



Annual Report
of the
Independent Monitoring Board
at

HMP/YOI Stanford Hill

for reporting Year
(1 May 2017 to 30 April 2018)

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Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody

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Introductory Sections 1 - 3

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

As this report makes clear the story of HMP/YOI Standford Hill is a success – there is excellent rehabilitation work done in this prison establishment in terms of the low reconviction rate, which helps prisoners released from this prison to have every chance of a successful non-recidivist life.

The year ending April 2018 has seen some of the recommendations from previous inspections from HM Inspectorate of Prisons’ 2015 report implemented. In particular, the discrepancy in outcomes for prisoners from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds has seen forums setup to investigate and address effectively the negative perceptions identified.

It is worth mentioning that the prison maintenance was another main issue of the year until GFSL took over. It was our regret at the time that despite many requests and some agreement the Board were not able to view the contract and monitoring in ignorance was an impossible task. In addition, with many prisons pointing out the inadequacies of Carillion in their Annual Reports over a period of years, its demise comes as no surprise to this Board and presumably not to Ministers who read the reports. It is to be hoped that a now smaller system without large contracts, which are hard to enforce, has been put in its place.

Standford Hill is a Category D prison with a strong emphasis on the resettlement of prisoners and this means that the violence and bullying that are a feature of so many prisons are not a general issue at Standford Hill. On rare occasions prisoners are moved if it is felt there might be a threat to their safety but this is uncommon.

Prisoners are assessed carefully on arrival and integrated into the culture at the prison. Given that prisoners entering Standford Hill will have been within the prison system for some time, the need for first night arrangements and Listeners is not as necessary as in Category A and B prisons, but the staff are still cognisant of the undercurrents that arise from time to time and recently a prisoner who was potentially at risk was transferred back into closed conditions for his own protection. This was the result of good liaison and communication between prison officers and prisoners. Prisoners receive a thorough and extensive induction in which IMB are actively involved.

Very few complaints of bullying are received by the IMB. This is undoubtedly because most of the prisoners are trying to work constructively towards some form of release and don’t want to jeopardise their prospects. Violence is rare and there have been no deaths in custody in the last year related to violence and it appears no apparently self-inflicted deaths either.

Despite the generally positive culture the proximity to other prisoners in the cluster through the remote cooking of lunches which are transported from Swaleside prison, has led to a problem with the trafficking of drugs and mobile phones via meal lorries. Regular drug-testing takes place; however, the men are given the opportunity to engage with the

Forward Trust to address their substance misuse and only if they have a second positive are, they sent back to closed conditions.

Main judgements

Safety

Prisoners, particularly the most vulnerable, are well monitored through the ACCT system. The leadership continues to ensure that Standford Hill is a safe, well-managed prison. Safety of prisoners is taken very seriously. There are comprehensive documents outlining health and safety policy and fire safety which have been shared with the IMB and which we are able to discuss openly with the officer responsible for safety issues at the prison.

Over the timeframe of 18 months there have been no injuries due to violence to both staff and prisoners but significant events where the incident has been reported to HSE total four. Three of these incidents were investigated by the CL and reports with recommendations were submitted to Standford Hill's SMT (two were fairly recent). We consider that the way the system has worked with recent safety initiatives is an indication that the safety-orientated culture is evident and effective, and these incidents will generate recommendations which should in turn make things safer. The Safety Officer now has business admin support to visit all areas of the prison and support a number of areas regarding the completion of training records/equipment checklists etc.

Within an environment as volatile as a prison, of whatever category, complacency needs to be guarded against and the sense of IMB Standford Hill is that this is an issue which is taken very seriously by the staff and officers and that the prison environment is less aggressive than that of a closed prison which leads to few serious incidents.

Respect

Prisoners are treated with respect and dignity. It is worth noting that there has been an improved staff-prisoner morale and the number of men returned to closed condition consistently remains low. However, increased staff visibility would give more credence to the good work already being done.

Purposeful activity

Prisoners are able and offered to engage in activity that is likely to benefit them. Certified qualifications to enter the workforce and entrepreneurial start-up are on the increase.

Resettlement

Prisoners are prepared for their release into the community by the end of sentence. Notwithstanding, there are areas of concern with illicit items brought into the prison when out on temporary release licence and working out schemes which could all be mitigated with the shared drive and tenacity already in place, such as Incentives and Earned Privileges.

