



**Annual Report**  
of the  
**Independent Monitoring Board**  
at

**HMP & YOI Sudbury**

for reporting year  
1 June 2018–31 May 2019

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## **A Introductory sections 1-3**

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### **1 Statutory role of the Independent Monitoring Board**

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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 Independent Monitoring Board (IMB) 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**

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#### **Are prisoners treated fairly?**

The prison strives to treat prisoners fairly. Discrimination incident reporting forms (DIRFs) are investigated and outcomes used to review procedures (5.4); the sports hall offers a programme of games to attract older prisoners who often avoid the gym (5.11); prisoners can benefit from special release on temporary licence (ROTL) arrangements when partners are in labour and in the immediate post-natal period (5.2).

#### **Are prisoners treated humanely?**

The prison attaches great importance to treating prisoners humanely. The Board has observed caring and supportive treatment offered to prisoners struggling to adapt to open conditions (6.4); staff showed great compassion in their responses to a terminally ill prisoner (4.15); there have been considerable improvements to washing facilities across the wings (7.2), but essential repairs are not always completed in a timely and satisfactory manner (7.4).

#### **Are prisoners prepared well for their release?**

Preparation for release is good. Ten prisoners are being supported to access Open University courses (9.6); the development of 'soft skills' is encouraged through an award scheme for the achievement of good work skills and is a prerequisite for prisoners wishing to secure employment or volunteering placements in the community (10.5); prisoners are involved in the planning and organisation of family visits (11.7).

### **Main areas for development**

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#### **To the Minister**

The accommodation wings were originally built at the time of the D-Day landings as temporary structures not intended to last for more than 70 years. Given the increasing age of the prison population, and the intentionally temporary nature of the prisoner accommodation in Sudbury, the Board would recommend additional investment to improve the insulation in existing accommodation, increase the availability of single rooms and to improve disability access.

#### **To the Prison Service**

As a resettlement prison and normally the last stage on a prisoner's journey through the system, it is essential that any qualifications gained en route can be easily transferred, accessed and built upon. It is therefore worrying that the Board has heard from prisoners arriving from privately-run prisons that they have difficulty in transferring qualifications they have gained there to public sector prisons.

#### **To the Governor**

The Board would welcome improvements in monitoring the speed and durability of repairs from the time they are reported to the time they are satisfactorily completed.

## **Improvements**

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The collection and analysis of data has improved significantly over the reporting year and the data is used to improve performance and outcomes for prisoners

The introduction of a Twitter account by resettlement has led to a significant improvement in the number of employers prepared to offer employment opportunities to eligible prisoners.

The appointment of a mental health nurse and more collaborative working with the substance misuse service (SMS) has led to improved outcomes for some of the more vulnerable prisoners.

The introduction of sleep clinics and mindfulness workshops testifies to an awareness of how stressful life in prison can be, and a willingness to seek innovative solutions, where possible.

The gardens have benefited from the development of rest areas.

CCTV has been expanded to cover the laundry area.

### **3 Description of the prison**

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3.1 HMP Sudbury is an open category D male and young offender resettlement prison with 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 reintegrate themselves into family life. The number verified in the roll at the time of writing is 571 prisoners.

3.2 The prison is in a rural location and is surrounded by open farmland with a major arterial road a short distance away. The long perimeter fence and the open nature of the establishment presents a number of challenges for the safety and security of the prison. The installation of CCTV has helped mitigate some of these problems.

3.3 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 21. It carefully manages the risk associated with such prisoners being held in an open prison, with risk assessment being a core part of day-to-day management.

3.4 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.

3.5 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.

3.6 Healthcare is provided by Care UK, the community rehabilitation company contract lies with DLNR (Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland), and the maintenance contract is with Amey. Education is delivered by Milton Keynes College for most of the period of this report, but the contract changed in the final month and at the time of writing a handover is underway to PeoplePlus.

