



Annual report
of the
Independent Monitoring Board
at

HMP Ford

for reporting year
1 November 2018 to 31 October 2019

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Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody

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A Introductory sections 1 – 3

1 Statutory role of the Independent Monitoring Board

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 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 they have 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

This report covers a 12-month period and tracks improvement and deterioration from year to year.

This is not a one-off snapshot assessment of the prison.

Sections 9, 10 and 11 of this report are central to the resettlement work carried out at HMP Ford.

Main judgements

Are prisoners treated fairly and humanely?

Prisoners are treated fairly and humanely at HMP Ford, but their lower local rates of pay mean that they are disadvantaged when purchasing phone credit, which is charged at a higher rate than in many closed prisons, and when purchasing personal items, which are priced higher than in the community. (11.4)

The process of transferring prisoners' property between prisons is chaotic. This often results in valued personal effects being mislaid or lost completely. This is unfair and inhumane for those prisoners who are affected. (7.12)

Are prisoners prepared well for their release?

The management and staff at HMP Ford work hard to provide opportunities for prisoners to resettle into the community on release. Many more prisoners than last year (approximately 200) leave HMP Ford on release on temporary licence (ROTL) daily for education, training and employment as well as day release and home leave. They also access ROTL sooner after their arrival at Ford than in previous years.

Main areas for development

To the Minister

Implementing the new ROTL rules, without adequate staff resources, has led to them coming under serious levels of pressure to process and expedite up to 200 prisoners per day leaving the prison. (11.2) The Board is concerned that this could be unsustainable in the longer term.

Despite the improvements which resulted from the 'self-help' approach adopted by the prison, the dilapidated accommodation remains a serious concern. The Board is dismayed that this is the eleventh consecutive year of its inclusion in our annual report.

The Board commends the radical local approach to build and operate the new farm shop and café. Prisoners were involved with the construction at every stage and now with the running of the facility which is open to the public.

The Board wishes the Minister to note our disappointment at the absence of any national action in response to our previous annual reports. Any positive outcome has come entirely from the Governor and his staff.

To the Prison Service

HMP Ford is in the Kent, Surrey and Sussex prison group. However, there is no national group director for open prisons as there is for women's prisons, the young people's estate and foreign national prisoners. Governors and now IMB chairs have taken it upon themselves to arrange national meetings. This lack of focus and specialised knowledge at a senior level means that many national initiatives and policies are ill-suited to the open estate.

Providing up to 200 licences every day for ROTL has put an enormous additional workload on all departments at HMP Ford. (11.2) There seems to have been no recognition that this is not a resource neutral activity. These concerns were raised in last year's report.

HMP Ford is no different from every other prison in that concerns and complaints in relation to property are common and often very distressing to the prisoners involved. This is a national problem for Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) and as such should be addressed centrally rather than relying on prisons and their governors to resolve matters one case at a time. (7.12)

Costs of phone calls and canteen items are significantly higher than in the community. Together with the lower wages earned while at HMP Ford, there can be financial pressure on prisoners before they access outside work on ROTL. (11.4)

To the Governor

Staff at every level at HMP Ford have worked hard to implement the new ROTL rules and carry out all the additional duties. The Board recognises that in many areas staff have been overstretched and believes that this is unsustainable in the long term. This has already affected the administrative support for the IMB and our ability to respond to prisoners' applications.

Improvements

The prison has successfully managed a significant increase in ROTL movements to around 4,000 per month from 2,600 12 months ago.

The excellent work done at HMP Ford by its staff has been recognised with one finalist in the Prison Officer of the Year awards and a Butler Trust commendation. The library received a national award for the second consecutive year. Staff have also received prison group director team and individual awards/nominations.

The café and farm shop 'Serving Thyme' was successfully built by prisoners and opened to the public. (9.10)

3 Description of the prison

HMP Ford is a category D open prison with an emphasis on resettlement, and as such the activities described in sections 9, 10, and 11 of this report are central to its work.

It was converted to an open prison in 1960 from a former Fleet Air Arm station. It is situated two miles from the coast and three miles south of Arundel in West Sussex. It covers an area of 110 acres bisected by a busy class B public road. Ford railway station is a mile away.