Main Areas for Development

TO THE MINISTER

To consider creating more resettlement prisons like Stanford Hill, where offenders have access to opportunities which enable them to return to society with qualifications, work or entrepreneurial skills..

Given the increasing prison population, with its consequent impact on resources and budgets we believe there are lessons to be learnt from the experience at Stanford Hill in producing the right mindset in those leaving prison after being incarcerated for a considerable time. Stanford Hill has the potential to be increased in size but this requires better interface with other categories of prison.

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

To provide funds for an in-house cooking facility. As a Board we feel it is imperative that Stanford Hill has its own kitchen.

To reconsider the process of moving the Governor every two years. In our opinion the continuity of good leadership is paramount to the success of any prison.

TO THE GOVERNOR

To have more visibility and movement of officers around the estate.

To introduce sound proofed rooms for better confidentiality in the prefabricated healthcare building.

TO THE PROVIDER (of Healthcare/Education/Maintenance etc)

To increase in-house employment where eligible.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

Stanford Hill is an open establishment and classified as a Category D Prison and Youth Offender Institution.

Stanford Hill occupies 300 acres of farm land and some aspects of the land is shared with local farmers. It is immediately adjacent to HMP Elmley (Category B Local Dispersal Prison) and HMP Swaleside (Category B Lifer Main Centre Training Prison) but no longer part of a cluster.

Stanford Hill accommodates 464 male prisoners categorised as suitable for open conditions by the source prison. Each prisoner is housed in a single room with access to communal toilet and bathroom facilities. There are two conventional cell blocks. A and B wing each have 192 spaces with three landings and four spurs on each. In addition, there is a 'Quick Build Unit' (C wing) which provides space for 80 residents.

Each wing has its own servery which allows prisoners to take meals to their own rooms. However, food is prepared at HMP Swaleside. There are also a number of microwave ovens in each cell block to enable prisoners to prepare their own food.

The Governor undertakes responsibility for the prison's main objective of preparing prisoners for resettlement and reducing reoffending upon release.

Section B: Evidence Sections 4 – 11

4. SAFETY

Standford Hill has two unique issues to address in dealing with the security of the site. The site adjoins open farmland and a significant sector of the population go out regularly into the local community.

Despite these additional risk factors the security operation within the prison, in the opinion of the Board, is handled in a very professional manner. Staff are very vigilant in an attempt to locate restricted items in the possession of prisoners i.e. drugs, mobile phones, alcohol, take away meals etc. and are continually reviewing intelligence reports which have been submitted.

The Board believes that Stanford Hill is a safe place for prisoners, where incidents of bullying and violence are rare, although some prisoners find the responsibility of surviving in the less restrictive regime of an open prison challenging and may be returned to closed conditions.

Prisoners arriving at Stanford Hill are processed efficiently by Reception and on arrival are quickly assessed for their health, resettlement and educational needs. Peer workers assist in the short induction programme during which the IMB is able to meet new arrivals and explain the role of the IMB within the prison.

Standford Hill is subjected to the same pressures as other prisons in dealing with drug use, which has increased in all prisons recently. The use of drugs within prisons also reflects the increased drug use prevalent in the outside world. Contraband entering the prison includes alcohol, cannabis and spice, for which drug tests are available. However new drugs such as gabapentin cannot be tested for and consequently are attractive to prisoners. Given the open nature of the boundary, there have been attempts to smuggle alcohol into the prison for onward distribution; the prison pro-actively monitors the boundary and consignments of alcohol have been interrupted.

Each new prisoner is drug tested within 24 hours of arrival. Random drug tests are carried out on 23 prisoners once a month, selected by computer. Positive results are consistently low. The prison has very effective drug programmes run by the Forward Trust. If a positive drug test is recorded, then the prisoner concerned is referred to the Forward Trust. The approach is to address the problem in an effort to ensure that the rehabilitative process can continue. Subsequent failure of a drug test leaves prisoners open to removal to closed conditions. Each month a drug strategy meeting is convened, including all relevant sections of management. This meeting looks at trends of drug use from local intelligence and then produces plans to address the issues raised.

