



Annual Report
of the
Independent Monitoring Board
at

HMP CARDIFF

for reporting Year
1st September 2018 to 31st August 2019

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Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody

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1 STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

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

The Board is specifically charged to:

- (1) satisfy itself as to the humane and just treatment of those held in custody within its prison and the range and adequacy of the programmes preparing them for release.
- (2) inform promptly the Secretary of State, or any official to whom he has delegated authority as it judges appropriate, any concern it has.
- (3) **report annually to the Secretary of State on how well the prison has met the standards and requirements placed on it and what impact these have on those in its custody.**

To enable the Board to carry out these duties effectively, its members have right of access to every prisoner and every part of the prison and also to the prison's records.

Improvements

The board has been impressed by the improvements made to the fabric of the building and the general improvement in cleanliness of this Georgian prison. During the reporting year a programme of refurbishment of wings and cells was undertaken. This included upgrading furniture, painting cells and general areas as well as a concerted effort to keep both inside and outside areas clean. This made a noticeable improvement to the state of mind of many of the men. (Section 7:1)

There has been an improvement in access to mental health support services, an area which concerned the board and was referenced in the 2017-2018 report. (Section 8:1)

Main judgements

1. There continued to be a high incidence of self-harm although efforts have been made to investigate the reasons for this. (Section 4:1&3)
2. Despite efforts made by the prison to reduce the quantity of drugs, particularly new psychoactive substances (NPS), coming into the prison this remains a major difficulty. (Section 8:7)
3. Concerns have been expressed in relation to detainees being held in HMP Cardiff beyond sentence. They were further disadvantaged by only receiving Home Office documentation in English rather than their own language and by difficulties in accessing Home Office staff. (Section 5:7, Section 7:4)
4. The lack of accommodation on release continued to be a major concern within the resettlement process. A large proportion of men had no accommodation on the day of their release, which was not only inhumane, but a major factor in reoffending. (Section 11: 8 & 9)

Main Areas for Development

TO THE MINISTER

The holding of detainees in custodial establishments beyond their sentence end date is unacceptable. However, if this cannot be changed, detainees should have regular access to Home Office staff and documents should be provided by the Home Office in the language appropriate to the detainee. The board would ask that the Minister raise this issue with the Home office and provide it with a copy of the response (Section 5: 7 & 8)

TO THE WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT

Although the board understands that the Welsh Government has taken steps to address accommodation challenges for men leaving custody we would ask that it maintains this focus and supports Local Authorities in providing this service. (Section 11:8 & 9)

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

1. The focus on prevention of drugs entering the prison needs to be maintained. In order to help the establishment deal with this issue the provision of up to date technology should be prioritised. (Section 6: 7, Section 8:7)
2. HMP Cardiff has made substantial improvement in the upgrading of the physical surroundings of the prison. However, there are still ongoing challenges in relation to the upkeep of the building which should be recognised and adequately resourced. (Section 7:2)

TO THE GOVERNOR

1. The board recognises the improvements made by the prison during the reporting year, particularly in relation to the teamwork and the development of a culture which aims to support men in addressing the issues which affect their offending behaviour. (Section 10:2 & 7)
2. The enhanced scrutiny of Use of Force (UoF) has been noted, and in order to improve this further, the use of body worn cameras (BWC) by Officers should be reinforced and encouraged. (Section 4:8)
3. It would appear that men from a BME background were, at times, disproportionately represented in both adjudications and The Care and Separation Unit (CSU). Whilst there may have been valid reasons for this, the data would suggest that further investigation into those reasons would be worthwhile. (Section 5: 5 & 6)
4. Data is not provided by the Care and Separation Unit (CSU) to the Diversity and Equality Team (DEAT). Considering the concern raised in paragraph 3 above, the prison should consider methods for this data to be routinely provided. (Section 5:6)
5. Men who had committed acts of self-harm reported that staff treatment sometimes contributed to their actions. This is of concern to the board and warrants further analysis. (Section4:3)

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

HMP Cardiff is situated in the heart of the City. It is a men's Category B local training prison and largely serves South East Wales and the South Wales Valleys, though an increasing number of prisoners are transferred from English prisons. It provides predominantly for prisoners serving short term sentences, remand prisoners and prisoners awaiting sentence. The prison has a Certified Normal Accommodation of 539 and an operating capacity of 779, with prisoners overwhelmingly accommodated two within each cell. The prison opened in 1827 and a large part of the accommodation continues to comprise of three Georgian wings. A major programme of refurbishment in 1996 resulted in the opening of three new accommodation wings. The prison also includes a range of other facilities, including a gym, a series of workshops and classrooms. A new health care centre was opened in May 2008 which provides 21 beds.

