



Annual Report of the **Independent Monitoring Board**

at

HMP & YOI Sudbury

for reporting Year
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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.

Main judgements

Are prisoners treated fairly?

The prison strives to treat prisoners fairly. Support groups for individuals with identified characteristics are encouraged (5.9), Discrimination Incident Report Forms (DIRFs) are followed up with care (5.5) and where data suggest current practice falls short of expectations steps are taken to improve it (5.6).

Are prisoners treated humanely?

The prison attaches great importance to treating prisoners humanely. The state of the ageing residential accommodation poses a challenge but recent investment in washing facilities have led to improvements (7.2), and work has taken place to improve self-catering facilities on some of the wings (7.9). New communal spaces have been created and are being well used (9.8). End of life care is good (8.8).

Are prisoners prepared well for their release?

Preparation for release is good. Every effort is taken to ensure that prisoners who are working in the community have access to pre-release support (11.10); a positive attitude to work is encouraged (10.8); effort is made to provide prisoners with evidence of transferable skills (10.11) and wherever possible to give prisoners who lack basic skills the opportunity to acquire them (9.1). Existing skills are logged on arrival and, where possible, harnessed and developed as exemplified by the Projects Team (7.2).

Main Areas for Development

TO THE MINISTER

The Board believes that the prison's attempts to decrease the use of drugs and mobile phones is severely hampered by lack of staff. This, in turn, makes the process of effective rehabilitation for all prisoners even more challenging.

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

As a Category D prison Sudbury can only work productively with prisoners who have a reasonable length of sentence outstanding. More care should be taken to ensure that prisoners have at least one year still to serve on transfer from another prison, and that they are suitable for open conditions.

TO THE GOVERNOR

The Board welcomes plans to continue with the refurbishment of the prison, but would like to see consistent actions taken to eliminate smoking of a variety of substances in rooms and in the grounds.

Improvements

The Governor and staff of Sudbury focus on rehabilitation and a number of improvements have been put in place over the 12-month period covered by this report to enhance the resettlement prospects of prisoners. Notable amongst these are:

- continued investment in the Gardens department with the development of a large public facing garden shop and a conference centre for use by internal and external groups, providing prisoners with more opportunities to develop their skills in the service industries;
- increased employer involvement to benefit older as well as younger prisoners, with an average of 137 men working outside the prison on any day;
- joint work between Healthcare and the Gym department to raise awareness of the risks of steroid abuse and to encourage a healthier body image and the introduction of a Level 2 sports qualification;
- ongoing work to improve the physical environment, with particular emphasis on washing facilities, and often making use of existing skills of prisoners through the Projects Team.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

3.1 HMP Sudbury is an Open Category D male Resettlement and YOI Prison with a Certified Normal Accommodation of up to 581 prisoners. The actual roll fluctuates during the working week as prisoners leave during the day, to work and support the local community or are temporarily released at weekends to re-integrate themselves into family life. The number verified in the roll at the time of writing is 570 prisoners.

3.2 The prison presently holds a highly complex group of people including the elderly and disabled, as well as an increasing number of young offenders between the ages of 18 and 24. It carefully manages the risk associated with such offenders being held in an open prison, with risk assessment being a core part of day to day management.

3.3 The buildings were originally a United States Air Force hospital for D-Day landing casualties during World War II. Most of the original single storey accommodation is still in use but has been converted and refurbished and in some instances replaced to provide single and double rooms. Additional accommodation has been provided in recent years. There is a small secure accommodation unit.

3.4 The wings were originally built as temporary structures not intended to last for more than 70 years and as a consequence are difficult and expensive to maintain.

3.5 Healthcare is provided by Care UK, education by Milton Keynes College, the Community Rehabilitation Company contract lies with DNLR (Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland), and the maintenance contract is with Amey.

3.6 Main voluntary providers of services are Shannon Trust and, on a more limited basis, Soldiers, Sailor, Airman and Families Association (SSAFA) and the Society of Voluntary Associates (SOVA).

B Evidence sections 4 – 11

4 SAFETY

4.1. Board members regularly attend at the reception of new arrivals and have received no complaints in respect of the duration of the journey. The atmosphere is calm and officers sympathetic to the prisoners' needs. The process is robust and documentation is completed in a timely manner. All new arrivals are able to talk in private with a member of staff, and a "Listener" explains his role and how to access help. A member of the Healthcare team attends to undertake a health needs assessment.