3.7 The main voluntary sector 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

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- 4.1 The Board believes that Sudbury is a safe prison in comparison with the general prison estate. Prisoners regularly report feeling safe from violence, coercion and bullying.
- 4.2 Prisoners arrive in good condition, usually following a reasonable journey. Reception and induction processes are carried out carefully and include a health-needs assessment. Working 1:1, staff point out what can make a prisoner vulnerable and explain how to get help.
- 4.3 Observations indicate that the substance misuse service (SMS) provides an effective service, and induction sessions for new arrivals. Support is offered for prisoners wanting help.
- 4.4 Reception orderlies go through the induction booklet with new arrivals, making a valued contribution to the orientation process, particularly for prisoners new to open conditions.
- 4.5 New arrivals spend at least their first night on a designated induction wing, which is secure and has trained orderlies to provide support. The prisoner information desk (PID), run by trained orderlies, is nearby. Opening hours allow all prisoners to access the service.
- 4.6 The prison has a small team of trained peer Listeners and Samaritan phones are also available. The safer custody team provides a confidential safer custody phone line which can be called by prisoners or people in the community at any time.
- 4.7 Since May 2018, the prison has opened 29 assessment, care in custody and teamwork (ACCT) procedures. Board members have examined a random sample of the case files and found that the plans are proactive, timely observations take place and the notes are kept up to date. Levels of self-harm are low.
- 4.8 The incidence of violence is low compared with the general prison estate. During the reporting year there have been: 14 prisoner-on-prisoner assaults, two of which were found to be serious and three prisoner-on-staff assaults, none of which was found to be serious. The prison records and investigates all incidents of violence. Action is taken where the perpetrators are identified and proactive prevention measures are put in place.
- 4.9 The roll-out of body-worn video cameras to officers has continued. One of the benefits has been the de-escalation of situations which could have become more serious.
- 4.10 The Board is satisfied that use of force has been proportionate to the operation of an open prison, with the majority of incidents arising on a planned basis, for movement to the secure accommodation unit. It is generally limited to the use of ratchet handcuffs.
- 4.11 Intelligence-led measures and the use of CCTV have led to the interception of many illicit items and substances. However, some illicit items are detected only after being smuggled into the prison. There has been a small increase in the number of mobile phones found.
- 4.12 The prison has conducted a programme of testing for drugs during the year. Mandatory random testing has resulted in a positivity rate of 10.47% compared with a target of 10.4%.
- 4.13 The multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA), used by the prison to manage risk in prisoners who have been convicted of violent or sexual offences, appear to be effective. Case management is overseen by senior probation officers and clear objectives are shared with partner agencies. Performance targets are achieved consistently.
- 4.14 The prison uses suitability reviews effectively to promote a safe environment. Prisoners who repeatedly demonstrate low levels of compliance or commit serious breaches are transferred back to closed conditions. 1048 adjudications took place during the year, with 235 prisoners returned to closed conditions.

4.15 There has been one death in custody in the reporting year, involving a prisoner with a terminal illness. The death has been handled sensitively. Prison staff have given significant time to supporting the prisoner's family who, the Board understands, are very grateful.

## 5 Equality and fairness

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5.1 Most prisoners at HMP & YOI Sudbury benefit from earned enhanced status in the incentives and earned privileges scheme; those who do not are supported and encouraged to gain enhanced status. Numbers vary across the year, but at the time of writing there were three men on basic, 75 on standard and 494 on enhanced.

5.2 A family engagement manager has been appointed and a series of successful family days have been held. New play items have been purchased. Carers accompanying visiting children are invited in to the diner for coffee and given the opportunity to talk to the peer support worker. Special ROTL provision has been made for prisoners to support their partners during birth and in the immediate post-natal period.

5.3 At the time of writing, 205 of the prison population of 571 came from a black or minority ethnic background, 23 were recognised as suffering from mental illness, 21 had learning difficulties, 32 had reduced mobility or reduced physical capacity, 73 had other disabilities and 17 were aged 60 or over.

5.4 In the reporting year, 21 discrimination incident forms (DIRFs) were submitted – three by prisoners against prisoners, 12 by prisoners against staff and six by staff against prisoners. Eighteen complaints related to race, two to homophobia and one to disability. Eight were proven and four were ongoing. Action arising from investigations included an improvement in procedures or record keeping and increased emphasis on equality input during induction.

5.5 Data capture across strands has improved over the year in relation to ROTL and adjudication outcomes.

5.6 Adjudication review meetings monitor adjudications and outcomes against protected characteristics. For the year covered in this report there have been no disproportionate trends identified relating to equality and diversity issues.