Adjudications for all misdemeanours are carried out by governors and IMB members may attend. Adjudications are seen to be managed fairly, consistently and follow the established protocol. There was one death in custody during this reporting year on 20th June 2017, due to natural causes, with no suspicious circumstances noted.

5. EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS

The Board believes that prisoners at Standford Hill receive fair treatment and are not subject to discrimination. The Governors and officers dealing with Safer Custody and Equality respond quickly and efficiently to any issues raised.

Standford Hill have no proven discrimination incidents.

As stated in our previous report the most recent visit by HM Inspectorate of Prisons highlighted concerns amongst some BAME prisoners that they were not treated equally, especially where IEPs and adjudications were involved. At that time the management immediately instituted measures to seek to ensure that this would not be the case and this focus has been continued into this year.

Standford Hill has a capacity of 464 and is virtually full most of the time. In January 2018 there were 238 White British, 46 other White nationalities, and 85 Black British prisoners. The balance are small numbers of other ethnicities, with 1 prisoner preferring not to be categorised.

Standford Hill had 6 young offenders in March 2018. The introduction of young offenders into the institution has not been a cause for concern.

The key forum for the discussion of equality and fairness is the social inclusion meeting. This focuses on safer custody, self-harm and equalities and meets bi-monthly. Attendees include governors, officers and prisoners. Outside groups are also present: these can include Samaritans and the Freedom Centre. The Board attends these meetings where possible and has an effective relationship with the team.

The 54-page IEP document has now been reduced to four pages, making it as broad as possible for everyone. SMART data for IEP is not currently analysed.

104 prisoners are over the age of 50. They are well catered for with extra swimming sessions, gym sessions without loud music and more one to one time with the orderlies, to help with a fitness regime, a tea bar, and a quiet space among many other activities. There is now a monthly over 50s meeting with prisoner representatives.

Social inclusion liaises with Healthcare regarding any disabled prisoner who needs to be located on the ground floor. People with disabilities are allowed to board the shuttle bus earlier.

The Social Inclusion meeting tracks involvement in the Working Out Scheme (WOS) in order to ensure that all residents make progression to employment on release. The latest figures show an under-representation of BME prisoners progressing to WOS level 2:

	STAGE 2	STAGE 1
A1, A2, A3, A9	6%	7%
B1, B2, B9	12%	19%
M1, M9, O9	4%	8%
W9, W2, W3	16%	13%
W1	63%	52%

The management of the prison have proactively addressed this issue and a dedicated peer support worker is looking at specific employment for BME men. This process has started to improve the figures. Men working out reflect the population of the establishment but broken down further there are fewer BME on Stage 2 because they are currently less likely to apply for it due to unattainable views shared by some BME prisoners. However, the prison has employed a peer support worker to specifically address the barriers and seek work placements suitable for BME prisoners.

Consequently, BME prisoners are underrepresented on C Wing which only houses prisoners working out. This is a complex issue and significant effort is being expended to address it and the Board will continue to monitor the impact.

Provision for the religious needs of prisoners is good. The Chaplaincy team continue to provide their service without the services of an Anglican chaplain, a situation which has existed for some three years. The Chaplaincy team (multi faith support) continues to function well, addressing prisoners' concerns where necessary, with sympathy and understanding and are available and very approachable. Regular mixed denominational church services are held throughout the week with variable degrees of attendance by prisoners. Regular weekly sessions are provided for Hindu and Sikh prisoners. Buddhist and Jewish worship are made available as and when required.

6. SEGREGATION/CARE AND SEPARATION UNIT

HMP Stanford Hill has no Segregation Unit but a holding area is available in Reception where prisoners can be securely detained until transfer to HMP Elmley can be effected. Prisoners are not detained overnight. No segregation reviews are held.

7. ACCOMMODATION AND COMMUNICATION

VISITS

This area continues to function well and is open, light and comfortable. There has been considerable investment in the facilities and this provides a very supportive facility for family engagement. This helps to cement family relationships, the basis of any successful rehabilitation after release. The uniformed staff on duty are sympathetic to the atmosphere of the area with prisoner/family meetings taking place and allow such visits to be conducted in a flexible way.

The visits area is vulnerable to the exchange of drugs etc. between visitors and prisoners but uniformed staff on duty are vigilant in preventing this.

ACCOMMODATION

Each inmate has a separate cell. The condition of these cells is acceptable.