4.2 All new prisoners spend their first night on a designated induction wing and are supported by trained orderlies. The wing is secure and is located next to the Prisoner Information desk.

4.3 From observation of the induction process the Board is satisfied that prisoners are given information on where to go if they feel threatened or bullied, or because of their health status feel unable to cope within an open estate.

4.4. Problems relating to drugs, alcohol and mobile phones are being addressed through the installation of more CCTV cameras and robust, intelligence led searches. Prisoners handling these items are dealt with through the disciplinary process, and those found guilty of significant offences are returned to the closed estate. Links with the local police are good and have led to successful prosecutions.

4.5 There has been an increased focus on completing suitability reviews on prisoners demonstrating a low level of compliance, with a view to identifying and transferring back prisoners who are not suitable for open conditions.

4.6 Steroid abuse is being addressed by a combination of steroid testing, the reduction of weight lifting machines in the gym and an increased focus on healthy living.

4.7 While parcel drops have decreased since the introduction of CCTV this has not resulted in a decrease in the number of illicit items found. More stringent measures are being taken to ensure outworkers are deterred from bringing in contraband.

4.8. The use of body-worn video cameras by officers on duty has been introduced, and, once training has been completed and protocol agreed, night staff will also carry batons.

4.9 31 ACCT (Assessment, Care in Custody and Teamwork) documents were initiated for those prisoners considered to be at risk. The Board commends the sensitive manner in which all staff involved in ACCTs carry out the reviews and the support they give to the individual.

4.10 In the context of the whole prison estate, assaults are low. In this reporting period a total of 14 prisoner-on-prisoner assaults were recorded, 9 of which were serious. There were also 10 assaults on staff, none recorded as serious and one carried out by a visitor to the prison. Work undertaken for the prison has identified a number of key areas that may help to further reduce these numbers and at the time of writing this report consultation with staff and prisoners is ongoing.

4.11 A strategy for supporting victims of violence and abuse was introduced in August 2017, overseen by the Safer Custody Team.

4.12 The prison considers its most significant challenges to safety and security are the number of absconds, the level of availability of drugs and alcohol and the increase of violence between prisoners and against staff. Measures are being taken to become more proactive in managing these. A "Violence Investigation" is undertaken after each reported incident and any lessons learnt are disseminated to improve future practice.

5 EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS

5.1 Most prisoners at HMP & YOI Sudbury benefit from earned enhanced status; those who do not are supported and encouraged to gain enhanced status.

5.2 Family links are encouraged and supported by the provision of good family visits. Structured activities that replicate normal family life are planned and include time when the father has sole charge of the children, giving the mother a much needed break. Recent HMIP inspection identified this as best practice. These visits are regularly monitored by the IMB.

5.3 Family ties and circumstances form part of the domestic Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL) application process.

5.4 Approximately 40% of the prison population is from a black or minority ethnic background. In the first 4 months of 2018 4 Discrimination Incident Reporting Forms were submitted, 3 relating to race and one to sexuality. Three of the four complaints were upheld. 15 were submitted in 2017, with an increase in complaints relating to disability and adjudications.

5.5 Statistics show that prisoners with disabilities are more likely to receive adjudications than other prisoners, though the discrepancy is corrected when adjudication outcomes are considered. It appears that this could arise as a result of prisoners who show positive during mandatory drugs tests receiving an automatic adjudication before the impact of prescribed medication on the result has been taken into account. The practice is being reviewed.

5.6 Currently there is a 30 hour allocation for equalities officers but they were often deployed to other duties. This is of concern to the IMB. An Equalities Peer Adviser has been appointed, and participates in the induction of new prisoners. He is also available for prisoners to discuss particular equalities-related issues through a weekly drop-in held on Thursday evenings.

5.7 The Chaplaincy offers opportunities for worship to all prisoners, with Christian chaplains encouraging a cross-denominational approach to church attendance. There is a multi-faith room, which together with a chapel ensures that there is a quiet space available for all religions. All statutory requirements are met for all faiths.

5.8 West 7 is a dedicated area for vulnerable and disabled prisoners. Occasionally prisoners are located there due to the needs of the prison despite not meeting the criteria.

