



Annual Report
of the
Independent Monitoring Board

at

HMP Coldingley

for reporting Year
(1 August 2017 to 31 July 2018)

Published
(October 2018)



Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introductory Sections

Section	Topic	Page
1	Statutory Role	3
2	Executive Summary	4
3	Description of Establishment	7

Evidence Sections

4	Safety	8
5	Equality and Fairness	9
6	Care and Separation Unit	10
7	Accommodation (including communication)	10
8	Healthcare (including mental health and social care)	11
9	Education and Other Activities	12
10	Work, Vocational Training and Employment	12
11	Resettlement Preparation	13

	The Work of the IMB	15
	Applications to the IMB	16

A Sections 1 – 3

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 judgments

Are prisoners treated fairly?

The Board continues to believe that significant attention is given to ensure that prisoners are treated fairly. Section 5 of this report details the wide range of activities that take place to reflect the ethnicities and religions of the prisoner population in HMP Coldingley. The Board investigates all Applications carefully and raises significant concerns with the Governing or Deputy Governor.

Section 4 provides details of the number of ACCTs (Assessment Care in Custody Teamwork) opened. In individual cases Care Plans and the ACCT process is sensitively used and stringently administered. A number of complex cases (typically around 8 – 10) are each allocated a Case Manager of Governor rank to ensure a coordinated approach is adopted to managing the prisoner's needs.

Are prisoners treated humanely?

The absence of in-cell sanitation and the operation of the Night Sanitation system in the older accommodation wings (A – D) is inhumane and undignified in the view of the Board. The problem was highlighted in the most recent report of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons in February/March 2017 as well as in several previous IMB Annual Reports. Nearly 400 prisoners are affected by this degrading and totally unsatisfactory system, which is particularly hard on prisoners who for health or age reasons need more frequent access to lavatories at night.

A prisoner must operate an in-cell button to indicate that he requires to use the lavatory. When it is his turn he is allocated 8 minutes to use the lavatory and return to his cell. The queue may be long and any abuse by other prisoners taking more than their allocated time can cause significant delays in the queue. A prisoner's only other option is to use a pot in his cell and then to 'slop out' in the morning or as happens, to dispose of human waste via his cell window. There are no in-cell hand washing facilities. Required observation of prisoners in cells by night staff adds to the problem by increasing the wait for lavatory access.

Are prisoners prepared well for their release?

Formal Resettlement staff meetings are held monthly. They are attended by representatives of the outside agencies involved in the resettlement pathways of the prison and by functional managers. The resettlement orderlies also attend. Section 11 refers to the Resettlement Report, due to be issued in March 2018, which is still awaiting publication.

MAIN AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT

TO THE MINISTER

Prison Population

Last year's Annual Report drew attention to the unsuitability of many prisoners transferred from Local B category prisons into HMP Coldingley, a working prison. Younger, short-sentenced prisoners show little enthusiasm for learning new skills or furthering their education and are a disruptive influence, taking up a disproportionate amount of staff time. Other prisoners complain about the noise and disturbance caused by such prisoners, particularly at night.

The workshop facilities available at HMP Coldingley are first class and many large contracts have been secured, for example to assemble and supply headphones to the aviation industry. To deliver successful and reliable outcomes, the availability of an adequate and motivated workforce is essential. Weekly rota reports provide evidence of problems concerning the shortage of prisoners willing to work.

Indeterminate sentences for Public Protection (IPP)

The Board makes no apology for again drawing the Minister's attention to the number of IPP prisoners serving many years beyond their tariff. At the end of the last reporting period in July 2017 there were 36 prisoners at HMP Coldingley serving an Indeterminate Sentence. They had served an additional 277 years between them. In July 2018, there are still 23 IPP prisoners who have served an additional 160 years between them. Two prisoners have each served an additional 10 years.

This situation is extremely hard on the prisoners and their families and represents a huge cost to the public purse.

Would the Minister please advise the Board what plans there are for resolving these problems?

