



Annual Report
Of the
Independent Monitoring Board
at
Yarl's Wood
Immigration Removal Centre

For the reporting year
1 January – 31 December 2019

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SECTION A

INTRODUCTORY SECTIONS

1. STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

The Prisons Act 1952 and the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 require every prison and Immigration Removal Centre (IRC) to be monitored by an independent Board appointed by the Secretary of State from members of the community in which the establishment 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 establishment and (for prisons and young offenders' institutes) 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 establishment 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 detainee and every part of the establishment and to the establishment's records.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This report presents the findings of the Independent Monitoring Board at Yarl's Wood IRC for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019. The Board's evidence comes from observations made on rota visits, scrutiny of records and data, informal discussions with detainees and staff, and detainee applications.

Main judgements

- i. Are detainees treated fairly?

The Board acknowledges the efforts made by the Centre's management and staff to treat detainees fairly and the improvements in the induction process. However, some detainees who do not understand English continue to be at a disadvantage and this can contribute to the confusion and anxiety they feel about their situation. (4.6, 5.3)

- ii. Are detainees treated humanely?

The Board recognises the Centre's efforts to treat detainees humanely, but still have concerns about the continued detention of vulnerable adults. Since 2018, there has been a percentage increase in the number of assessment in care in detention and teamwork (ACDT) plans opened, levels of self-harm and the number of detainees sectioned under the Mental Health Act (MHA). (4.1, 4.4, 4.5)

The Board has concerns about the use of waist restraint belts (WRBs) by escorts on three detainees who presented no physical resistance to removal. This was seen when monitoring a charter flight removal in March. (10.6)

- iii. Are residents prepared well for removal or release?

Detainees who are to be removed are treated justly and humanely by the Home Office Detainee and Engagement Team (DET) and Centre staff.

The Board acknowledges that the change in notice given to detainees in advance of their removal has, for the most part, enabled detainees to be better prepared for their removal. (10.11)

There have been shortcomings in reliability in the provision of escort services which has been unfair to detainees and added to their stress. (10.8)

RECOMMENDATIONS

TO THE MINISTER

- The percentage increase in detainees who are placed on ACDT, who self-harm or are sectioned shows that vulnerable persons are still being detained. Greater care must be taken by the gatekeepers over the decision to detain in order to prevent vulnerable people suffering further harm as a result of detention. (4.1, 4.4, 4.5)

TO THE CONTRACTOR

- Some of the confusion and anxiety felt by new arrivals at the Centre could be reduced by improvements in the induction process. The Board recommends that the induction video soundtrack should be produced in the languages of the major nationalities encountered in the Centre. (4.6,5.3)

TO THE HEALTHCARE PROVIDER

- The provider of the healthcare service changed on 1 September 2019. The Board encourages the service to maintain its recruitment campaign to ensure adequate staffing and the increased range and depth of provision, especially with respect to preventative and mental health services. (8.2)

TO THE PROVIDER OF ESCORTING SERVICES AND DEPMU

- The Board recommends that fairness is improved and the stress of removals reduced by ensuring greater reliability in punctuality and attendance on the part of escorts. (10.8)

MAJOR OUTSTANDING ISSUES FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS

- Although ministers have consistently rejected our recommendation of a maximum time limit for detention, the Board was pleased when the then Home Secretary announced a review in July 2018 into how time limits work in immigration detention. However, despite two Parliamentary Committees publishing reports in 2019 recommending a time limit of 28 days, there have been no results published from the review and no progress on the issue. The Board repeats its previous observation that indeterminate detention is widely acknowledged to be harmful to detainees' mental and physical health.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