5.9 An over 55s group has been established, giving older prisoners an opportunity to suggest improvements to their regime. At the time of writing the prison held 90 prisoners aged 50 or over, some 16% of the total population. Other protected groups have shown less interest in setting up support groups, despite attempts by the prison to encourage such developments. The under 25 age group are particularly difficult to engage.

5.10 Single day courses are being introduced to improve prisoners' understanding of equality and diversity issues.

5.11 The Equalities Team meets quarterly to review data relating to any discrepancy in access to ROTL or in treatment at adjudication between groups with protected characteristics. Where such discrepancies have been identified, efforts have been made to remove barriers and change attitudes so as to decrease the gaps between groups. Much of this work is ongoing.

5.12 Up to date information is difficult to extract from the recording systems.

6 SEGREGATION/CARE AND SEPARATION UNIT

6.1 There is no Segregation Unit at Sudbury. There is instead a Secure Accommodation Unit (SAU) which contains two basic but clean cells, and one holding room. Prisoners awaiting adjudication or transfer are held here. There is no access to a secure exercise facility, which makes the SAU unfit for longer term purposes.

6.2 It is unusual for a prisoner to be held in the SAU for more than 24 hours as the prison policy is to arrange immediate return to closed conditions when a prisoner is found guilty of a significant offence. The secure accommodation unit is used mainly for short term containment of prisoners awaiting such transfer, and as a holding area for prisoners awaiting adjudication.

6.3 Adjudications are held daily when needed and have been observed as being properly and fairly conducted.

6.4. Where a prisoner is detained in the SAU for more than 24 hours, effort is made to liaise with other prisons to expedite the process and prisoners receive a good standard of care in the meantime.

6.5 There have been no 72 hour reviews at Sudbury during the reporting year.

6.6 The SAU is viewed by some prisoners as a place of safety especially if they have concerns for their personal safety or mental welfare. They are supported well by the SAU staff, and are generally positive when speaking with the IMB members about the support and reassurance they have been given.

6.7 Random checks on storage of clean bedding, prison clothing, basic toiletries etc. have shown these to be reasonably well maintained so that prisoners detained in the SAU always have access to these. No complaints of any nature have been received from prisoners about their treatment in the SAU.

6.8 Inspection of logs suggests that they are not always comprehensively completed.

6.9 There have been a number of prisoners lodged in the SAU whilst intelligence-led searches are carried out in their rooms, and of others waiting to be removed following suitability reviews. Observation of suitability review meetings and of adjudication standardisation meetings suggest that both processes are carried out fairly and are appropriately scrutinised. A risk assessment is undertaken on all prisoners located to the SAU even if detained for short periods.

7 ACCOMMODATION (including communication)

7.1 All wings have a dedicated cleaning orderly, but some prisoners refuse to accept personal responsibility for cleanliness, thus in some areas the standard is variable.

7.2 There has been considerable improvement and financial input into providing new shower facilities in most of the prisoner wings. This upgrade has been performed by qualified tradesmen drawn from the prison population in a newly created Projects Team, under the supervision of suitably qualified staff. Prisoners volunteer to join the team and enjoy the work as they feel it mirrors the pathway to outside conditions. All the West Wings have either been upgraded or are in the progress of receiving substantial upgrades. The East Wings will receive the same upgrade in the coming year. During the coming year there will be much needed considerable upgrade in the toilet facilities in prisoners' accommodation, subject to budgetary constraints.

7.3 The work observed has been of a good standard. Two of the P Wings have had shower upgrades by Amey and they will be responsible for the maintenance of all shower installations.

7.4 The Catering Department provides a good meal service, catering for all dietary requirements, observing religious festivals and providing a good choice of menu for both hot and cold food options. There have been no applications regarding food issues to the IMB during the last year.

7.5 Food service is observed and the food tasted on a regular basis by members of the IMB. A random prisoner food survey showed that, on the whole, prisoners were reasonably satisfied with the food provided. Portion control seems not to be an issue. Officers observe the prisoners when collecting food. There has been significant financial input by the prison into refurbishing the dining room. New chairs have been purchased and part of the dining room has been turned into a much needed recreational facility, providing suitable games and a sitting area.

7.6 In the "Secret Diner" restaurant, which is open to the public, one of the leading high street coffee shops now has a presence. This has been the first outlet of its kind and is proving a great success, with prisoners obtaining barista skills, thus enhancing their chances of employment following release. After a long wait, Amey has finally connected an industrial standard dishwasher in the Secret Diner.