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

Violence

The Daily Briefing Reports continue to provide frequent evidence of violent incidents within the prison. Although the number of separate incidents has hardly changed from the previous reporting year, the number of staff assaulted has significantly increased, with 35 staff being assaulted during the current reporting year. The number of prisoners assaulted this year was 41 in 27 separate incidents.

	2016-2017	2017-2018
Prisoner on Prisoner Assaults	30	27
Prisoner on Staff Assaults	17 (21 staff)	18 (35 staff)
Prisoner Unexplained Injuries	17	20

Drugs

The Daily Briefing Reports give details of problems concerning drug availability and the serious consequences of drug-taking. The number of occasions on which Healthcare staff and paramedic services are called to prisoners under the influence of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) is significant. Unfortunately, no records are kept of the number of callouts due to drug taking.

In addition to the serious health implications for prisoners, staff have suffered from the effects of drug fumes which in some instances have rendered them unfit for duty.

Mobile Phones

The Daily Briefing Reports record an increase in the number of mobile phones available within the Prison.

Debt and Bullying

The Board has seen increasing evidence of debts and bullying associated with drugs and phones, with prisoners often seeking to be located in the Care and Separation Unit (CSU) or locked behind their cell doors on the wings for their own protection.

The Board recognises the considerable resources which have been devoted to supporting prisoners with a drug problem, but the ongoing and increasing problems caused by the availability of drugs are all too evident. Once again the Board asks if the Prison Service has a strategy for dealing with this problem?

Fabric of the Building and Facilities Management

There have been significant problems with the fabric of the prison and the maintenance of services throughout the reporting period. Section 7 provides more detail of the problems encountered. Efforts to refurbish the older wings are ongoing and the completed work on A wing has resulted in a brighter,

cleaner environment, but it is difficult to see how fundamental improvements can be effected without major expenditure.

TO THE GOVERNOR

The Board considers that the Governor has made effective use of the flexibilities and resources available, but unfortunately these are limited and have not enabled her to undertake the significant structural improvements necessary to bring the older wings up to an acceptable standard.

The Board wishes to recognise the work undertaken by prison officers, often under very demanding and sometimes unpleasant circumstances, to safeguard vulnerable prisoners. These duties are carried out with the well being of the prisoner as the clear priority.

The Board also wishes to acknowledge the work done by non-uniformed staff, including workshop instructors and education staff, to encourage and support prisoners. This plays a vital role in the resettlement process.

The Board considers that the introduction of the No Smoking initiative on 14th March 2018 was well managed with every effort being made to prepare prisoners.

Thank you

The Board thanks all staff of the prison for assisting the Board to carry out its monitoring role.

The Board would also like to thank the Governor for the invitations to the tea party for all volunteers in recognition of their work.

Improvements

Demise of KeepOut Scheme

The Board regrets the demise of this scheme which benefitted both the prisoners who delivered the training and the young people who received it. However, it recognises that this was beyond the control of the Governing Governor and welcomes the prisoner restorative justice initiative, Belong, which has been introduced during the reporting period. The Board will be keenly interested in its progress.

New Offender Management in Custody Model (OMIC)

Having recognised the value of the now defunct Personal Officer scheme, the Board welcomes the introduction of this scheme. Phased implementation begins at HMP Coldingley on 10th September 2018, when approximately 230 prisoners should be supported by Key Workers. The success of the scheme will depend on it being adequately resourced on a continuing basis.

Prisoner Council

The new Prisoner Council appears to be getting into its stride and the Board is pleased to support this initiative.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

3.1 HMP Coldingley Main Role and Outline

HMP Coldingley is a Category C training and resettlement prison. Built in 1969 as a prototype industrial prison, it now has 5 main accommodation wings (A-E wings), plus a small enhanced wing (F), Workshops, an Education block and a range of associated Administration areas. The CNA (Certified Normal Accommodation) is 494 and the Operational Capacity is 521.