5.7 The prison has appointed leads to champion the different equality and diversity strands, and activities to enhance awareness of equality issues have been planned across the year. However, lack of staff time remains a problem. Following internal reorganisation new appointments have been made: a head of health and wellbeing, who will have overall responsibility for equality and diversity issues, and a dedicated equality lead.

5.8 The chapel has been redecorated and as such is now a tranquil and quiet space. All faiths or none are welcome. The full-time managing chaplain is an imam who is supported by other faith chaplains. All faiths have access to appropriate chaplains. IMB members observed several services of differing faiths.

5.9 Bereavement counselling was offered on a needs basis and was a priority within the chaplaincy. Cruse, a bereavement care charity, has been approached to assist with this service. A bereavement service in the chapel, led by the Anglican chaplain and the prisoners, was observed and proved to be of great benefit to those prisoners attending.

5.10 Excellent relationships with the catering department enabled prisoners to cook for special festivals and provide refreshments for special occasions, which prisoners greatly appreciated.

5.11 Activities offered through the sports hall have become more inclusive with a weekly programme of games, including bowls and table tennis being offered to attract prisoners who do not wish to use gym equipment.

5.12 The equalities team meets quarterly and oversight of some issues currently reviewed by other meetings is being transferred to them.

## 6 Segregation/care and separation unit

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6.1 Sudbury does not have a segregation unit.

6.2 The prison has a secure accommodation unit (SAU) which is located separately from the wings. The facilities include two basic cells and a holding room. There is also a room which is used for adjudications. The SAU is only suitable for use as a short-term holding facility because there is no access to an exercise area.

6.3 The main function of the SAU is to provide secure and temporary accommodation for prisoners who are:

- Suspected of committing a serious offence and awaiting an adjudication.
- Found guilty of committing a serious offence and awaiting transfer back to closed conditions.
- Awaiting transfer back to closed conditions following a suitability review.
- Awaiting collection by the police.
- Located whilst an intelligence-led search of their room is carried out.

6.4 The SAU is seen as a place of safety by some prisoners who ask to be located there due to concerns about their personal safety or mental health. A small number of new arrivals also find it difficult to cope with the change from closed to open conditions and ask for access to the SAU. Members of the Board have observed the staff providing a caring and supportive role in these cases.

6.5 It is unusual for a prisoner to be detained in the SAU for more than 24 hours. There has not been a requirement to hold a segregation review board within the reporting year.

6.6 The Board is notified within 24 hours of new arrivals at the SAU and we are satisfied with the way in which the regime is carried out. Prisoners are treated humanely and with respect. A member of the healthcare team carries out a health screen with each new arrival and food/refreshments are made available during the detention period. The staff also ask the prisoners if they would like to speak to a Listener. IMB members are able to speak with the detained prisoners during our visits to the prison.

6.7 The IMB has not received any complaints from prisoners about the operation of the SAU during the reporting year.

6.8 The Board carried out random checks on the stocks of basic toiletries, clean bedding and clothing within the SAU and found them to be satisfactory.

6.9 Adjudications have been held throughout the reporting year. IMB members attended a random sample of hearings and found that the process had been fair and carried out properly.

## **7 Accommodation (including communication)**

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7.1 Accommodation cleanliness is dependent on prisoners' personal responsibility and pride. All wings have a dedicated cleaning orderly, but some individuals refuse to accept personal responsibility for cleanliness; thus in some areas the standard is variable, but in others excellent cleanliness is maintained.

7.2 There has been considerable improvement and financial input into providing new shower facilities in all of the prisoner wings, other than West 7, and this is under construction at the present time. These upgrades have been performed by qualified tradesmen drawn from the prison population joining the projects team, under the supervision of suitably qualified staff. Prisoners volunteer to join the team and really enjoy the work as they feel it mirrors the work environment. During the coming year there will be a much needed considerable upgrade in the toilet facilities in prisoners' accommodation. There is no budget available for upgrading prisoners' room facilities. Some prisoners' rooms are damp.

7.3 The work observed has been of an excellent standard.

7.4 An unreasonable length of time to repair a decency issue in a toilet facility on a wing has been observed by a member. This was first observed on 30 January and initial attempts at repair were inadequate, resulting in recurring problems. A robust repair was not completed until 12 April.