- The Centre is a purpose-built IRC for the detention of single women and adult family groups under immigration legislation.
- There is also a Short-Term Holding Facility (STHF) on the premises, known as Bunting unit, with accommodation for up to 38 male detainees. These are mostly “lorry drop” men and usually are brought to the Centre for a few days only, before being transferred to supported accommodation in the community.
- The Centre and the STHF are managed on behalf of the Home Office Immigration Enforcement (HOIE) unit by Serco.
- The maximum capacity of the Centre is 410. From late spring 2018, following the disclosures about Windrush and a shift in the approach to immigration detention, there was a significant reduction in the number of women detained at the Centre. This has continued through 2019 and the average number of single women detained per month was around 140, but declining at times and fell to 96 ⁿ¹ in December. The number of men passing through Bunting in 2019 was 2509 ² with a peak occupancy of over 30 ¹ in August 2019. If the number of men exceeds the Bunting capacity of 38, the men can be accommodated in the segregated first floor of one of the women’s units.
- The former separation unit, Nightingale, is now multi-purpose and includes cells and rooms for use under Rules 40, 42, or 15. Since 2018 it has sometimes provided more relaxed accommodation for detainees requiring a greater level of support. The adjacent supported living facility provides temporary accommodation for detainees who struggle to cope on a main unit. In addition, Nightingale is used at times as a pre-departure area.
- Most of the accommodation is in en suite twin rooms, although single rooms are provided when necessary. All residential units provide access to a garden area.
- On-site healthcare is provided by Northamptonshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust (NHFT) which took over the contract from G4S from 1 September 2019, commissioned for Yarl’s Wood by NHS England. Additional services are provided by the Kaleidoscope Group. Together they support detainees in diagnosing and managing all health conditions, including mental health and well-being.
- The Home Office Detainee Engagement Team (DET) communicates with detainees and help them understand their cases and detention. They run daily surgeries in the units. The Home Office Detention & Escorting Services Compliance Team (DES) is responsible

¹ Serco Centre Manager’s Monthly Report December 2019

² Home Office Data

for all on-site commercial and contract monitoring. The welfare office also run daily surgeries to support detainees and further services are supplied by external organisations: Hibiscus, who advise on resettlement, the Red Cross who help trace families and BID, who advise on bail applications. Yarl's Wood Befrienders also visit and support detainees.

- Spiritual support and counselling are provided by the religious affairs team, with representatives from all the main faiths.
- Educational opportunities are provided by a teacher employed by the Contractor.
- From 2019, some vulnerable detainees were offered the opportunity to participate in the Action Foundation Project whereby they are cared for in the community, rather than at Yarl's Wood.

SECTION B

EVIDENCE SECTIONS

4. SAFETY

- 4.1** The number of detainees placed on ACDT in the year was proportionally higher than 2018. In 2019, 182 detainees were placed on ACDT, 10.7% of the population (7.2% in 2018)¹. Peaks were in June, July and August. If a new arrival reported previous acts of self-harm or indicated thoughts of self-harm, an ACDT was automatically opened until the detainee had been evaluated and then it was maintained as appropriate. This is the third consecutive annual percentage increase in ACDTs and despite the Adults at Risk Policy, vulnerable people are still being brought to the Centre.
- 4.2** Many detainees are placed on ACDT during the reception process after a proactive and thorough interview. The Board has monitored the ongoing ACDT review processes in the Centre and has witnessed that the records are detailed and that there are proactive care plans and case reviews in place.
- 4.3** There were 255 human trafficking/modern day slavery referrals in 2019, of which 133 received a positive decision.¹
- 4.4** There were 54 cases of actual self-harm in 2019, despite the reduced occupancy of the Centre (41 in 2018) and reflecting the percentage increase in ACDTs. The highest number of incidents in any one month (11) took place in July which included multiple incidents committed by the same person.¹
- 4.5** The aim of the Adults at Risk policy, introduced in 2016, was to help safeguard against the detention of vulnerable persons, but despite this, they are still being detained and brought to Yarl's Wood. As in 2018, five detainees were ultimately sectioned but from a substantially reduced population. In March a detainee was brought to Yarl's Wood who had previously been sectioned in 2014². She was immediately identified as an Adult at Risk. The detainee was subsequently sectioned but due to administration issues with the area authority where she was registered, she was not transferred until September. This is a clear example of inhumane treatment and detention of a vulnerable person who should not have been detained at all. The continued percentage increase in ACDTs and detainees being sectioned justifies the Board's concerns as to how effectively the policy is operating.