3.2 Providers of Main Services

Healthcare and Mental Care In-Reach	Central and North West London NHS Trust
Social Care	Surrey County Council
Learning and Skills	Milton Keynes College
Community Rehabilitation Company	Catch 22, Purple Futures
Maintenance	Carillion, then Gov Facilities Services Ltd.
Escort Contractor	Serco and GEO Amey

3.3 Living Accommodation

Prisoners are housed in five main accommodation wings. Four wings, constructed when the prison was built in 1969, each hold 91 prisoners. Each has an office, showers and communal facilities on the ground floor, with three accommodation landings above, each with communal wash basins and lavatories and a sluice for 'slopping out' human waste. There is no lift and any prisoners unable to use the stairs could not be held in those wings. The four original blocks do not have in-cell lavatories or wash basins; prisoners have access to the communal lavatories and wash basins when locked in their cells by means of a centrally controlled electric unlocking system on cell doors which limits the number of prisoners out of their cells on each landing. Consequently there can be delays which may result in prisoners resorting to using receptacles in their cells and 'slopping out' in the morning or whenever the lockdown is lifted.

The fifth wing, completed in 2008, accommodates 131 prisoners in much more modern accommodation on two floors. Each cell has its own wash basin, lavatory and shower unit rather similar to those on cross-channel ferries.

A Wing was refurbished during the year but there are still problems with heating, and only half the lavatories are available on all landings. B Wing is currently being refurbished.

3.4 Training Facilities

High quality workshops, using most of the manpower available in the prison, have facilities for high-speed printing and document folding, metalwork manufacturing (including welding, sheet-metal fabrication and powder-coat painting), and sign making. Smaller workshops provide facilities for electrical servicing of audio headsets, training in industrial cleaning, and in the use, installation and servicing of computers.

Prisoners also work on recycling, in the barbers shop, horticulture, processing of the prisoners' orders (canteen) and in assisting Works staff with painting, decorating and maintenance.

B Evidence sections 4 – 11

4. SAFETY

Safer Custody

The Board continues to monitor this closely within the prison. There is a clear focus to try to ensure prisoners feel safe. Work continues with the Senior Management Team to address and highlight the violence and bullying issues, often associated with drugs and the possession of other illegal contraband such as mobile phones, raised in the Executive Summary.

Mediation training (Belong) is now in place for prisoners and support staff.

The violence reduction representatives are encouraged to report monthly on their respective wings and this has also been seen as a positive development.

Cell searches are a regular feature and have resulted in a number of banned items being found. Netting has been erected by some perimeter fences in an effort to restrict the volume of illegal items being thrown into the prison, but as stated in the Executive Summary, the availability of illicit substances is still a major problem.

The Samaritans and Listeners are very active within the establishment and these services continue to strive to meet the needs of prisoners. There was concern one month that some Listeners were not being given fair access, and there have been occasional problems with the Samaritans phones being out of action, necessitating the transfer of prisoners to other wings to use the phone.

On average 13 ACCTs (Assessment Care in Custody Teamwork) per month are being opened, up from 12 per month last year. There has also been an increase in adjudications in this reporting year, however, all other measures have improved or been maintained.

A death in custody had occurred at HMP Coldingley at the end of the previous reporting period and a Board member attended in the early hours. The correct procedure was followed and the member concerned has since been interviewed by the Coroner and Investigating Police Officer.

For years, the Board has reported to many Governors and Ministers the appalling state of the washing and toilet facilities and the inevitable health risks for those residents living in the prison's four older wings. During the last year, the situation has not been helped by the demise of Carillion and the new arrangements are still at an early stage.

The refurbishment work in A wing required decanting the prisoners while the refurbishment was carried out. A similar scenario is in place for B wing.

The above relate to the four older residential wings but previously reported problems with the structure and equipment in other areas of the prison remain without improvement. The resurfacing of the kitchen floor has, however, resulted in far fewer slip and trip accidents.

As shown in the Minutes of the Health & Safety Meetings in 2017-18, the Health & Safety Team is getting a welcome grip on health & safety priorities. There is now agreement on priorities and responsibility for actions and timetabling of these.

Amongst other things this involves:

- Staff training and awareness;
- Risk Assessments and Safe Systems of Work;
- Fire Drills;

- Scheduled inspections, checks, testing and servicing of all relevant safety and other equipment and machinery and remedial work and/or replacement as required;
- Prompt and detailed reporting of incidents.

5. EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS

Equality Action Team (EAT) meetings are held every 2-3 months and are attended by members of the Senior Management Team (SMT), officers, IMB, Social Care and Equalities Orderlies. A focus group for each of the 9 protected characteristics, led by a named governor plus a deputy, meets regularly and reports back at these meetings.

Mandatory CSL equalities training has been completed and/or updated by approximately 45% of permanent staff, meaning that over half would not be currently up to date with their training, as the requirement is to update within two years.

Well maintained equalities information boards throughout the prison ensure that up-to-date information is available to everyone, along with the names of staff responsible for monitoring each protected characteristic.

On 12th January 2018, 14 offenders attended an immigration surgery for foreign nationals where they had the opportunity to meet an Immigration Officer to answer various questions. The same officer agreed to come to Coldingley to talk to OMU, probation and safer custody staff about the immigration process.

Holocaust Memorial Day was commemorated on 27th January 2018 and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) History month was observed in February. This year, for the first time, information displays highlighted World Autism Awareness Week 26th March – 2nd April. Also, the Governor agreed funding for the Anne Frank Prison Project, a travelling exhibition which uses peer education to address the issues of racism, prejudice and hate motivated behaviour. This ran from 11th to 22nd June.

As of June 18, there are 45 (11%) foreign nationals at Coldingley, representing 26 countries.

46 DIRFs (Discrimination Incident Reporting Form) were submitted in the current IMB Reporting Period until mid July 18 of which 56% related to race and 21% related to religion or belief. This is more than double the 19 DIRFs received last year, largely due to a three-fold increase in DIRFs from staff. During the period January to December 2017 a total of 7 DIRFs were received from staff and from January to mid July 2018 23 DIRFs have already been received from staff.

There are two new Equalities orderlies who check and update equalities displays around the prison, escort prisoners to work, healthcare etc (as directed by Social Care needs) and help prisoners to fill out DIRF forms etc. when required.

The Chaplaincy facilitates the recognition of all major faith celebrations as well as those of several minor faiths including Rastafarian, Jewish and Pagan. The lift serving the Chaplaincy and Healthcare has been working intermittently throughout the year, but currently seems to work if not overloaded.

An Equalities induction leaflet is given to all new prisoners which informs them of help available to them whilst at Coldingley and who to approach to facilitate their needs.

The management and promotion of Equalities initiatives in the prison is overseen by an enthusiastic and proactive team.

6. CARE AND SEPARATION UNIT (CSU)

The Care and Separation Unit has had 193 Prisoners located in the 12 months up to 31 July 2018, many of whom were located there for their own protection, more often for substance abuse and resultant debt related issues. This is a concern, as CSU can be seen as a protection, rather than a disciplinary, unit. There is a need for increased vigilance and protection of prisoners on the wings, with CSU being returned to its proper function. The daily briefings report instances of extreme prisoner behaviour, resulting in disruption to the regime. The staff who deal with these disruptions do so in a very professional manner, given the more than difficult circumstances.

The Care and Decency Suite, to accommodate prisoners at risk of serious self-harm, has also been used during the year at 29.3% of occupancy for the months of May – July 2018. A second cell dedicated to housing prisoners who are in need of protection and are at risk of suicide or self harm and separate from a disciplinary unit was opened in May.

Nine prisoners have been held for 42 days or more at a stretch in CSU during the 12 months up to the end of July 2018 (one for 93 days, another for 82 days). Many are held on an own protection basis, which is disappointing. The answer seems to be a continual transfer of prisoners from one prison to another to ensure their protection. This is unsatisfactory, expensive and disruptive for the prisoner.

CSU Prisoner reviews are held on a timely basis and the board attended 244 reviews in the twelve months ending July 2018.

Adjudications are held in the CSU and there have been 1408 original adjudications in the reporting period. On many occasions adjudications are delayed for a disproportionate amount of time or dismissed due to prisoners being transferred or to the non-availability of reporting officers, with the result that proper evidence is not always to hand or officers have moved on, resulting in further delays or dismissal of the case.

