with negative consequences in terms of choice, quality and quantity on occasions.

7.7 The IMB's routine monitoring of the kitchen suggests that preparation has been hindered by malfunctioning equipment. A refrigerator and steaming ovens were out of service for several weeks earlier in the year. At one point a major blockage in one of the drains was causing problems in the kitchen.

7.8 The misplacing of prisoner property remains a concern and causes anxiety for many prisoners. The loss of personal items, particularly photographs and letters, causes the prisoners concerned distress and a sense of injustice. Analysis of applications and conversations with prisoners suggests absence of resources or issues with communication. Complaints to other prisons routinely go unanswered for considerable periods of time. In December we observed prisoners having difficulties accessing property in Reception. Some prisoners advised they had been waiting seven

weeks to obtain property; the agreed turnaround time is five days. Staffing levels were the prime reason for the issues.

7.9 Board members have dealt with several applications where prisoners have been removed to the CSU, and a cell clearance has then been done but not in the correct fashion (with two officers detailing the property on a property card and the property being bagged up) resulting in items going missing or being damaged. In all circumstances it has led to distress and upset for the prisoner which could and should have been avoided.

8. HEALTHCARE (including mental health and social care)

- 8.1. Incorrect rolls continue to cause massive problems in how healthcare carry out their duties. It is the amount of time it takes to get the roll correct that is most problematic. There is a significant knock on effect to waiting lists across the board and the prison is failing on the monthly health and justice indicators of performance (HJIPs). Although there have been no written complaints recently, dental staff report receiving verbal complaints about delays/wait times. There has also been a moderate increase to waiting lists recently. National shortage of Hepatitis B vaccine impacted on waiting lists during the reporting year. However, the waiting lists reduced because the availability of the vaccine has improved.
- 8.2. The Board has no evidence that engagement between healthcare staff and prisoners is other than professional and courteous and care is typically taken to reassure prisoners who have anxieties about aspects of their treatment.
- 8.3. There has been a change in the way prisoners access healthcare. Now when they first arrive at reception they undergo their first screening and are given a list of how to access healthcare and an appointment time for their second screening. Within 72 hours prisoners have their second screening (during free flow). Every Tuesday healthcare also attend induction.
- 8.4. The way special sick is now dealt with has also changed; if prisoners feel unwell in the night they no longer attend healthcare during free flow as this caused delays to medication dispensing. They now tell a member of wing staff who tell healthcare through a spreadsheet. Healthcare will then visit that prisoners in their cells. Every week complex needs are discussed by safer custody and the mental health team.
- 8.5. To reduce missed appointments, prisoners are on the roll board and they should also receive an appointment slip, however these do not always arrive on the wing and the healthcare team are unsure what happens to these if they do get onto the wing.
- 8.6. Staff shortages continue to adversely impact on hospital visits but the administration team work hard to reduce this. If prisoners are not able to attend appointments in the prison, in extreme cases healthcare will go and see them if there is a perceived level of threat to their health.

- 8.7. Previously it was noted that waiting times for ambulances are concerning. Ambulance time is dependent on external pressures, and Onley is perceived to be low priority because prisoners are safe in prison with healthcare present.
- 8.8. There have been many 'code blues' over the last year. Nurses are now intermediate life support trained rather than basic life support trained. There is now also expertise from the new occupational therapist in the mental health team.
- 8.9. There have been no major concerns raised about the impending smoking ban (April 15th). However, Phoenix Futures questioned the longevity of the support for training of peer supporters of the smoking ban. The next report will be able to discuss what happens when these peer supporters leave the prison.
- 8.10. The high number of referrals for NPS in December has now reduced. With the impending ban, tobacco's value has increased and there is less risk if someone gets caught with this than with drugs. There is recent anecdotal evidence of 1 ounce of tobacco selling for £150.

9. EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

9.1 Onley offers a diversity of educational opportunities leading to nationally recognised qualifications. Staffing restrictions result in delayed allocation to classes/workshops which impairs the efficiency of the overall provision. As with vocational training and employment, educational activities are vulnerable to staff absence and restrictions imposed by the regime.

9.2 There was recently a celebration for a unique collaboration between the University of Northampton Criminology department and Onley whereby external and internal students worked on a degree course module together at the establishment. All students were successful and the Governor presented certificates. The event also showcased the Onley Choir formed in November 2017, which was well received. Whilst this was a very successful undertaking it contrasted with the often poor attendance at education generally which the Board have observed as follows:

- April: literacy and numeracy noted as low.
- May: a lack of education places noted.
- June: Novus revoke Ambertrain contract overnight without consultation.
- November: again non- attendance at education/ work noted with only 5 in one classroom visited.
- January: - only 1 in one classroom and 2 in another.
- February: again only 13 prisoners at work from the whole of one wing (approx 60 on a wing).