¹ Serco Centre Manager's Monthly Report December 2019

² NHFT data

- 4.6** The Board has monitored the induction process and seen examples of good practice. On arrival at the Centre, newcomers are given a Reception Induction Booklet and House Rules, and these are available in 12 languages. Within 24 hours each detainee receives an induction which includes a tour of the Centre and a video which explains life in the Centre and how to access support services. Unfortunately, the video is only available in English at the present time. The induction process would be improved if the video soundtrack could be produced in the languages of the major nationalities encountered in the Centre. Despite the progress that has been made in the induction process, the Board continues to meet detainees who are disadvantaged by their lack of English. Several new arrivals seemed unsure about procedures in the Centre and the role of the Board. These language difficulties, when combined with the emotional state of the detainee, have sometimes led to uncertainty and bewilderment.
- 4.7** In 2019 there were 32 incidents of use of force representing a 14% increase compared to 2018. Of these, 37.5 % were for non-compliance within the centre, 37.5% were to prevent self-harm, and 28% were planned, of which 12.5% (four) were to help removal.¹
- 4.8** In October there was a very disturbing incident in which a detainee witnessed another detainee with a ligature around her neck attempting to self-harm. The detainee who witnessed the incident felt traumatised and, although she herself had sought help, she did not feel that the Centre had supported her after the incident.² The Board raised their concerns that this detainee was not given the appropriate support. The Board has subsequently been advised that appropriate safer detention policies and support networks are now in place and offered by the wellbeing team to residents and staff to cater for such incidents. The Board is pleased that the Centre recognises the potential risk to health from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) to both detainees and staff who have witnessed traumatic events.
- 4.9** Tackling Anti-social Behaviour (TABs) logs. There were 19 in 2019 (20 in 2018). As in 2018, this is a relatively high number given the reduced occupancy of the Centre. However, the Board considers that this reflects the Centre's efforts to lessen disagreements between detainees in order to maintain a more pleasant environment for all.³
- 4.10** Missed meals were carefully monitored. In most cases, the detainee was recorded as purchasing food from the shop or seen eating during the monitoring period. A small number of detainees were placed on the Food and Fluid Refusal register (FFR) if there was no evidence of alternative eating. In December there was one case of a detainee who refused to eat over a prolonged period, with very limited intake of liquids. This

¹ Serco 2019 Use of Force Analysis

² IMB rota report

³ Serco Centre Manager's Monthly Report December 2019

detainee was very closely monitored with multi-disciplinary reviews daily and was referred to hospital on two occasions for rehydration.

4.11 For several years the Board has commented on the harmful effect of indeterminate detention on the mental health of detainees, so the reduction in length of detention in 2019 was welcome. 75.09% of women detained were held at the Centre for less than one month with slightly less than 1% held for longer than six months. (16 women compared to 71 in 2018). However, the Board has witnessed clear examples of detainees with extended detention within the estate. During the year, one woman was detained for five months having been previously been detained in 2017 for five months. Another woman was detained at Yarl's Wood and another centre for over 12 consecutive months during the period 2018/2019. At the end of December 2019 there were seven women detainees that had been at the Centre for 100 days or more.¹ During the year, 97.7% of men detained in all units were held for less than one month, although this figure is skewed by the men in the STHF where the average length of stay was 1.8 days. One man was detained for longer than six months.¹

4.12 The Board continues to maintain that it would be more humane for each detainee to have a fixed term of detention and to know on arrival at the Centre that by a certain date, they would be removed from or bailed to the UK. In addition, those detainees whose Rule 35 report acknowledges them as vulnerable should have a prompt conclusion to their detention once the evaluation has been made. In 2019, only 21.3% of detainees on whose behalf a Rule 35 report was submitted were released.²

4.13 In 2019 70.2% of Yarl's Wood women were granted leave to remain in, or bailed to the UK. 72.3% of these were released within one month and 27.7% within two months.¹ This reflects the serious concern expressed in previous years' reports and again leads the Board to question the validity of the initial decision to detain.

5. EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS

5.1 The Board welcomes the Centre's continued efforts to maintain and recruit female staff. Although there are inevitable fluctuations in staffing, the target of 60% female staff was reached on several occasions and the average for the year was 59% female staff and 41% male staff.³ All units have some female staff and it is pleasing to see that two units now have entirely female staff. The exception to this is Bunting unit, which is for men only and so has an exclusively male staff.

¹ Home Office data.

² Serco Centre Manager's Monthly Report December 2019

³ Serco data

- 5.2** Numerous focus and protected characteristic group meetings are held at regular intervals. These cover topics such as gender, racial equality, disability and religion as well as country specific focus groups.
- 5.3** The Board continue to find cases where women (or men) had to endure additional worry due to their inability to speak or understand English. The very process of arrest, detention and imminent removal is frightening enough, yet detainees have the additional stress of not understanding what is happening to them or what to do about it.¹ The Board acknowledges the progress that has been made in the induction process and encourages the Centre to continue its efforts to improve the access of information and support services in different languages.

6. REMOVAL FROM ASSOCIATION AND TEMPORARY CONFINEMENT

- 6.1** The Board welcomes the continued reduction in the number of women placed under Rule 40 or Rule 42. In 2019 there were 31 removals under Rule 40 and three under Rule 42. (43 and seven respectively in 2018).²
- 6.2** Three detainees placed under Rule 40 or 42 suffered from mental health issues. These moves were usually instigated to ensure their own safety and that of other detainees. All three were ultimately sectioned.²
- 6.3** 35% of Rule 40 removals were pre-departure removals. They were used for detainees with a history of disruption associated with removal and aimed to pre-empt further disruption.²
- 6.4** The Board reviews each case of Rule 40 and 42 to ensure that it is justified. The Board was notified of most of these removals and the correct paperwork was usually supplied, although there have been a small number of occasions when the duty Board member was not notified. A Board member attended most removals and was able to discuss the removal with the detainee if the detainee so wished.

7. RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

- 7.1** In the course of the year, a new catering manager was installed with a subsequent improvement in the variety and quality of the menus. The Board received only one complaint about the food this year reflecting, the improved situation.

¹ IMB rota reports

² Serco data

7.2 During rota visits, the Board found plenty of examples of staff who were trying to build trusting relationships with detainees. In conversations with detainees, some said that most staff were kind and helpful.

8. HEALTHCARE (including mental health)

8.1 The Board acknowledges the considerable improvements in healthcare availability and services that have occurred in the last 2-3 years. These have been consolidated during 2019 by the increase in staffing levels, and the teamwork and efforts of the clinical and administrative staff at the centre. The Board appreciates the improved communications between the Board and healthcare management and the sharing of non-confidential information about the daily running of the health team.

8.2 From 1 September 2019, NHFT replaced G4S as the main contractor for healthcare. The transition was carried out efficiently and the Board is pleased to report that the existing team at Yarl's Wood has been maintained. The nursing team and pharmacy team have been increased which is pleasing. The Board also welcomes the extension of services in the key area of mental health and the additional appointment of an assistant psychologist and a clinical psychologist, as well as a female mental health nurse. The evidence of poor mental health in indeterminate detention¹ that the Board has previously reported, supports this increase in mental health services.

8.3 The Board notes that the welcome trend towards short periods of detention leads to faster throughput of detainees. Partly, in consequence, there is a considerable waste of resources as 20-30% of appointments with the doctor, nurse or mental health nurse specialist are missed due to the detainee having left the centre. Rule 34 statutory doctor appointments within 24 hours of arrival also suffer high levels of non-attendance.² These wasted appointments are now offered to detainees waiting for a Rule 35 medical assessments. The Board is pleased to report that this has reduced waste and increased efficiency and availability for an important medical service item.