From June 2018 an independent judge attends twice a month for serious cases. There is an ongoing concern at the number of adjudications and a review of the Incentives and Earned Privileges scheme (IEP) is under way, but there is no completion date.

7. ACCOMMODATION (including communication)

Full details of the prisoner accommodation are to be found in section 3 of this report.

The four older wings are not fit for purpose in any way. The cells are antiquated with no washing or toilet facilities and do not afford decent standards of accommodation.

The communal showers, washroom and toilet facilities are at best completely unacceptable and at worst unfit for human use. It is commonplace to see toilets with no seats, showers with no doors, mould on the walls and ceilings and failures with the plumbing. The IMB weekly monitoring reports clearly say, with virtually no exception, that the fabric is appalling with continual failure or breakage of wash basins, plumbing, and toilet and shower facilities. Toilets block continually as do sluices used for slopping out. The smell of urine permeates through the area of the washrooms, and the cells close by.

There has been minimal change since last year's report, despite the recent refurbishment. The situation with maintenance and Carillion has not improved matters, and the Board waits to see how Government Facilities Services Ltd. perform. Currently there is a shortage of qualified staff to undertake the work necessary to keep the prison in a fit and proper state. It is hoped that the supply chain issues regarding

materials and consumables will be resolved. The requirement to use central purchasing means that there are severe delays in obtaining necessary items, particularly of furniture, which impacts on all areas, including Healthcare, i.e. the dentist's chair.

8. HEALTHCARE (including mental health and social care)

The Central and North West London (CNWL) NHS Trust has been able to stabilise its position as the healthcare provider during the year despite several senior staff shortages. Several major health crises occurred during the winter with an outbreak of 38 Norovirus cases and 58 Influenza cases threatening to close the prison down.

Within the department staff numbers were generally maintained at a satisfactory level with 9 primary care nurses, one mental health nurse and one agency employee, two part time psychologists and 2 GPs. The mental health and admin sectors were short of staff. If same day urgent cases were omitted the average waiting time for treatment by nurses was two days and by GPs four days.

The 'no shows' from patients with appointments continue to cause concern and are monitored closely. Over the year 328 appointments were not kept representing an average of 12% of appointments missed.

The biggest problems continued with the dentistry contract where CNWL play a minor role in the management. Throughout the reporting period, technical problems with the dentist's chair in Healthcare have meant that it was out of commission. Throughout the year the chair in E wing had to be used, which reduced the availability of treatment. As a result of all this, the routine care delay statistics become meaningless. There was unacceptable delay over the ordering of a new chair and this was not finally ordered until May 2018 with no firm date for its installation.

The current service provided by the opticians is a one day consultation every two weeks and this has led to delays of up to 4 weeks for treatment.

The podiatry service has been maintained with a visit once a month and this has kept the waiting time for treatment at up to 17 weeks.

X ray services are provided by the fortnightly service from a mobile unit which visited 25 times during the period and this proved satisfactory.

With the aim of trying to reduce the anticipated problems of the cessation of smoking on the 14th March 2018 a regular anti smoking clinic was established in 2017 and by early 2018 58.6% of the 326 known smokers had attended one form of therapy or another. The prison has taken up the challenge of this change very seriously by the provision of a considerable amount of advice and the provision of alternatives such as vapes and patches.

Provision of mental health treatment continued to be critical due to the ongoing shortage of staff requiring extra effort by the existing staff.

Physiotherapy requirements have been the subject of cooperation between CNWL, the GPs and the gymnasium staff but delays of up to 21 weeks for treatment were experienced.

Over the year Code Blue emergencies reached an average level of 6 callouts per month with commensurate demand for staff escorts. Problems caused by the unavailability of escorts for routine

visits to hospital have been reduced by allocating up to three escort teams per day (i.e. 6 officers) but 150 hospital appointments had to be rearranged during the year due to lack of escorts.

The Healthcare department operated a full range of other specialist clinics throughout the year including HIV, immunisation, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and sexual health.