HMP Cardiff's normal regime includes full time education, employment in the prison workshops, and training courses. There is also a resettlement unit that offers prisoners a Personal Social Development Course and work-based courses.

A range of public and commercial providers are responsible for delivering services within the prison. Health services are provided by Cardiff and Vale University Health Board, learning and skills are provided by HMPPS in Wales, but funded by the Welsh Government and site maintenance by Amey. Other services relying on providers from outside the prison include escort services and community rehabilitation. A number of voluntary organisations, such as the St Giles Trust and PACT, also provide services.

B Evidence sections 4 – 11

4 SAFETY

1. Self-harm remained a major concern within the establishment. In the first 6 months of the reporting year beginning 1st September 2018 there were 301 incidents of self-harm in the final 6 months ending 31st August 2019 there were 406 instances of self-harm. 327 of these 406 were considered “low risk” with only 1 being deemed to be in the severe category. These figures were skewed by the number of prolific self-harmers. Between 2nd July 2019 and 29th August 2019, 1 man self-harmed on 17 occasions, often committing repeat acts within hours. Discussions have been ongoing as how best to offer additional support to this small number of men. August saw an increase in self-harm as a direct result of Incentives and Earned Privileges (IEP) downgrade.
2. Initial findings from the Assessment and Care in Custody Teamwork (ACCT) assurance check that was carried out in March, by the prison, were shared with the Case Managers throughout the establishment. These highlighted areas of good practice and those that needed improvement. New spreadsheets have now been introduced for the recording of the opening of ACCTs. The new system has allowed the Safer Custody Team to monitor trends immediately, rather than relying on periodic reports.
3. Men were debriefed following acts of self-harm with support from a Regional Safety Team. In the debrief of 22 men who had carried out a deliberate act of self-harm, the men stated that treatment by staff had contributed to their action. Common themes raised by the men included:-
 - Staff were young in service
 - Staff were not regularly on the wing and so were less inclined to offer support
 - Staff did not respond compassionately during times of stress and crisis
 - Mental Health issues were a large factor also
4. HMP Cardiff was successful during the reporting period in securing additional funding for Mental Health provision. It is hoped that this will provide additional resources to help improve screening processes and subsequent support for men in custody.
5. A review of the conditions of all safe cells at the establishment has been carried out. Safe cells are designed to house, for a short period of time, those men who are at risk of self-harm. Repairs and improvement work were costed and work completed during August 2019 with the aid of additional resources from HMPPS at regional level.
6. An introduction of Safer Community Representatives at HMP Cardiff was rolled out in May 2019 and it was noted to be operating well. The representatives, who were all prisoners, received training with departments, such as Dyfodol, (substance misuse agency). Opportunities were also offered to gain an NVQ in advice and guidance, dependent upon sentence length and security clearance. Mediation training was provided to 11 people, which included both prisoners and staff.
7. There have been 3 deaths in custody between 1st September 2018 and 31st August 2019. All were apparently from natural causes inquests are awaited
8. Use of Force (UoF) incidents remained high with reaching a peak of 75 instances in August 2019, previous months varied between 51 to 69 UoF incidents. The incidents were reviewed weekly leading to some officers receiving performance recognition, further training or being subject to investigation of incidents. The learning outcomes

have been used in the training of officers. Unfortunately, it was apparent that Body Worn Cameras (BWC) were not always used in every incident, therefore a full picture of every incident was not always available.

9. Levels of violence within HMP Cardiff remained at a lower level than many other Category B local prison with an average of 21 assaults per month in the first half of the reporting period. The HMIP Report of July 2019 noted that whilst levels of violence had generally been increasing in the prison estate, levels in Cardiff had not risen since the HMIP inspection of 2016.
10. Men who presented with challenging behaviours and those who were the subject of complex ACCT Reviews have been discussed monthly in the Safety Intervention Meeting. The minutes of these reviews were regularly monitored by the board and found to be thorough.