One Wing (C) is occupied by inmates who are working out during the day, and this relative freedom is designed to help inmates re-integrate into society. At nights there are no uniformed staff on this wing.

FOOD

The food supplied to inmates is acceptable within the financial limits imposed.

We have specifically inquired of the Imam as to whether Muslim inmates receive appropriate food, particularly in religious periods. He has confirmed that he has no concerns and has received no complaints about the food supplied.

The transfer of food from Swaleside has been mentioned in previous reports and it is still the view of the Board that it would be preferable if food was prepared on site.

8. HEALTHCARE (including mental health and social care)

Healthcare at Standford Hill is provided by IC24 (Integrated Care 24) and by Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust. The staff in Healthcare provide a good and efficient service to prisoners. Healthcare operates a triage service for prisoners without an appointment who wish to see the doctor or dentist, and this has been found to operate well.

Healthcare is available to all prisoners in normal working hours and outside those hours it is available from 8 pm to 8am in the walk-in centre at Sheppey Hospital, where there is access to minor injuries, accident and emergency and ambulance services. For out-of-hours issues there is access to the NHS 111 emergency service. Dentistry and optometry are provided by external suppliers. All prescriptions are dealt with by the providers.

Escorts and bed watches are provided for visits to, or stays in, outside hospitals.

A consultant psychiatrist from one of the neighbouring Sheppey prisons is available half a day per month for those needing psychological support.

The dentistry service currently supplies an initial appointment within six weeks, ahead of the agreed service parameter of eight weeks. Podiatry problems are referred to the local hospital.

The Health Centre is a modern but prefabricated building that is not ideal in layout with regards to sound proofed rooms as there is a problem with limited privacy, exacerbated by the prisoners' need for respect and the need of some patients for confidentiality.

A well-equipped gymnasium is available and well used by those wishing to promote their physical fitness, and the mental health of prisoners is watched by the staff on each wing.

Since a change of local management at IC24 there has been a notable improvement in the way the health care at Standford Hill is regarded both by the management and by the prisoners. The number of issues raised with the IMB concerning healthcare has reduced since the change in local management.

A User Voice group is in operation to obtain feedback from prisoners concerning the service provided by Healthcare which operates in four different sections these are - the GP service (3 days/week), RAPT, IC 24 Ltd Primary Care Service and Oxleas (NHS Foundation for Mental Health).

Staff continue to be vigilant to ensure that prisoners do not try to receive unnecessary treatment, drugs or referrals.

9. EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

All prisoners during their first week complete an assessment and diagnostic test to ensure each learner is placed on the appropriate level of learning. Good levels of literacy and numeracy are essential for successful reintegration into society. It is a continuing concern that so many prisoners who transfer to Standford Hill after substantial periods in closed establishments have poor attainment levels when they arrive.

The induction process begins with all prisoners completing the Step to The Gate programme which include lessons such as Health and Safety, Food Hygiene, First Aid, and Virtual Campus (disclosure letter and C.V.). This is covered over six days ending with examinations for each subject. The process is both prompt and fair: tailored for individual needs, and there are always sufficient places – the feedback from prisoners is very positive. All prisoners are given an individual timetable of days/times starting at 8.15 am and 1.15 pm.

The diagnostic test gives the Team Leader from Education and the Activities Manager from WOS indications as to what levels each prisoner has achieved. The second week begins with numeracy and English. All prisoners will attain at least Level One in both subjects; the course will be followed by an examination and will be certificated. Prisoners who can evidence certification in numeracy and English may be interested in further vocational courses such as: SFEDI (Business Enterprise) which is very popular with men wishing to become self-employed on release, plumbing or an electrical course to NVQ level. Art is very popular using all mediums such a modelling and painting – there were 66 entries to the Koestler Awards with over 20 receiving awards.

Those with learning difficulties such as dyslexia are offered help with one-to-one coaching on the job whilst working. Sentence plans and targets are taken into consideration and are tailored as a result of the assessment and diagnostic testing.

HIGHER LEVEL LEARNING

The Education department also offer higher learning of Open University and distance learning courses. Currently thirty learners are studying a range of courses from Diploma undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate, some engaging in their university studies on site. Learners become confident in their studies and appreciate the support given to them.