7.5 Toasters are provided for each wing. This facility is abused on several wings, but greatly appreciated on other wings. The toasters supplied are not of an industrial quality, due to electrical loading issues, and therefore break easily. They are replaced if damage meets the criteria of normal wear and tear. On some wings the few who abuse this facility spoil it for the majority who appreciate this provision.

7.6 The catering department provides a good meal service, catering for all dietary requirements, supporting 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. The prisoners' comments book is regularly monitored by catering staff and IMB members.

7.7 Food service is observed and food tasted on a regular basis by members of the IMB. Portion control seems not to be an issue. Officers observe the prisoners' food service. There has been significant financial input by the prison into refurbishing the dining room. New chairs and tables have been purchased and part of the dining room has been turned into a much-needed recreational facility. Prisoner artworks on a culinary theme are on display on the walls in the recreation area, creating an informal atmosphere. Darts and other games are available for the prisoners' use.

7.8 The Secret Diner restaurant, available to the outside population, continues to offer a Costa Coffee service as well as a hot and cold menu. This has been the first outlet of its kind for Costa and is proving a great success, with prisoners obtaining Costa barista skills, thus enhancing their chances of employment following release.

7.9 There has been a new initiative by the governing governor to introduce a prisoner-led Costa and hot snack service in the visits hall over a seven-day period. This has been observed to be an excellent scheme benefitting prisoners, staff and visitors.

## **8 Healthcare (including mental health and social care)**

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8.1 Healthcare services, including mental health services, continue to be delivered by Care UK. Time for Teeth deliver the dental services.

8.2. During the reporting year the dental chair broke, which increased waiting times until it was repaired. Prisoners presenting with acute dental problems were managed by accessing local dentists or by visiting their own dentist whilst on ROTL. Extra sessions were then commissioned to manage the increased waiting list. The Board is pleased to report that waiting times have been reduced to four weeks with only 42 on the list, an improvement on the previous year.

8.3 Did not attend (DNA) rates to see the doctor have reduced by almost 3% but unfortunately the DNA rates to see the nurse have increased by 3.6% since last year. Healthcare staff report that many of the DNAs are related to appointments to attend the NHS health check screening as advocated by NHS England. The Board will continue to monitor the DNA rates to satisfy itself that they are related to the appointments for screening. Attendance at these is entirely voluntary and nationally uptake is only around 50% (Public Health England 2019). Incentives and earned privileges warnings have once again been instigated but are only issued to those prisoners who it can be proven have been given an appointment but failed to attend. A drive to recruit health champions from the prison population in the coming year will also hopefully assist in reducing DNA rates.

8.4 A mental health nurse has been appointed part-time to the team and is working collaboratively with the substance misuse team to set up clinics to improve the mental wellbeing of prisoners. Sleep management clinics are now being delivered monthly with an average of ten prisoners per session, and work is on-going to set up 'managing depression and anxiety' sessions. Unfortunately the DNA rates to see the mental health nurse are in double figures (14% for the month of April) but this could be attributed to those prisoners where requests for single rooms have been declined at first appointment– again this will be monitored.

8.5 More and more prisoners are requesting single room status on health grounds and this is becoming difficult to manage because of the lack of single rooms within the establishment. In the reporting year the prison has invested in upgrading another wing to accommodate more prisoners who are in need of additional support. The Board is concerned that given the health status of some prisoners and the ageing prison population, their needs may be difficult to meet and manage in the future.

8.6 Sudbury is a large open estate and access for those with mobility issues can be challenging. Currently they are allocated a 'buddy' to assist them; this is not an ideal or a long-term solution. The Board feels that there needs to be more investment in the prison to accommodate these prisoners and enable them to have wider access to work opportunities.

8.7 The sickness self-certification process that was introduced last year was discontinued as it proved to be difficult to manage and was open to abuse. In the event of not feeling able to work, prisoners are assessed by the triage nurse and given 'rest in room' status if health status indicates need.

8.8 All prisoners have a risk assessment undertaken before being allowed to be in possession of their own medication and are subject to spot checks by the healthcare team to ensure compliance with their treatment and to prevent the misuse of medication.

8.9 There has been a total of six stage one complaints and 58 concerns in this reporting year. All concerns were addressed by face-to-face contact with healthcare staff.