7.7 Prisoners have access to legal visits and to canteen provision. All prisoners should have a dedicated personal officer; however some prisoners report not knowing who their personal officer is or having little or no contact. Some personal officers have been observed showing empathy and understanding in extremely complex cases. Interaction with their personal officers can be difficult for a number of reasons and the prison is looking at ways in which this can be improved in order to meet the prisoners' needs and prevent the potential for negative behaviour and non-engagement in the prison routine.

7.8 On the whole all property is transferred with prisoners when they leave the prison estate. Property has been observed being bagged and tagged appropriately, by Board Members. Records on the whole are well kept in Reception. Nevertheless prisoners continue to report difficulties with property when transferring, generally due to restrictions imposed by the transport contractor.

7.9 Accommodation in some of P block has been enhanced with the introduction of a communal area on the first floor, and of toasters and microwaves (for use of residents only) responding to long standing requests from prisoners. This facility is being rolled out across other wings.

8 HEALTHCARE (including Mental Health and Social care)

8.1 Healthcare services, including mental health services for the reporting year were provided by Care UK.

8.2. Healthcare provides specialized clinics covering chronic disease management such as diabetes, cardio-vascular, respiratory etc. Prisoners also have access to podiatrists, opticians and physiotherapy. The dental waiting list is similar to last year with 55 on the waiting list with an average wait of 6 weeks. There are only 10 waiting to see the dental hygienist. There is only 1 individual on the waiting list for the smoking cessation clinics.

8.3 All prisoners are screened for physical and mental health needs, as well as substance misuse, within two hours of arrival at Sudbury.

8.4 A psychiatrist visits the prison every two weeks. Any prisoner presenting with acute onset of symptoms is triaged and healthcare will liaise with the in-reach team to provide the best care possible and with the most appropriate health professional. Care UK has recently appointed a part time learning disability nurse who will work alongside the healthcare team to improve the quality of care given to individuals identified as having a learning disability.

8.5 Work is being done to improve medicine management within the prison. The prisoners are now responsible for requesting their own repeat prescriptions, to mirror what happens within the community setting.

8.6. Appointments with the GP have increased and “did not attend” appointments (DNA) remain similar to previous years, currently at 14%. However DNA rates for a nurse appointment have increased considerably from 7.8% to 13%. Appointments with a nurse prescriber have the highest DNA rates, currently at 21%. Healthcare staff are disappointed by the non-attendance figures and, whilst recognising this is a national problem within the community setting, they continue to seek ways in which to address non-attendance. Clinic times have been altered to enable outworkers to attend appointments, and prisoners are encouraged to cancel appointments if they have been granted ROTL or have commenced employment, but as with every new initiative it takes time to see the results. One measure trialled was the introduction of an Incentives and Earned Privileges warning for non- attendance without valid reason. It was felt that this had little impact on the DNA rates so was discontinued.

8.7. To provide a health service that is comparable to that within a community setting, prisoners are now able to self-certify. There is a strict criterion they must meet and adhere to. This will be monitored and reviewed to see if it is a viable option to offer in the long term.

8.8. The healthcare team meets weekly to discuss the case management of prisoners presenting with complex health needs. Referral to social care for assessment of needs including the provision of specialist equipment is made where indicated. The Board has witnessed some excellent collaborative work between the healthcare team and head of residential services to enable very ill prisoners to remain at Sudbury by providing them with suitable accommodation and equipment as well as supporting them emotionally.

8.9. Care UK continually monitor all treatment interventions and outcomes and benchmark their care delivery against 4 other open establishments. Currently Sudbury is placed second in this process.

8.10. There have been no deaths in custody in this reporting year.

9 EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

9.1 In the current reporting year, staff have developed new ways to engage prisoners who have come through their sentence to date without acquiring adequate literacy and numeracy skills. Shannon Trust trained volunteers offer 1:1 support in literacy and there is increasing emphasis on enabling men to improve their numeracy and literacy in the workshops using short interventions with a real-life focus, to support those who find it difficult to learn in a classroom environment.