In addition to the above work provided by CNWL the prison itself initiated a health improvement programme and continued with its first aid and defibrillator training. Surrey County Council provided a social care service to 24 prisoners.

Statistics provided by CNWL to 31 March 2018.

9. EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Education Department is currently going through the Education Core Provider tendering process and is expected to complete by September. The present provider is Milton Keynes College, contracted till March 2019.

The staff complement at present is 18; 8 full time, 10 part time and 2 seasonal staff.

The total number of prisoners beginning courses in the Education Department during the 2016-17 academic year was 1190. Of that number, 935 completed the course and 896 received a qualification. This represents a very impressive 91% success rate.

There is no database on prisoners' achievements after leaving the establishment.

241 prisoners did not finish their course. Of these, 187 left HMP Coldingley, either at the end of sentence or as a transfer.

HMP Coldingley Education Department assesses all newly transferred prisoners on arrival for their numeracy and literacy skills. As HMP Coldingley is a working prison with opportunities in a variety of workshops, many still choose to earn money rather than attend education.

Approximately 50 prisoners are attending full time education at present. Another 50 study throughout the year towards diplomas or degrees with either the Open University or other distance learners. Four other prisoners are studying for Masters' degrees.

10. WORK, VOCATIONAL TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT

A key role of the prison is to provide opportunities for the development and education of prisoners, enabling them to establish themselves into a work environment upon their release from prison. Whilst in this prison, a prisoner is expected to work or to attend education for the whole of the planned working week. Sufficient facilities exist for this prison to accommodate all prisoners in one or the other. Facilities and workshops include:

BICS – As a prerequisite to the considerable task of cleaning that is necessary every day in residential, administrative and industrial areas of the prison, appropriate training is given to those prisoners involved in the various facets of cleaning. This leads to formal qualification and is sponsored and recognized by BICS, a nationally certified training organisation in cleaning services.

Engineering – the operation of a wide range of machine tools and the use of skills in the manufacture of products for government and commercial customers.

Printing – the operation of large and state of the art printing machines producing a wide range of products from leaflets to books, magazines and office products.

Signs – the design and production of any signs required for business or commercial premises

DHL – an operation, packaging and delivering prisoners' weekly orders for their on-request personal canteen orders, in this and some other prisons.

Recycling – currently a small but important and developing operation, employing prisoners, and ensuring that those items disposed of and that can be re-cycled and reused in the prison or elsewhere are appropriately recycled.

Audio Headphones – the cleaning, repair and repackaging of headphones used by airline passengers. Following induction into this prison, newly arrived prisoners have to spend a few weeks in this workshop before selecting follow-on areas of work, according to their developmental needs and preferences.

PICTA – With the objective of securing meaningful employment upon release from prison, those prisoners' keen to learn or to develop their range of computer skills, can turn to a fully equipped and professionally staffed Prison ICT Academy. In this department, starter skills ranging from word processing to spreadsheets and beyond and using Microsoft Office are taught. Further and very explicit technical network and state of the art computer engineering courses incorporating PC Hardware and Software Level 2, Cisco Certified Course Completion Certificate, Cisco Certified Network Associate, CCNA1-4 Level 3 are taught internally and mentored by outside experts.

The prison has introduced a three year training programme to teach prisoners beekeeping. There are currently three hives and six prisoners are being trained. The second year should see an increase to eight hives and eight trainees. Accreditation is through the British Beekeepers' Association on the completion of one year of training.

The prison continues to provide and develop help and support for all prisoners wishing to make applications to any employment opportunity on their release from custody, and successes are always very welcome.

When taking into account the effect of planned refurbishment work of the older wings on the population of the prison, it is calculated that the total hours of work that will need to be available for the remaining prisoners in the industrial workshops in the next year will amount to some 295,000. This workload, taking into account the number of prisoners per workshop and spending the expected number of hours will require a full time workshop instructional staff of 28 persons.

11. RESETTLEMENT

Catch 22

HMP Coldingley falls under the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC), Catch 22, who assist prisoners during their last 12 weeks in prison with their resettlement process. To date there have been 75 prisoners released from HMP Coldingley.