The open estate is required to cater for category D prisoners assessed as suitable for open conditions within the criteria agreed between the Governor and the prison group director for Kent, Surrey and Sussex prisons. Prisoners selected for transfer to HMP Ford should present a low risk of absconding and a low risk to the public. The operational capacity is 544, with 1191 prisoners spending time at the establishment during the reporting year. The prison houses male prisoners, nearly half of whom are lifers, indeterminate or extended determinate sentence prisoners or multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) cases. The prison does not take prisoners serving sentences for sex offences. All available spaces are offered to the Prison Service's population management unit.

The accommodation comprises a brick-built block with 274 single rooms (A wing) and a number of smaller billets (B wing), mostly prefabricated, though two are brick built. The rooms in these billets were designed for single occupancy but are mostly shared between two. Much of the accommodation dates from when Ford was a military establishment. All of it has shared washing and toilet facilities. There is accommodation for 15 prisoners with some degree of disability. Prisoners have access to a large, well-equipped gymnasium and outdoor exercise equipment.

The prison infrastructure is maintained by Government Facility Services Limited (GFSL).

During the reporting period, healthcare and the drug and alcohol recovery team (DART) were provided by the Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust. Resettlement assistance for low- to medium-risk prisoners is offered by the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company – SEETEC.

Education is provided by Weston College, and vocational training by Chichester College.

Onsite opportunities for prisoners to work or be trained include those at DHL, LMB Recycling and the Intelling call centre, and in bicycle refurbishing. The prison runs engineering, carpentry and injection-moulding workshops plus a large market gardening enterprise with a farm/cafe open to the public.

Voluntary organisations providing assistance to prisoners include Prison Advice and Care Trust, Spurgeons, Samaritans, Citizens Advice, the Terence Higgins Trust, the Shannon Trust, the Gypsy and Travellers Community Support Team, Cruse, Relate, the Sycamore Trust, the armed forces charity SSAFA and several other veterans' support organisations.

B Evidence sections 4 – 11

4 Safety

4.1 The safer custody function is led by a small unit under the supervision of a governor who is head of residence. It relies on the involvement of healthcare, DART, chaplaincy, education and security. All staff are expected to be vigilant and report any actual or potential safer custody issues. The same governor has responsibility for equality and accommodation, making for effective liaison between these inter-related functions.

4.2 All prisoners arriving at HMP Ford undergo a comprehensive induction programme, which includes a session delivered personally by the Governor or deputy governor, emphasising the unacceptability of even low-level intimidation or bullying.

4.3 Prisoners themselves have an important role to play in promoting safety. Three prisoners are employed as violence reduction representatives; three as safer custody representatives; eight as Listeners, one of whom is always on duty; and three as equalities representatives. Although it is too early to draw a conclusion, there is some concern that the new ROTL system is reducing the availability of Listeners. All of these groups have specific terms of reference and wear different brightly coloured clothing to distinguish them. Samaritans support Listeners and hold fortnightly meetings at the prison.

4.4 A multidisciplinary safer custody meeting is held each month, which reviews overall performance, any major issues and specific cases. The detailed review of prisoners regarded as vulnerable is well documented and shared with relevant colleagues.

4.5 The prison demands responsible, adult behaviour from prisoners and compliance with prison rules. This year, 484 adjudications for misdemeanours have taken place, which is a similar number to the previous reporting year; 170 prisoners have been returned to closed conditions during the year compared with 199 in the previous year. The Board continues to commend the adjudicating governors for their sympathetic but firm approach to adjudications and the counsel they provide to prisoners regarding their future behaviour.

4.6 There were 11 assessment, care in custody and teamwork (ACCT) documents opened during the year for prisoners at risk of suicide and self-harm, compared with 12 in 2018 and 21 in 2017. These are regularly reviewed by Board members, and they are generally found to have been handled with care and sensitivity.

4.7 The new Challenge, Support and Intervention Plan (CSiP) system has been imaginatively used to address challenging behaviour by some prisoners. Six CSiPs have been opened in the first ten months of operation.

4.8 The prison conducts random mandatory drug testing (MDT) on prisoners, as well as on individuals identified from intelligence or risk assessment. All prisoners are tested on arrival and one month later. In the middle of the year there was a spike in MDT failures, due to two active drug dealers, who were identified and returned to closed conditions. The failure rate then decreased and was back to previous levels by the end of the year (3.7%).