## 9 Education and other activities

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9.1 Education was provided through a partnership approach with Milton Keynes College, providing the offender learning and skills service (OLASS) education provision up to 31 March 2019. It was then replaced by PeoplePlus. The partners included prison departments, such as industries, catering and the library, and organisations such as the Shannon Trust (promoting literacy) and One to One Maths.

9.2 The assessment of prisoners starts in the induction session attended within five days of arrival. Qualifications are checked using certificates, the Learning Records Service (LRS), contacting other prisons and if necessary, testing. Prisoners must be working towards Level 2 qualifications in maths and English to work outside the prison. Prisoners expressed dissatisfaction with the assessment process stating that they had to attend maths and English courses when they already had the qualifications, if they could not produce certificates. They said their previous prisons had not provided the LRS with updated information. Private prisons do not use the LRS, which increases the assessment time and effort.

9.3 The education department records students' progress towards targets as part of their individual learning plans. All qualifications offered are from recognised awarding bodies.

9.4 There is a wide range of courses available. Most are described in the well-presented and informative education department course guide. The courses attended by prisoners align with the career pipeline they are following. Many courses support self-employment.

9.5 Prisoners with disabilities or learning difficulties are supported. A new additional learning support practitioner has been recruited after a gap due to maternity leave. Support is provided by other prisoners in the roles of support worker and orderly.

9.6 Ten prisoners are actively studying Open University (OU) courses. They are supported by a member of prison staff who liaises with the OU, arranges contact with tutors and passes on assignments.

9.7 The library service is provided by Derbyshire County Council. It has a good range of books including some in foreign languages as well as newspapers, periodicals, DVDs, prison information, jigsaws and games and Public transport information (for release on temporary licence and visits). It provides the Storybook Dads and DVD Dads service.

9.8 Access to computers for education is provided in the library and education centre.

9.9 Prisoners can book up to five sessions a week in the gym in their spare time. There is a good range of sporting activities on offer, including badminton and five-a-side football in the sports hall. The gym runs level 2 gym instructor courses and facilitates remedial exercise prescribed by healthcare. There are educational posters in the gym showing how literacy and numeracy skills are used in sport e.g. scoring, distance, time, weight and vocabulary.

9.10 Wayout TV has been implemented in the prison and Way2learn is expected soon. They are television channels developed by PeoplePlus as a means of communication.

## 10 Work, vocational training and employment

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10.1 The range of work opportunities available at HMP & YOI Sudbury is varied and many reflect potential employment possibilities within the community, such as recycling activities and catering work. This is especially the case with the work places available in the café/restaurant outside the gate, which is patronised by the general public, and the projects team which recruits prisoners with vocational qualifications to work alongside the maintenance contractor and enables a wider range of work to be undertaken across the establishment.

10.2 The prison offers a range of vocational and educational experiences, in partnership with the learning and skills contractor Milton Keynes College. All of the courses delivered by the contractor lead to recognised accredited outcomes which have value in the workplace, as detailed in sections 9.1 and 9.3 of this report

10.3 The prison continues to work towards extending the provision of accredited outcomes within those workshops and work areas which are not managed by the OLASS contractor.

10.4 The outworker scheme is successful in providing authentic employment opportunities for prisoners eligible for ROTL and who have demonstrated a commitment to work within the establishment. The business and community engagement team has successfully negotiated voluntary – charity based – placements and paid employment opportunities for eligible prisoners across a range of occupational areas including catering, warehousing, retail and manufacturing/construction. In a typical week, 150 prisoners attend paid and voluntary work outside the prison on a daily basis, representing around 26% of the population.

10.5 Work has been done in the last year to develop and increase the currency of work skills with prisoners and encourage them to value such skills. A bronze/silver/gold/platinum award scheme for the achievement of good work skills is now integrated across all work areas within the establishment and is a prerequisite for prisoners to secure paid and voluntary work in the community.

10.6 Allocation to work opportunities within the establishment is arranged on a weekly basis by a multi-disciplinary allocation board. Data tracking of prisoner complaints shows that dissatisfaction with the allocation system is extremely rare. Attendance at work is closely monitored and poor attendance challenged. The level of attendance across all activities in a typical week is shown in the activity attendance report and, on average, is above 90%. The population is satisfactorily engaged in activity, with a typical weekly report on prisoners not in purposeful activity showing only 15 of the total either sick or retired – approximately 2.6%.