There are real constraints with finding accommodation in the HMP Coldingley resettlement area due to the local council having long waiting times for properties. It then falls to charities to try and alleviate the accommodation shortage.

Of the 75 released, 60 prisoners engaged with Catch 22. Of these prisoners, 45 went into permanent accommodation, but 15 (25%) left without accommodation.

HMP Coldingley Resettlement has done a full review of the current resettlement programme and the report due to be issued in March 2018 incorporated the following:

Terms of reference

1. Employ a joined up approach to achieve results with regards to reducing reoffending
2. Monitor and interrogate Key Performance Indicators (KPI) and other set targets
3. Support the Public Protection Policy
4. Share information with regards to resettlement
5. Identify and analyse any issues in order to make improvements
6. To monitor the effectiveness and delivery of the seven pathways
7. To provide all agencies working within the prison with an avenue to share working practices
8. Co-ordinate resettlement activities for the whole establishment
9. To manage and monitor and delivery and effectiveness of resettlement service.

Home Detention Curfew (HDC)

With the continued focus on HDC to create capacity within the prison estate, and the new rules regarding HDC, during the period under review 8 offenders were released on HDC.

2 were released on time.

2 were released 3 days late due to waiting for Governor Approval and weekend delay.

1 was released 4 days late due to Sunday release date.

1 was released 11 days late due to CRC delay.

1 was 6 weeks late due to being transferred to HMP Coldingley, where the process was initiated.

1 was 2 months late due to non-availability of a bail hostel place.

Section C – Work of Board

THE WORK OF THE IMB

The Board began this reporting year with nine members, all volunteers living within the local community. Some changes have occurred which resulted in recruitment campaigns in order to return to the complement of twelve.

Each week, two members are on duty to visit and to monitor the Prison. One attends the CSU (Care and Separation Unit), visiting the prisoners within it and monitoring the reviews held for those prisoners. This member will also deal with applications to the Board, requests from prisoners to see a member of the IMB in confidence.

The second member on duty monitors the statutory areas of the prison; Healthcare and the Kitchens, together with the Accommodation Wings, the Industrial Workshops, the Education Centre, the Visits Centre and the Administrative areas.

At the end of each week, a comprehensive report is submitted to the Governing Governor and the duty members hand over to the following week's team.

The Board convenes for a formal meeting each month, attended by the Governing Governor or a deputy who responds to the weekly reports and deal with questions. The Board is grateful for the Governor's participation at these meetings. Prior to the monthly meeting, it is usual for the Board to invite a member of the prison staff to come and speak about a subject of importance or development within the prison.

The Board will also meet at times to develop skills and ways of working or to prepare for developments within the organisation. Training visits to other prisons, where appropriate, may also take place. In the last year the Board visited HMP Highdown. In this way the Board can compare the respective methods of operation. The Board is grateful for the opportunity to make such visits and for the attention given.

Should a serious incident occur within the prison at any time, the IMB members on duty will attend and monitor the activities taking place. During these situations, the Board has a procedure in place to provide a continuous presence and to attend any following reviews.

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended complement of Board members	12
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	9
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	12
Total number of visits to the Establishment	457
Total number of CSU reviews attended	244

Section - Applications

Code	Subject	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
A	Accommodation including laundry, clothing, ablutions	1	4	1
B	Discipline including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	4	14	11
C	Equality	2	2	2
D	Purposeful Activity including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	5	5	4
E 1	Letters, visits, phones, public protection restrictions	3	3	7
E 2	Finance including pay, private monies, spends	1	1	11
F	Food and kitchens	0	2	1
G	Health including physical, mental, social care	5	20	15
H 1	Property within this establishment	9	10	15
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	30	24	30
H 3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	2	0	4
I	Sentence management including HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-categorisation	28	23	15
J	Staff/prisoner concerns including bullying	11	17	11
K	Transfers	2	6	3
L	Miscellaneous	19	13	11
	Total number of IMB applications	122	144	141