4.9 The infiltration of contraband, notably drugs, mobile phones and SIM cards, continues to be a major challenge for the prison management. Since the increase in numbers going out of the prison each day, there has been a reduction in items being thrown over the fence at night, but this may have led to an increase in items being brought back by those returning from

ROTL. It is regrettable that the Governor's proposal to improve the security of the reception area has been rejected by HMPPS.

4.10 There was one death in custody during the year. This occurred in a local hospital. The protocol for this situation was applied swiftly with a good degree of compassion and sensitivity. Support was offered both to staff and prisoners as well as next of kin. The IMB monitoring of this event was met with openness and cooperation from all areas of the prison. Although the inquest, which was attended by an IMB member, occurred after the end of this reporting year, the Board feels it appropriate to report that the verdict was death by natural causes.

4.11 There were nine occasions when use of force occurred, but none involved the use of batons. The reasons are usually for non-compliance in the cells area, prior to being returned to closed conditions.

4.12 Overall, the judgement of the Board is that safety is taken very seriously by staff at HMP Ford and that it has effective policies and processes in place to ensure the safety of prisoners and staff.

5 Equality and fairness

5.1 As a public sector body, HMP Ford has a number of duties under the Equality Act 2010. These include to 'advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not'. Most data collected by the prison concern the protected characteristics of ethnicity and age, but regular 'strand meetings' are held for a wide variety of groups, including military veterans who are not protected under the act.

5.2 Through these meetings, staff aim to respond effectively to concerns raised by prisoners. The prison follows the findings in the Lammy Review⁰ and subsequent guidance on recognising Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities as ethnic minorities. Those identifying as such make up 4% of the population at HMP Ford and concerns that they receive unfavourable consideration for attractive internal and external employment are receiving attention from managers.

5.3 The proportion of prisoners at HMP Ford from an ethnic minority will vary throughout the year but at the end of the reporting period it was 48%. The Board again highlights that this is not reflected in the profile of the staff, most of whom are locally recruited from what is a predominantly white area. We acknowledge that any change here will take time and ingenuity.

5.4 The chaplaincy is central to the life and work of the prison and continues to provide excellent pastoral care to those of all faiths and none. It offers pastoral support to prisoners affected by the ill health or death of family members, often facilitating short notice ROTL licences to visit sick relatives or attend funerals. It is noteworthy that a Dads' group has been run for the first time this year, one of several chaplaincy initiatives. This has complemented the more established initiatives, such as family days and Storybook Dads (where prisoners record a story for their children to listen to at home) as ways of maintaining positive family ties.

5.5 Although only 6% of current prisoners at HMP Ford are over 60, the needs of older prisoners and those with disabilities receive professional attention from the occupational therapist (OT) and the healthcare department. Separate, if not purpose-built, accommodation is available and a prisoner is employed as a care assistant.

5.6 The governor who leads on residence is also in charge of induction, safer custody and equalities. From this hub the vital task of room allocation is closely managed and an ethnic balance within each billet is aspired to. It is significant that both an officer and an administrative worker from the residence department have been finalists for national and regional awards. However, the Board is aware that there is still much work to be done to ensure that good practice extends throughout the prison.

5.7 The number of discrimination incident reporting forms (DIRFs) submitted is down from 21 to 18 this year. A greater proportion has been fully or partially upheld than in recent years, which should give prisoners and staff more confidence in what remains a little-used process.

⁰ A review by David Lammy MP about treatment of, and outcomes for, Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) individuals in the criminal justice system, published September 2017.

6 Segregation/care and separation unit

6.1 HMP Ford does not have a segregation unit. The cells are used to contain securely prisoners who are to be considered for transfer to closed conditions. Decisions are usually taken within hours, although there have been 32 occasions during the year when a prisoner has been kept in the cells overnight.

6.2 Segregation reviews are never required. The Board considers the cells to be well managed. A local arrangement for the prison to notify the IMB when a prisoner is confined in the cells works most of the time.

6.3 Adjudications for misdemeanours are undertaken by the governing staff and IMB members regularly attend as observers. Adjudications are considered to be managed fairly and consistently.

6.4 The independent adjudicator visits HMP Ford once per month and hearings are usually attended by an IMB member.

7 Accommodation (including communication and property)

7.1 Accommodation at HMP Ford is still in a parlous state as we have reported for the past 11 years. Despite further visits from the Ministry of Justice estates' department, there is still no prospect of a radical solution to this problem.