One issue appears to be prisoners attending gym during working hours. The Board had been advised previously that gym was to be allocated outside working/ educational hours to mirror external timing. However we have subsequently been told that this is no longer the case and sessions require prisoners to be withdrawn from their workplace or classes.

9.3 In broad terms, educational activities, evidenced by feedback, are well received by prisoners – this reflects the good teaching observed by Ofsted and the commitment to improvement exhibited by the education staff.

9.4 Library provision is good in terms of opening hours, with a diverse stock of books (including legal reference books), DVDS, CDs and informative leaflets and posters. Many of the prisoners are part of the library and they sign a contract with the library when they join. Librarians are supported by orderlies. Librarians track usage and have proved responsive to supplying specific books for prisoners detailed within the segregation unit. There has been a noted increased requirement for self-employment books, which has been responded to.

9.5 In cell education is very limited; we have been told that Onley is due to be one of ten prisons where there is to be a IT digitalisation roll-out.

10. WORK, VOCATIONAL TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT

10.1 In general terms the training and education opportunities offered by Onley prepare prisoners for employment. Training courses organised in conjunction with STRIVE, an organisation whose aim is to reducing reoffending through the design and delivery of effective short courses, have been established and are very successful. The courses supported by industry players include:

- Rail engineering
- Halfords cycle maintenance and repair
- Halfords car maintenance and repair
- Ricoh IT systems
- Dry lining supported by Gypsum

These courses are proving to be very successful not just with the prisoners but feedback from Ofsted has been really positive.

10.2 Some other key initiatives have been introduced this year such as:

- Employability skills tracking. This system tracks prisoners' attendance over a 4 week period and looks at dress code, promptness, and team work etc.
- A parenting course delivered in cell on tablets has received great feedback from prisoners and also introduces new technology to prisoners who are not IT literate.
- New rail engineering workshop – working closely with industry, forward looking, identifying what industry needs
- The previously mentioned link with Northampton University which has built strong community links.

11. RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

11.1 The issue of London prisons transferring prisoners to Onley without completing their OASys reports due to staffing pressures continues and in turn continues to inhibit sentence planning. A great deal of focus has been put into reducing the backlog of OASys reports.

11.2 Liaison with London Probation staff remains problematic due to limited London probation officers with increasing workloads. Onley staff now have access to the probation officers' IT system which seems to be helping with coordination of activities.

11.3 The resettlement team appear to be extremely effective at managing the challenges associated with resettlement. The dedicated resettlement wing and the resettlement team's open-door policy combine to offer prisoners appropriate levels of practical and emotional support at a potentially challenging period in their lives.

11.4 The resettlement team has developed a wide range of specific offender management programmes with a range of initiatives designed to reduce the risk of reoffending. These initiatives include:

- Safeline, a counselling team offering a wide range of counselling services
- FAST project, a family advice service
- Inside Out, a charitable organisation enhancing family links

Prisoners are required to meet behavioural scoring criteria in order to participate in the programme.

11.5 Approximately 20% of Onley's prisoner population progress to HDC or Cat D status. Recent figures show that the transfers were:

	HDC	Cat D
January	39	36
February	16	18

However, when a prisoner has gained Cat D status, there are often delays transferring to a Cat D establishment due to shortage of spaces in these establishments as well as the lack of transport. There is a push for HDC and Cat D but little community support.

An email from the Deputy director of custody in July 2017 advised that courts, paroles and hospital transfers should take priority. There were 113 outstanding Cat D moves at Onley in November 2017; reduced to 30 in February 2018.

11.6 For prisoners who have been released (120), data collected over the last three months suggests that the majority have settled accommodation (87%), 64% were released into education or employment and 26% had bank accounts organised.

C The Work of the IMB

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended Complement of Board Members	19
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	8
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	6
Total number of visits to the Establishment	554
Total number of segregation reviews attended	271

D Applications to the IMB

Code	Subject	Current reporting year	Previous reporting year
A	Accommodation including laundry, clothing, ablutions	2	9
B	Discipline including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	6	8
C	Equality	3	1
D	Purposeful Activity including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	11	28
E 1	Letters, visits, phones, public protection restrictions	19	4
E 2	Finance including pay, private monies, spends	9	7
F	Food and kitchens	6	8
G	Health including physical, mental, social care	7	12
H 1	Property within this establishment	9	24
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	67	37
H 3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	7	9
I	Sentence management including HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-categorisation	55	57
J	Staff/prisoner concerns including bullying	51	19
K	Transfers	19	39
L	Misc	29	
	Total number of IMB applications	300	262