5 EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS

1. There was considerable progress in this area since the last report. There was a monthly Diversity and Equality Team (DEAT) meeting, attended by a governor and prisoner representatives, which was proactive in reviewing policy and in acting upon day to day issues arising within the prison. The group was active in overseeing issues such as the implementation of Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans (PEEPS) for disabled prisoners and the Discrimination Incident Report Form (DIRF) process; a lawyer with a strong diversity background was also engaged to monitor the process.
2. A full-time diversity and equality post was established, on a job share basis, and the two post holders were active in recruiting diversity prisoner representatives for each wing and in establishing focus groups for Protected Characteristics. Equality and diversity notice boards were well organised and up to date on virtually all of the wings.
3. The implementation of these measures, however, required some development in practice. Men and officers were often unaware of who the wing diversity representative was and the turnover of prisoners sometimes resulted in a wing being without a representative. When spoken to, representatives were enthusiastic about their role, but this was described as dealing with general issues, with little focus on equality and diversity.
4. Diversity representatives were mainly white British, and one black British representative felt that, although there was no overt racism, compared with other prisons he had been in, men and officers in Cardiff generally had little understanding of people from other cultural backgrounds. In conversations on the wings, prisoners from BME backgrounds stated that they felt comfortable in HMP Cardiff.
5. The DEAT group were provided with monitoring data at each meeting, some of which included apparent anomalies, particularly in relation to race. March 2019 monitoring data showed black and mixed-race Caribbean prisoners made up 3.4% of the prison population, but made up 14.6 % of adjudication charges. June 2019 data showed black and mixed-race British Caribbean prisoners made up 2.8% of the prison population but made up 10% of adjudication charges.
6. The DEAT group continued not to receive any data relating to the Care and Separation Unit (CSU). Board members made regular visits to the CSU. Totalling the number of prisoners in the unit for each of the visits made between 8th April and 3rd June 2019, 33% were BME, compared with an average of 20% within the prison population. These anomalies require investigation by the prison.
7. The Board had a major concern in relation to the treatment of prisoners held on Home Office IS91 warrants. Numbers in the prison varied; there were five in March, eleven in May and five in August. These men were often being held in custody for many months beyond their sentence. It was unacceptable that these men often had no up to date information on how their case was progressing. The system of monthly updates was not taking place in many cases; one man approaching the Board in August had not received a "monthly" update since May. There were long periods when there was no visit to the prison by a Home Office official, nor any response to emails seeking information. One man still incarcerated, six months after his sentence had expired was told by staff that "the immigration representative may come this week." Staff and men had no idea when this representative was due to visit and therefore no appointments were able to be made.

8. In one month (July) six men requested the help of the IMB. Three of the men had received letters in English from the Home Office which informed them that they were to be deported; the letters stated that this was their opportunity to appeal. Appeal forms were also only available in English and contained an extensive amount of legal terminology. It was unacceptable that these men were given lengthy documents relating to their case only in English, a language of which many of them had a poor grasp. It was also unacceptable that these prisoners received no legal support in relation to their case and in appeals.
9. The prison buildings continued to place severe restrictions on prisoners with a physical disability. Many areas of the prison continued to be inaccessible to men in wheelchairs. F Wing was used to accommodate men in wheelchairs, but there were no adequately adapted cells and there was a step to access the showers.

6 SEGREGATION/CARE AND SEPARATION UNIT

1. The Care and Separation Unit (CSU) is a separate and self-contained location, staffed by ten highly trained officers who have been observed by IMB members to have a positive and sympathetic approach to men in their care.
2. The board were advised immediately of any new arrivals, and during visits all paperwork was found to be in good order. The board was satisfied that the men were offered all entitlements.
3. Reviews were regularly held concerning those within the unit and were correctly constituted. The board was provided the opportunity to observe and sign-off on decisions. Consideration was always given to minimize periods of confinement. Only 2 men remained in the unit for more than 42 days and provision was made to provide occupational work when requested.
4. Dirty protests infrequently occurred and were handled correctly, limiting access to the unit and providing bio-hazard protection. Staff made ongoing efforts to encourage men engaged in dirty protests to end the protest and to take a shower.
5. A worrying factor was that, although the prison capacity remained fairly static, there has been a year on year increase in the number of daily adjudications, a system whereby judgement is made when prison rules are broken. During the period, 2639 adjudications were recorded, with 265 of the serious cases referred to a visiting Independent Adjudicator (IA), for the more serious matters. There has been an increase in total of 226 adjudications over the previous reporting period, a 12% increase. This year on year increase has continued in spite of early intervention methods. Some of the increase may be attributable to a decision in May 2019 to refer all men who went on the netting to the IA.
6. A breakdown of the offences dealt with showed that the major reasons for separation and adjudication were possession of an unauthorized article, including drugs and telephones, refusal to undertake drug testing, and offences of assault.
7. Possession of drugs continued to be an ongoing problem and steps have been made by the prison to identify routes of access; these changes have had some positive effect.
8. Statistics provided to the DEAT group in relation to adjudications and board statistics in relation to men held in CSU suggest there is a disproportionate number of men from the BAME community receiving adjudication charges and being held in CSU (Section 5: 5)