7.2 There have been a number of significant accommodation improvements over the year. A team of prisoners with the requisite experience and skills e.g. decorators, carpenters, plumbers, builders and electricians, were employed and supervised by GFSL to carry out some refurbishment of B wing billets. This is to be applauded as a practical example of preparing prisoners for useful employment once released.

7.3 Prisoners still do not have any hygienic way to clean their dishes on A wing and instead have to use bathroom hand basins. Work to solve this problem is scheduled to start in January 2020.

7.4 Onsite GFSL staff have worked hard to respond expeditiously to issues brought to their attention. This has resulted in fewer repeat calls and a more visible presence, with progress highlighted in their works monthly reports circulated to all key internal stakeholders.

7.5 Problems regarding the kitchen equipment were constant throughout this reporting period. The freezers in the kitchen are now on individual electrical circuits, which is a great improvement.

7.6 Staff shortages in the kitchen have had a negative impact on the prisoner meal service especially at weekends.

7.7 This reporting period has seen no improvement in the efficiency of the prisoners' laundrette, with machines regularly breaking down and their repair proving short term. HMP Ford has made huge progress this year in getting more prisoners out every day for paid work and it is simply unacceptable that when they go out they have no reliable source of clean clothes.

7.8 Attempts have been made throughout the year to get prisoners to take personal responsibility for the cleanliness of their communal living areas, culminating in the introduction at the end of the reporting year of a major community cleaning policy. The Board will monitor its effectiveness.

7.9 Prisoners arriving at HMP Ford are expected to share a room. Lifers who, in closed conditions, have a single cell to themselves, on transfer to HMP Ford are assigned shared rooms. This has caused some not to settle and to consider requesting a return to closed conditions. This issue has been addressed by newly transferred lifers being accommodated with a fellow lifer until a single room becomes available.

7.10 The Board is concerned that the prices that prisoners have to pay for items purchased within the prison are significantly higher than the prices in the community. An exercise undertaken by a Board member shows that prisoners pay between 27% and 50% more than typical local retail outlets.

Communication

7.11 All prisoners are inducted on their arrival at HMP Ford over five days. Clear expectations are set in the session provided by either the Governor or the deputy. The offenders' consultative committee (OCC) continued to function well this year. The local magazine *Ford Times*, produced by prisoners, was relaunched and 'Notices to Community' provide an important source of information as do the screens in the dining room and the noticeboards.

Property

7.12 In the last two reporting years, the number of applications to the IMB relating to property has more than doubled. Loss of property is an extremely important issue to a prisoner. After many years in prison it may be the only property that a prisoner owns – maybe his only possessions whether in or out of prison. The Board has seen evidence of extremely important personal effects and documents being mislaid and we would urge the minister to review at a national level the whole process of prisoner property management. The loss of valuable and sometimes very sentimental personal property or critical paperwork cannot be considered humane or fair.

8 Healthcare (including mental health and social care)

8.1 The healthcare contract provided by the Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, is in its final year. The quality of service delivered by the current provider has remained high throughout the year. Health checks on arrival, followed by a further appointment within seven days are provided to all new entrants to HMP Ford. Prisoners over the age of 60 receive an additional older person assessment on arrival. The Board attends and monitors the bi-monthly health quality and local delivery board (QLDB) and notes compliance with the QLDB terms of reference.

8.2 There have been over 15,500 appointments in the reporting year, of which over 2,300 prisoners were seen on the day that the appointment was requested. Seventy-four percent of appointments were for general practice/nursing, 11% for the mental health and emotional wellbeing team, and 7% for the dentist. The remainder were for other visiting services such as podiatry, sexual health and the optician.

8.3 West Sussex County Council has continued to provide the post of an occupational therapist (OT) for two days per week. The post was unfilled for part of the reporting year. The mental health team has continued to provide a strong and consistent level of service and care, albeit with limited resources. The team lead/clinical nurse specialist head leads the team, supported by a cognitive behaviour therapy practitioner, a mental health practitioner and two part-time OT and registered mental nurse bank staff. The team has seen an increase in the number of prisoners presenting with anxiety-related issues, including Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). For the period April to October 2019, 21 prisoners were treated for ADHD issues and a further 15 for anxiety.