10.7 The number of occasions of sickness absence per staff member is low, but some arise through complex illness requiring extensive medical intervention. This has resulted in some long-term absences. Cancellation of work activity is reported at the daily management meeting and appears to be negligible. It is also reported in the Governor's monthly report to the IMB.

10.8 The business and community engagement team has developed a robust guidance system for prisoners in terms of decision making about their future employment directions. The Employment Pipelines system consists of a detailed series of potential occupational outcomes with designated opportunities within the prison which can be used to take an individual towards those outcomes on release. This is an accessible and useful tool for prisoners in terms of guiding them towards employment.

10.9 While every effort is made to facilitate prisoners' stated aspirations in terms of occupational direction, there remains the necessity to ensure that workshops fulfilling contractual obligations within and outside the establishment are sufficiently well occupied to meet demand.

## 11 Resettlement preparation

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11.1 There is a strategic approach to resettlement at HMP & YOI Sudbury, with most functional areas focused on rehabilitation activities. The cross-functional reducing reoffending committee uses the 9 HMPPS resettlement pathways as the basis for a dynamic action plan which is reviewed monthly, and which shows that progress is good and improving in all nine areas. The most recent action plan report highlights only three out of 38 actions which are behind schedule in implementation.

11.2 It is still the case that a significant number of prisoners arrive with a short time left to serve, which places pressure on many services to deliver meaningful resettlement experiences. However, there has been a slight improvement since last year and currently 32% of prisoners have less than six months of their sentence remaining compared with 30% having less than three months remaining during the last reporting year.

11.3 There are good links between offender management units, the community rehabilitation company and resettlement teams. These relationships have been further enhanced by the relocation to joint accommodation of several of the agencies involved and the resettlement hub is easily accessible to prisoners. The hub operates additional evening opening hours to accommodate the needs of outworkers.

11.4 The prison has a dedicated finance, benefit and debt worker who liaises with a nationally recognised high street bank on behalf of prisoners and with the creditors of those with high levels of debt when necessary. Almost all prisoners leave with a functioning bank account with very few unable to access one. A monthly money management course is offered.

11.5 Peer advisors assist in assessing accommodation needs on release and refer as necessary for specific support. Very few prisoners leave with no accommodation secured and monthly reports often show 100% of discharges have an address. A recent issue in delivering the Nowhere to Live programme has now been resolved and it should recommence shortly.

11.6 The resettlement teams are very effective in helping prisoners to secure employment on release and the most recent report shows that 68.5% of prisoners released had an employment/training/education outcome. The resettlement hub displays current job vacancies in the community and can support prisoners with the application/interview processes.

11.7 The prison continues to provide very good arrangements for prisoners to maintain their family ties and the visits centre is an attractive and welcoming environment. The atmosphere during visits is relaxed and friendly and prisoners continued to be able to access some very useful family-related activities, such as Storybook Dads and Me and My Dad via the library and story reading support via the education contractor. The regular family visits represent very good practice and prisoners are involved in the planning and organisation.

11.8 The home detention curfew (HDC) and ROTL systems work very successfully. For example, there were 48,207 ROTL arrangements in the year from June 2018 to May 2019 and at the end of April 2019 there were only 30 failures for the year.

## C Section – The work of the IMB

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<b>Board statistics</b>	
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	8
Total number of visits to the establishment	274
Total number of segregation reviews attended	n/a

## D Section – Applications to the IMB

<b>Code</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Current reporting year</b>	<b>Previous reporting year</b>
A	Accommodation including laundry, clothing, ablutions	3	0
B	Discipline including adjudications, incentives and earned privileges, sanctions	0	0
C	Equality	0	0
D	Purposeful activity including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	3	3
E 1	Letters, visits, phones, public protection restrictions	2	0
E 2	Finance including pay, private monies, spends	0	1
F	Food and kitchens	1	0
G	Health including physical, mental, social care	4	1
H 1	Property within this establishment	1	2
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	7	6
H 3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	2	0
I	Sentence management including HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-categorisation	4	7
J	Staff/prisoner concerns including bullying	2	1
K	Transfers	0	1
	<b>Total number of IMB applications</b>	29	22