7 ACCOMMODATION (including communication)

1. The fabric of the establishment slowly improved as each area was refurbished during the reporting year, recent changes have been noticeable and commendable. When brought to the attention of the senior management team by the board action was almost always taken immediately where it was within the power of the prison to do so.
2. The men have still had to deal with inadequate plumbing from time to time, something that reflects the somewhat antiquated heating system within the prison. Throughout the year the board have received complaints, from A and F Wings, in particular, about problems with showers or inadequate hot water supply. Enquiries have normally resulted in the board being told that it was a valve or pipe problem and that "it sorts itself out!"
3. Within the grounds, it has been noticeable during the spring and summer that the outside areas were being regularly attended to. The garden within the Healthcare grounds was filled with a variety of plants that were therapeutic to view. However, there was a regularly reported concern that garden workers, mainly men from B1 Wing, which housed vulnerable prisoners, were being abused and spat at by men waiting in the adjoining first floor Healthcare waiting room. Governors have taken steps to stop this by altering the window openings or installing some type of window guard. The problem has not been solved but is being given attention.
4. Identity cards and photos outside each cell were missing on some wings. E and F Wings, in particular, were regularly monitored by the IMB members and the presence of cards was found to be inconsistent. On one landing on F Wing in June, 80% of photos were missing. Amongst the reasons given for this by staff was the high turnover of men within the prison.
5. It was reported last year that access to exercise for men on the B1 Wing was an issue. It has been noted that the regime has been altered to allow access to exercise, and the number of times in the day when the wing is used as a movement corridor has also been reduced once per day. Ideally this would be removed completely, but nevertheless these changes were welcomed.
6. Communication to new arrivals at Induction has been monitored by IMB members. These sessions were found to be wordy and dis-engaging for some men. Whilst a PowerPoint presentation may inform some, it has been noted that there was poor engagement, and any men with difficulty reading would have been at a disadvantage. However, steps have been taken to improve this by introducing a video.
7. In November 2018 a survey of visitors undertaken by the board found that 70% of visitors found it very difficult or difficult to book a visit. Between February and April 2019, zero 'test' calls to the visits booking line were answered (a 100% failure). New telephony equipment was introduced on 28th May 2019 however this does not appear to have solved the problem.
8. Meals have been regularly monitored and it has been noted that there have been hardly any complaints received. IMB members have tasted the food regularly and have made a point of eating the food within sight of the men. Portion size has overall been acceptable and the food portions distributed fairly. An ongoing issue has been the reluctance of some serving staff to wear hats or beard nets.

8 HEALTHCARE (including mental health and social care)

1. In its annual report for 2017-2018 the board had serious concerns in relation to Mental Health care. In the reporting year 2018-2019 this situation had improved, the team were fully staffed; although there continued to be a high level of referrals, approximately 50-60 per week. The board has been informed that the average waiting time for a primary care assessment was 15 days, and men with urgent referrals could be seen on the day the referral is assessed. This was within the Welsh Government target of 28 days, which was not met on many cases in 2017-2018. However initial appointments to see a psychiatrist have been on average 10 weeks after referral.
2. In the last 2 months of this current reporting year the Inreach team began, on a trial basis, to attend the Induction Wing in the mornings to complete the mental health aspect of the secondary health screen. This change has meant that men who are in HMP Cardiff for a short period, but have an identified mental health need, can be sign-posted to community services.
3. For those men who required transfer to Mental Health Hospitals the waiting time between referral and transfer varied between 10 days and 4 months depending on the availability of places.
4. The board are pleased to note that fabric of the health care unit has been improved including actions taken to deal with the damp in the building. There have also been improvements to the clinic areas with waiting rooms being refurbished and a change in escorting practice so men had to spend less time in the waiting areas for appointments.
5. After many years the health care unit has been able to set aside 2 beds for those men who were detoxing from alcohol which has improved the safety of these men in their early days in custody.
6. In February 2019 Subutex was replaced by Espranor, which immediately dissolves on the tongue. The main benefits of the switch were; it prevents the practice of 'palming' therefore reducing security issues, it is quicker to dispense and it reduces the time men need to be scrutinised after taking medication.
7. The use of illicit substances caused difficulties within the prison both to officers and men on the wing and to health care staff, who have to deal with the subsequent medical emergencies. Both the HM Inspector for Prisons and the IMB have expressed concern about the availability of drugs at HMP Cardiff.