8.4 The Board again commends the vital work carried out by the DART and its ongoing delivery of a crucial service. The prevalence of drugs and steroids continues to be a long-standing issue within the prison. The number of active cases within the DART team has fallen in the year, which the team attributes to an increase in external work placements. Similarly, a fall in the number of prisoners using the drop-in centre has been seen, which is considered also to be linked to the increasing number of ROTLs. The DART family days have continued and are recognised for the very positive purpose of consolidating the links with the families and carers of those prisoners with addiction issues.

8.5 The level of complaints has remained at a nominal level of two to three per month, and the Board notes that, as in previous years, complaint resolution is managed promptly and effectively.

9 Education and other activities

9.1 The prison supports a very wide range of education and training, in order to meet the assessed learning needs of prisoners to enhance their employability on release. The overall provision of education and training and associated budgets are co-ordinated by the prison's head of learning and skills, who in turn reports to the head of reducing reoffending.

9.2 This year has seen two major changes that impact on the provision of education and associated activities. The first is the change of education providers and the second the new policy and procedures for ROTL. (see section 11.1)

9.3 The contract covering the basic academic disciplines was awarded to Weston College. Most vocational courses were awarded to Chichester College. Each of these has a service lead at HMP Ford and they work with the head of learning and skills to ensure a consistent approach.

9.4 HMPPS also runs a number of vocational workshops on the prison site. Some, such as those relating to the building, horticultural and catering industries, provide qualifications which are supported by Chichester College. Land based activities won this year's Windlesham Trophy for its horticulture. However, some workshops offer no qualifications and the Board does not believe that they are helpful in finding employment post release.

9.5 Online technical qualifications are available through the prison IT training centre. Distance learning through organisations such as the Open University can be accessed via the virtual campus (secure internet access to education, training and employment opportunities). However, the Board is concerned that equipment and operating systems are significantly out of date and in some cases incompatible with online course work programmes. This has a negative impact on the preparation of prisoners for release. Furthermore, a brand-new IT facility, which would enable prisoners to access the internet in a closely controlled manner, has been in place for 18 months but has been lying idle due to the lack of approval from HMPPS.

9.6 The new ROTL rules have meant that prisoners are more able to access full-time outside education. In October 2019, 52 prisoners were attending further or higher education, including four who were studying for master's degrees. All new arrivals are assessed for literacy and numeracy skills and are also invited to list areas of education and employment in which they would be interested. The increased opportunities to go out to paid work initially caused a reluctance on the part of the prisoners to undertake basic level courses in literacy and numeracy. The management responded quickly and prisoners are now expected to attain level 2 in both subjects before they embark on outside work.

9.7 The library provided by West Sussex library services continues to be an excellent facility with highly motivated staff. In particular, the Board is delighted to congratulate the lead librarian on being awarded the Prison Reading Group outstanding librarian in prisons award.

9.8 The gym facilities continue to be popular and the outdoor gym equipment is well used. A limit of three gym sessions per week was brought in during the year in an attempt to avoid bullying over spaces in the evening sessions. This seemed to work for a while but problems appear to be re-emerging.

9.9 A new industry in the prison is the bicycle repair and refurbishment shop, which employs eight prisoners. The bicycles are returned to the supplier to be sold or in some cases retained at HMP Ford for the use of prisoners going out to work.

9.10 The Board commends the recent opening of Serving Thyme, which encompasses a coffee shop, gift shop and garden centre. It is open to the public. The building was almost entirely built by prisoners in HMP Ford. Costa Coffee is supplying equipment and offering barista training to complement that offered by the staff canteen.

9.11 The main laundry, which we mentioned in last year's report, is still not fully functional due to serious ongoing failures in the maintenance of infrastructure and machinery. At one stage it was compelled to stop working because a machinery insurance renewal date had not been anticipated and the boilers had not had a statutory inspection.

10 Work, vocational training and employment

10.1 The changes in ROTL referred to in more detail in section 11.1 and throughout this report have created competing priorities and issues within the work environment at HMP Ford. This is, to a large extent, due to the comparatively low wages paid at HMP Ford compared with other prisons, which is a matter the Board has raised in previous reports. It has resulted in a significant level of dissatisfaction among prisoners and the Board hopes that the issue will finally be addressed when the national and local reviews of prison wages are completed and implemented.