The Education department and the Activities Manager from the Working Out department, as well as the NOVUS staff at Standford Hill, have shown continued commitment to their teaching and have been graded 1 or 2 in the teaching and learning observations (this is Ofsted's Good or Excellent rating).

10. WORK, VOCATIONAL TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT

Rehabilitation of offenders is a key objective within all prisons. This particularly applies to category D Open” prisons. Prisoners who come to Standford Hill are coming to the end of their sentences and it is imperative that they are supplied with the skills required to succeed when they return to society.

Considerable effort is put into skills training and facilitating work experience, but this requires a high level of commitment by the men themselves. As the prison IEP states:

“Our men are expected to demonstrate a commitment to their rehabilitation, engage in purposeful activity (For example attend work and/or education and recovery focussed interventions and services), reduce their risk of reoffending and be well behaved.”

For the small number of prisoners who will not give that commitment the ultimate sanction of a return to closed conditions is available as an option, but the success of the prison in facilitating progress to work gives each individual every opportunity to prepare well for the return to society.

Internal prison work is allocated and is undertaken in association with education courses. The key areas of prison work are the Print Shop, Recycling, Library, Wing Cleaning, Peer Support Workers, Gym Orderlies, Gardens and Prison Works. This gives a wide spread of activities to suit most prisoners. As at 22May 2018, 173 of the prisoners, out of a maximum population of 464, were allocated internal prison work.

Allocation of work is done on a timely basis, in general one day after an OMU risk board.

Subsequent to internal prison work, prisoners move on to vocational training and the Working Out Scheme (WOS).

Excluding internal prison work, a snapshot of the figures as at 10/04/2018 shows the following levels of engagement:

Working Out Scheme (WOS)		Vocational Training	
Community Jobs	112	Electrical	10
Ready for work	29	Job Club	19
External Education	1	IT/CISCO	20
In training for paid work	26	Plumbing	24
Paid work	47		
TOTAL WOS	215	TOTAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING	73

Out of a total possible prison population of 464, this represents 62% who are directly involved in vocational training and the WOS. Given the numbers involved in prison work and education, the overwhelming majority of prisoners have purposeful activity.

The vocational training offered focusses on skills that can be used on return to society. Electrical, plumbing and IT are all areas where job opportunities exist. Qualifications up to Level 3 (Industry level) are offered and these offer skills that are recognised outside. If 120 hours of training are undertaken this is the equivalent of a NVQ.

The Working Out Scheme operated within the prison provides skills training and progression through outside community jobs to paid work within the community.

The WOS facilitates prisoners to move through community work into paid work. However, it is up to the prisoner himself, after clearance, to find work outside. The prison does have excellent links with a number of appropriate employers and given the geographical isolation of the prison, this is a considerable achievement. Efforts continue to attract suitable employers, but this can only progress when the employer has been thoroughly checked. This also applies to positions found by the prisoners themselves, and the need for this checking can delay appointments: however, it is the prison that has the ultimate say in whether a placement is appropriate or not.

The outside work varies from manual to semi-skilled and skilled roles. For those committed to obtaining paid work the support and facilitation is there to enable this to be achieved.

“C” wing is occupied by prisoners working out, who leave to work and return after work. This considerable relative freedom is a privilege that reflects the commitment they are making.

Figures suggest that 47% of ex-offenders from the prison are in paid work three months after release.

Perhaps the most telling statistic in relation to preparation for the outside world is that according to the latest statistics only 9.7% of people leaving Standford Hill have re-offended within the following three years.

11. RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

The whole ethos of HMP Standford Hill is steering all prisoners towards a safe and organised release.

- Resettlement Day Release has a high of 440 prisoners and a low of 350 prisoners per month over the relevant period.
- Resettlement Overnight Release a high of 157 and a low of 131.
- Special Purpose Licence showed a high of 191 – a low of 120.
- Temporary Release failures ranged from a high of 11 to a low of 2.

Sentence planning is effective, exceeding national guidelines and consistently meeting targets. Prisoners are OASys assessed on arrival, which should not always be necessary but frequently is, and are then renewed yearly. Effective co-operation within MAPPA continues. Co-operation is good with the Probation Service and a much-needed improvement in relations with the Community Rehabilitation Company has taken place.

Family links are managed admirably through Family Days with a range of interesting activities and also through one-to-one involvement with prisoners and families aided by Family Pathway and the Forward Trust. Spurgeon crèche facilities in Visits assists family cohesion.