8. During the reporting year men have raised issues with board members in relation to waiting time for non-emergency appointments. A snapshot of statistics relating to waiting times between April and June 2019 varied between a low of 13 days and a high of 34. Even for non-emergencies we would suggest that 34 days is an unacceptable time to access a GP although the Local Health Board informed us that “this was within the norms of waiting times in the community”.
9. There have been staffing problems within the Health Care Unit partially due to a lack of progression available to staff. A workforce review has been taking place for much of 2019. Despite the shortage, nursing staff have continued to provide a professional service in a difficult area of work

9 EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Education provision at HMP Cardiff has continued to be funded by the Welsh Assembly Government. The prison was contracted to deliver 5000 qualification units per year and met or exceeded this target with a retention and attainment rate of greater than 80%. Of those men who started a course (less agreed leavers), 70% went on to achieve an accredited qualification
2. All men were assessed on basic skills on entry and offered appropriate courses to meet their need. There were varied opportunities for all men to follow in vocational, non-vocational and essential skills.
3. All courses were accredited and provided incentives for success. Men who engaged in purposeful activity had a personal development working plan which stayed with them when they changed location within the prison. Board members noted that men regularly expressed a great deal of satisfaction with their courses.
4. Board members frequently noted excellent levels of work being done in art, music and multi-media classes, with much of the men's output being displayed around the prison. Most prisoners found these courses to have therapeutic value and often said that they had no idea that they possessed creative capabilities before taking up these courses.
5. There was great emphasis placed on numeracy and literacy with good use made of the WEST toolkit (Wales Essential Skills Toolkit) and Do-It-Profiler (a tool which identifies the men's needs and challenges early in their sentence).
6. While some men on B1 Wing received essential skills training, and were encouraged to take part in confidence building sessions, in groups or alone, there remains a need for a more robust offering of essential skills for men on both B1 Wing and F1 Wing, and progress toward this will continue to be monitored closely in the next reporting year.
7. There was a wide range of books in the library, both fact and fiction, and prisoners made good use of this facility. Informative magazines were also available.
8. Informative charts have been displayed in the education department and on the wings showing men where particular courses may lead them and what qualifications are possible.

10 WORK, VOCATIONAL TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT

1. The prison provided a wide range of activities during the course of the year including a number of essential activities required for the smooth daily running of the establishment. The 80% target for resourcing these essential areas of tea-packing, production (which typically included assembly work for electronic devices or cardboard packaging), laundry and recycling, was met or exceeded consistently throughout the reporting period.
2. The average take-up rate in all activities was 72%. Non-participation or dismissal from activity (e.g. security concerns) were monitored and reported on and the levels of unacceptable absence remained stable at around 5%.
3. A steady reduction in the number of dismissals was noted, from a high of 110 in September 2018 to a low of 59 in August 2019, a reduction of 46% across the period. This healthy reduction is likely to have been helped by a combination of key worker engagement (which has been rolled out across HMP Cardiff), use of IEP to encourage participation, and the sustained focus of prison management.
4. Recruitment activity was observed by the Board for a Street Works course during January. The group was visited again by the Board in August and a very good atmosphere was in evidence. All participants spoken to were keen to pick up work of this nature once released, which prepared the men with the skills needed in preparing and building pavements and pedestrian footpaths.
5. A new call centre workshop was established in May with capacity for 15 men. Initial feedback has been very positive. It is too early to measure success in gaining employment after release, but the partner company have proposed that self-employment opportunities do exist. The group were visited in August and effective call handling was observed. At least one man was keen to pursue this kind of work on release.
6. The Ready to Work programme, which prepares men with a wide range of softer skills for securing employment on release, has had four cohorts (a total of 28 men) complete the course. Attempts have been made to follow up with 14 of the men who have since been released. Of those, 50% have been successfully contacted, and all have gained employment or are in training/education.
7. The introduction of key workers has had a positive impact on the uptake of purposeful activity, with 74% of men agreeing that their key worker had helped them engage (as reported in a May 2019 survey). The activities hub has connected with the key workers for men who have been failing to engage in work. An engagement questionnaire has been provided as a tool to be used while interviewing the men, and once completed, this provides the hub with valuable feedback to help identify the type of activity that might suit them.
8. Monitoring of purposeful activity for men on B1 (a wing for vulnerable prisoners) remained a focus of IMB activity during the past year. In December it was observed that vulnerable prisoners located on the B1 wing were working in the corridor as a group packing army survival bags. This proved popular with the men and they appeared happy in the work and could see purpose and meaning in it. They were also regularly offered garden work and, occasionally, other on-wing work.