9.2 A positive attitude to the role of education in improving employment prospects is fostered through a range of displays and promotional activities. This approach is exemplified by the Celebrating Success events organised monthly by the education team, to mark a wide range of achievements in the 27 accredited courses on offer, including card making, IT, bricklaying, carpentry, maths, book keeping, digital technology, barbering, mentoring, recycling, English, business domestic cookery and retail. Participation has been observed to vary between 30 and 75, and attendees seemed rightly proud of their achievements.

9.3 Twenty-seven courses leading to nationally recognised qualifications are on offer. Many are oversubscribed and operate a strictly applied waiting list. Learners are visibly enthusiastic and engaged in their work and well supported by staff. Lesson observations show good relationships between staff and learners, and a great deal of hard work goes into assuring that topics are engaging and accessible. Some staff reported a drop in attendance once students were offered the opportunity to take up work outside.

9.4 An Open University/distance learning support worker has been appointed. In May of this reporting year 9 men were undertaking training/education courses outside the prison.

9.5 The Pipelines that were introduced last year to give prisoners a clear structure to the routes available to them through education and training have been updated to allow for easier movement between routes where a prisoner changes track. This should give 22 possible routes into employment sectors. Flowcharts of the range of routes available have also been updated and simplified to help prisoners understand how to plan their time up to release. The flowcharts also clarify the timescales in relation to release date, to minimise frustration caused by apparent delays.

9.6 The library is well-stocked, well used and has increased its stock of resources for specific audiences, as well as acquiring more non-traditional resources (jigsaws and board games). Art materials have been brought into the library for leisure use one evening a week, to run parallel to creative writing work. Staff come in on Saturday afternoons and some Sundays to maximise access.

9.7 The gym is popular and appreciated. Work to address steroid abuse has resulted in an increase in cardio-vascular equipment and a decrease in the weight loading available on existing machines. Working with healthcare and education, the gym is moving its emphasis to healthy life-styles and is reintroducing the Level 2 Gym Instructor award. Steroid testing was introduced early in 2018.

9.8 The dining room space has been reorganised to provide a more communal area (which the prison currently lacks) so that prisoners have an area where they can congregate in the evenings with darts boards and table tennis tables available. Both are well used. Some outdoor activity areas have also been created next to the new games room, with fixed table tennis tables installed. Much of the work has been completed by the prison's own projects team, enabling men to put the skills they acquired on courses to practical use.

9.9 The chapel is used for music group meetings where participants are encouraged to develop their instrumental skills supported by the more skilled musicians.

10 WORK, VOCATIONAL TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT

10.1 HMP & YOI Sudbury offers a wide variety of vocational and educational courses most of which have some information and communications technology (ICT) embedded within them. Real efforts have been made to ensure that soft skills are delivered through these courses. A few prisoners, particularly those detained for 'blue collar' offences and those who have already secured employment on release, see these activities as a way of passing the time, rather than securing employment.

10.2 Heavy investment in the gardens department has provided high quality horticulture qualifications at level 2 and led to a marked improvement in the physical environment. A garden shop has been opened and is well frequented by the public. This has enabled workers to acquire a broader range of horticultural and plant management skills, and to work in the shop in customer facing rolls.

10.3 Labour market information (LMI) is used to ensure that training and work opportunities reflect the labour needs of the local area. The range of geographical areas covered by the "What work booklets" has expanded to include Suffolk, West Midlands, South Midlands, Northamptonshire, Norfolk, Greater London, Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire. This means more specific LMI can be provided to prisoners residing across England.

10.4 Staff trained by a leading coffee chain now run a training facility for prisoners in the 'Secret Diner', a cafe/restaurant open to the general public. Trained prisoners can go on placement to the high street coffee shops with a good chance that this will lead to employment. Training is also offered to prisoners not yet eligible for ROTL through the cafe facility located in the visit hall. The relationship between the chain and the prison is flourishing.

10.5 In a typical week approximately 148 prisoners go outside for paid and charity work, and for training. The prison has contact with 27 charities across the East Midlands that accept workers, seven of which can enable workers to achieve a qualification.

10.6 The prison has had a contract with a major retailer for a number of years in the run up to Christmas, but the temporary nature of the work, which is well paid, affects the availability of workers for other industries, so a cap of 30 placements has been agreed for this year.

10.7 A 'Total Rewards Package', which includes financial and non-financial rewards, is being considered for prisoners working inside the prison, to support the development of soft skills. and add value to work before eligibility for outside employment is reached.