Virtually all prisoners have an address on release, helped by NACRO involvement and much time is taken ensuring all have bank accounts on release.

PROBATION

The staff consists of 5.4 probation officers and a shared senior probation officer with Maidstone prison.

Of the total complement of prisoners 30% are high risk and 18% ISP, which equates to 130 high risk prisoners. HMP Standford Hill has more high-risk prisoners than any other open prison.

The increase in the high-risk prisoners in the year January 2017 to January 2018 is 15% and in medium-risk prisoners 7%.

We strongly make the point about the allocation of probation officers in that the Board feel that this is insufficient. As prisoners in open prisons are interacting with the public prior to returning to society, risk assessment is of the highest importance. A case load of 35 to 37 per officer makes this extremely challenging and should there be a further increase in high risk prisoners it would be deemed dangerous and more visibility of staff is needed.

The inefficiencies of a sadly broken up National Probation Service add to the difficulties experienced.

Resettlement services are provided by SEETEC. They provide support to assist offenders in the following areas - employment, finance and debt - and deliver specific support for any victims of domestic violence.

Accommodation support is provided by NACRO.

Support is given three to four months prior to release and offenders are offered three sessions in which an action plan can be formulated, and support requested. This support is often essential in enabling offenders to deal with life once released from prison.

Prisoners are encouraged to interact with the Forward Trust which operates within the prison. They provide unstructured support and structured treatment.

50% of the prisoners who interact with the service receive structured treatment for substance use issues, based on one-to-one or group work. These meetings can be held from once a month to once a week. Courses are held in: Living Safely (relapse prevention), MPS, steroids, crack and cocaine.

The results of the work are fed into risk boards.

A key factor in reducing re-offending is the return to a supportive family environment, so the Forward Trust provides a family service: support workers work with prisoners and families to regain and/or sustain contact with their families. This links in with other family initiatives supported by the prison and the successful family days run in the Visits Centre.

Section C – Work of Board

The board meets once a month to discuss the previous month's report from the Governor and members individual reports, notes and observations. There is an opportunity to raise issues with the Governor such as food, property etc which requires response or action and usually within a 7-day turnaround.

Each weekday at least one board member visits the prison and all eight members observe areas of interest and other areas identified for particular attention. The member makes a written report of the monitoring which is available in a diary kept securely in the IMB office.

Also, all members of the board attend meetings such as Security, Drug Strategy, Adjudication Review, Prisoner's Council, BAME forum, Family Sub Committee and various other crucial meetings around the prison. In addition, the chair attends the area meeting with the IMB at other prisons IMB to discuss issues and find meaningful resolutions.

INDUCTION

Each Thursday of the week a member of the IMB attends the prison to take part in the Induction Programme for new prisoners to Standford Hill. The member explains the role of the IMB and how to make contact should a prisoner wish to talk to a member of the Board. In many cases, this is the first time prisoners would have had face-to-face information about the IMB. The control of the Induction process has been greatly improved and average attendance of 10 prisoners at these briefings is significantly better than before.

EVENING SURGERY

An Evening Surgery is held once a month to allow prisoners who are primarily out of the prison during the core part of day to speak face to face with a Board member should they wish to do so. Average attendance of 5 prisoners is recorded at the surgery but in general prisoners find the facility useful. The Board are grateful for the co-operation of the Chaplaincy in allowing the surgery to be held within an available chapel room.

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended Complement of Board Members	10
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	8
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	8
Total number of visits to the Establishment	418
Total number of segregation reviews attended	N/A

Section D - Applications

Code	Subject	Current reporting year	Previous reporting year
A	Accommodation Including laundry, clothing, ablutions	0	2
B	Discipline including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	3	4
C	Equality	3	1
D	Purposeful Activity including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	1	2
E1	Letters, visits, phones, public protection restrictions	0	0
E2	Finance including pay, private monies, spends	8	6
F	Food and Kitchens	0	0
G	Health including physical, mental, social care	11	19
H1	Property within this establishment	6	3
H2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	14	27
H3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	1	0
I	Sentence management including HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-categorisation	14	14
J	Staff/prisoner concerns including bullying	2	3
K	Transfers	0	0
	Total number of IMB applications	63	81