9. However, it has been noted, on some occasions, that when problems arise, B1 activity was often the first to be impacted. For example, in August, following an overnight incident on the wing, no activity was provided the following day as the staff were engaged in resolving fall-out issues. This was unlikely to have occurred had they been subject to a normal regime.

11 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

1. Elements of Resettlement have been administered by St Giles Trust in partnership with other agencies. In the past twelve months the number of St Giles staff working within the prison has risen from three to twelve. This has meant that the services provided can be more thorough and efficient. For example, they have had more time to follow up whether or not agreed checks have been carried out for individual prisoners by other agencies, sometimes statutory services, within and outside the prison.
2. As part of this, men have been encouraged to prepare for their release during their sentence. They have been able to be referred to the Job Centre by specialist staff based in the prison and have also been given basic benefits advice. They have also had the opportunity to speak to Shelter, Housing Aid and the Citizens Advice Bureau.
3. Careers Wales visited the prison twice weekly and a good liaison with the resettlement team was established. Workshops inside the prison have had good contact with employment officers and potential employers have been invited in on a regular basis.
4. The set-up of bank accounts before release has proved popular with the men, with 198 bank accounts opened during the reporting period. Assistance was provided with form filling and initial communications, but there are strict regulations and time limits for applications and for activating the account after release.
5. The Family Tree Cafe was opened in January 2019 with profits reinvested by PACT for services offered to the men and from May 2019, improved enhanced and non-contact visits areas were created.
6. An employability fair was held in March which was very well attended by a wide variety of potential employers, educational establishments and charities. Two groups of around 30 men attended and engagement levels were positive.
7. Veterans of the armed forces continued to be offered specialist support through charities such as Help for Heroes, Care after Combat, Hire a Hero, SSAFA and The Royal British Legion. Attendance at Veterans sessions dipped to an all-time low of 3 men in January 2019. Following increased communication to identified veterans by resettlement and lead officers, in the final six months of the reporting year, numbers had increased to 10-12 men in each session
8. Housing and accommodation has continued to be a major problem for men on release and is a matter of ongoing concern for staff working with them. Surveys were carried out by the Board in 2018, and repeated again in 2019, and similar results were found, suggesting no improvement. Men were interviewed before release, and in each of the last two years around 44% of those spoken to said they did not know where they would be sleeping on the night of their release.
9. Those who said they did have somewhere to go were variously returning to their own homes, staying with relatives or friends, or "sofa surfing". Some were reluctant to use local hostels because they believed it to be too risky. The Welsh Assembly have expressed interest in some specialist provision for those leaving custody, but to date there has been no evidence of it resulting in practical results.

C Section - Work of the Board

BOARD STATISTICS Report 2018/2019	
Recommended Complement of Board Members	17
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	11
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	15
Total number of visits to the Establishment	557
Total number of segregation reviews attended	45

D Section - Applications

Code	Subject	Current reporting year	Previous reporting year
A	Accommodation including laundry, clothing, ablutions	20	37
B	Discipline including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	2	5
C	Equality	10	10
D	Purposeful Activity including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	54	33
E 1	Letters, visits, phones, public protection restrictions	30	86
E 2	Finance including pay, private monies, spends	21	18
F	Food and kitchens	3	5
G	Health including physical, mental, social care	63	44
H 1	Property within this establishment	24	17
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	18	19
H 3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	16	7
I	Sentence management including HDC, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-categorisation	28	34
J	Staff/prisoner concerns including bullying	19	40
K	Transfers	23	21
	Total number of IMB applications	492	438