10.8 The prison emphasises the importance of personal responsibility, which prisoners who have been in closed conditions for a long period often struggle to accept. This is understood and observed across a number of departments, and workshops report improvements in attendance and time keeping over the period of this report.

10.9 English, maths and soft skills are gradually being embedded across work areas.

10.10 A coaching, learning and advisory Support Pool has been set up to bring together education, training and employment work. This has enabled a number of cross departmental appointments to be made, including a CV/interview training support worker.

10.11 Most new arrivals at Sudbury begin work in the woodwork area, and a significant number of men dislike this type of work. The area has been redesigned, and modern equipment is being introduced to enable workers to achieve Certification of Prior Learning which counts towards a Level 2 qualification at the end of their time there. The air filter system has also been improved.

11 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

11.1 Preparation for resettlement is supported through a series of cross-departmental groups where communication between different areas of prison life is improved and aspirations and outcomes shared. This ensures a joined up approach to interventions and facilitates the implementation of projects and approaches that have been shown to be successful elsewhere.

11.2 Around 30% of prisoners arrive at Sudbury with less than 3 months of their sentence left to serve, one third of these with less than a month. This does not give adequate time for them to benefit from resettlement programmes, and creates an excessive churn in the prison population, as these prisoners are not eligible for ROTL, and end up marking time to release rather than working towards it constructively.

11.3 The prison makes extensive use of the 9 Pathways to Reducing Re-offending, to co-ordinate its approach and improve prisoners' experience during custody and post release. The Quality Improvement Group brings together professionals from all the relevant departments to enable integrated implementation.

11.4 A new Resettlement Hub is being fitted out, and will provide access to more networked computers, allowing more men approaching release to complete CVs and carry out job searches. They will also be able to access courses on the Milton Keynes College network, a selection of which will be stored on the computers.

11.5 The existing Visits Centre is small, but improvements have been made over the last year by reorganising the distribution of the seating space and bringing in new furniture. Prisoners following the hospitality and catering pathway have responsibility for the cafe, and benefit from the same professional training as those working outside the prison in the Secret Diner. Family Days at Sudbury continue to be delivered by a dedicated team offering families the chance to play and eat together. A full time family co-ordinator took up post in March. The library continues to enable men to participate in Storybook Dads, now enhanced with the possibility of adding a DVD, and has added Me and My Dad to its already popular offer.

11.6 Men are being supported to gather all the documentation they will require to access employment post release, such as proof of eligibility to work in the UK and a current CV, which they will also need to access universal credit. 1:1 work on CV preparation is offered and observation shows that it is of high quality.

11.7 A housing and welfare officer is employed for half a day each week and most prisoners are released into accommodation.

11.8 The CRC reports that prisoners have been experiencing problems setting up bank accounts with the bank allocated to the prison, with a high number of applicants being rejected. It is sometimes easier for an individual to visit a branch of a different bank whilst on ROTL to set up an account and the prison provides men with the necessary ID to do so.

11.9 Additional interventions are planned by the CRC, including Nowhere To Live, Money Management and Pathways to Independence. St Giles Trust has introduced an information, advice and guidance (IAG) qualification around IAG for Release, with particular relevance to resettlement and reducing reoffending

11.10 The CRC now offers late night support that outworkers can access on a weekly basis.

11.11 Wayout TV was introduced towards the end of the reporting period, but was still reporting technical problems associated with the introductory phase so its impact could not be assessed.

C Section – Work of Board

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended Complement of Board Members	12
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	6
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	9
Total number of visits to the Establishment	226
Total number of segregation reviews attended	n/a

D Section - Applications

Code	Subject	Current reporting year	Previous reporting year
A	Accommodation including laundry, clothing, ablutions	0	1
B	Discipline including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	0	1
C	Equality	0	0
D	Purposeful Activity including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	3	2
E 1	Letters, visits, phones, public protection restrictions	0	2
E 2	Finance including pay, private monies, spends	1	1
F	Food and kitchens	0	1
G	Health including physical, mental, social care	1	6
H 1	Property within this establishment	2	6
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	6	
H 3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	0	0
I	Sentence management including HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-categorisation	7	11
J	Staff/prisoner concerns including bullying	1	1
K	Transfers	1	4
	Total number of IMB applications	22	36