10.2 As reported last year, the operation of the onsite workshops is affected by the lack of ongoing maintenance and replacement programmes, resulting in equipment failures. The central HMPPS system for authorising repairs and replacements, although better than it was under Carillion, is slow and ineffective and can lead to prisoners being laid off work or reassigned to less suitable tasks.

10.3 There were 127 prisoners in paid work or work experience at the end of the reporting year. This compares with 76 in the previous year and 49 in the year before (an annual increase of over 50%). As a deliberate consequence, the community service posts were down 50% on last year which was in turn a further decline from the number 2017.

10.4 Management is now working to ensure all paid work is a rewarding experience and some contracts will be reviewed as other more productive placements are found. The Board congratulates the management for the work done in this area. If prisoners are able to leave prison with some savings to start a new life it must greatly enhance their chances of being successful.

11 Resettlement preparation

11.1 In February, HMP Ford was one of the open prisons selected to trial new rules for ROTL. There would be no fixed lay down period on arrival and prisoners would be eligible to go out to work or education as soon as they had been risk assessed. The new rules were implemented across the open estate, three months later, with no additional resources. On a typical weekday almost 200 prisoners now leave HMP Ford on work- or education-related ROTL, in addition to those going out on day or overnight release.

11.2 Although the staff at HMP Ford have coped very well with issues arising from the new ROTL rules, the extra resources given to the prison for the trial period were withdrawn when full implementation took place. The result has been a large increase in the workload of many departments including the:

- **offender management unit (OMU)** which is responsible for the risk assessment of each offender
- **reducing reoffending unit** which collates information on the skill sets of prisoners, sources and assesses new employment opportunities, maintains employer relationships and processes the related paperwork
- **business hub** which manages the travel tickets and cash disbursements
- **reception** which processes the hugely increased number of daily departures and returns

11.3 The Board draws attention to the fact that the OMU is still operating on two temporary sites due to delayed building work. This was also mentioned in last year's annual report. As a result of the pressures, there have been a number of delays in producing paperwork. This has also had an impact on the effectiveness of communication with prisoners. Prisoners often blame the OMU for matters that are due to the lack of timely responses from some outside agencies.

11.4 Prisoners at HMP Ford are preparing for release and are therefore likely to have a specific need for access to phones. This is to liaise with families and also to prepare for life outside. On the whole those going out on ROTL have mobile phones that they can access whilst out of the prison. Those who work within the prison are dependent on the communal phones which are charged at a much higher rate than other prisons with in-cell phones. Given the low rates of pay discussed in 10.1, the Board believes this situation is not fair or reasonable.

11.5 As part of the family strategy, the OMU now sends a letter to the nominated contact of every prisoner who is due to access ROTL. The aim of the letter, written by the Governor, is to inform friends and/or family of the standards of behaviour expected from their loved ones as well as providing factual information about the ROTL process. There is an opportunity for offender supervisors to meet families during visits sessions in the prison.

11.6 The independent living unit was opened in 2018 to give a group of long-term prisoners vital life skills for when they are released. The Board is disappointed that the scheme has lost focus and the planned shopping trips, cooking lessons and budgetary education have all stopped. It is currently under review.

11.7 The Board notes that, according to the prison's exit interviews, 15% of those released are of no fixed abode.

C The work of the Independent Monitoring Board

Board statistics	
Recommended complement of Board members	14
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	14
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	14
Total number of visits to the establishment	599
Total number of segregation reviews attended	n/a

D Applications

Code	Subject	Current reporting year	Previous reporting year
A	Accommodation including laundry, clothing, ablutions	1	1
B	Discipline including adjudications, incentives and earned privileges, sanctions	1	2
C	Equality	1	2
D	Purposeful activity including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	11	4
E 1	Letters, visits, phones, public protection restrictions	0	0
E 2	Finance including pay, private monies, spends	8	9
F	Food and kitchens	0	1
G	Health including physical, mental, social care	9	5
H 1	Property within this establishment	2	4
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	28	21
H 3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	0	4
I	Sentence management including home detention curfew, ROTL, parole, release dates, re-categorisation	31	41
J	Staff/prisoner concerns including bullying	1	6
K	Transfers	3	5
L	Miscellaneous	7	11
	Total number of IMB applications	103	116