8.4 During 2019 there were 382 initial mental health assessments out of a total of 857 mental health appointments by a psychiatric nurse. A psychiatrist appointment was available within seven days and in 2019, five women were sectioned under the MHA, the same number as in 2018. All except one were transferred to a specialist hospital bed within 14 days, the exception involving a wait of 49 days due to shortage of in-patient specialist facilities outside of Yarl's Wood.¹ This wait was not acceptable as the centre has no proper facilities or staff for the detention of highly disturbed individuals.

¹ Locked up, locked out: health and human rights in immigration detention. British Medical Association 2018

² NHFT data

- 8.5** Kaleidoscope, a counselling and support service funded through the NHS, continued to provide less intense longer-term support and made just under 5000 case contacts last year. Their activity in one to one as well as group sessions has been shown to reduce the incidence of more serious mental health diagnoses and the Board welcomes this development of the service.¹ Antidepressant prescribing is also less frequent and less prolonged than in previous years (approx. 100 residents per year of the 382 new assessments) which is a welcome development.¹
- 8.6** There were 328 Rule 35 assessments and 70 resulted in the release of the detainee.² Feedback about the outcomes of 10% of these assessments, which is important in ensuring quality in the initial report was, unfortunately not available to healthcare.³
- 8.7** During 2019, healthcare staff treated 9939 detainees. Nurse appointments were available for the same day, doctor appointments within 48 hours and optometry and dental appointments were available in seven days. Nearly 50% of the medical staff are female and the Board is pleased that the skill mix and gender mix of clinicians can provide an appropriate timely service.
- 8.8** There were 98 appointments to manage substance misuse during 2019 which reflects the current low incidence of substance misuse in the establishment. There are facilities for observed consumption of medication for those residents on detoxification programmes.³
- 8.9** Initiatives are underway to detect and treat hepatitis c and introduce preventative sexual health measures. The Board applauds these measures but regrets that the initiative to deal with tobacco smoking was abandoned centrally by HOIE at the last moment. However, there is no smoking within the building except for an external shelter and this has noticeably reduced tobacco smoking.

9. EDUCATION, WORK AND OTHER PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY

- 9.1** The centre continues to offer a diverse range of educational courses which are well attended. Courses offered through the year included English language at three levels, IT, typing and food hygiene.
- 9.2** The Board applauds the hard work and enthusiasm of the Centre's Activities Team in organising social events for detainees. The multi-faith team organise regular worship for

¹ Kaleidoscope data

² Home Office data

³ NHFT data

all faiths and organise events to celebrate their festivals and all these activities are very well attended.

9.3 During the year Serco organised two stakeholder events and all organisations which provide support to Yarl's Wood detainees were invited to attend and inform detainees of their activities. Both these events were very well attended, and the Board applauds this initiative.

9.4 During 2018 the Centre began a pilot use of Skype to enable detainees to keep in touch with their families and friends. Unfortunately, there was poor use of the scheme because of the location of the facility in the legal section of the Centre, physically separate from the residential units. In September the facility was relocated to the library resulting in a successful significant increase in use.

10. PREPARATION FOR REMOVAL OR RELEASE

10.1 Most male detainees admitted to the Bunting unit (STHF) leave the Centre within two or three days of arrival. The average length of stay during 2019 was 1.8 days¹.

10.2 There were only two charter removals during the year, both of which were monitored. The Board saw detainees treated fairly and with empathy by Serco and HOIE staff, under what were, at times, very difficult circumstances. On 30 March, a detainee became extremely distressed and began to self-harm but was very sympathetically handled and calmed by the Serco staff.² The Board witnessed staff give clear explanations about the procedure for removal and about access to phones during the journey. They provided reassurance that any change to the detainee's removal status up to the point of boarding the plane would be communicated to the detainee. The presence of HOIE staff during the removal has been beneficial in responding to detainees' questions and concerns.

10.3 As a matter of course before charter removals, detainees are now moved to Nightingale, the separation unit. This provides Rule 15 accommodation, where detainees are free to make phone calls and have full access to facilities. The use of Nightingale helps minimise disruption on the units and physically separates detainees from inbound reception.

10.4 Medical issues were dealt with well and pre-departure searches were conducted with dignity.

10.5 Preparation for departure has continued to improve during the past year. Detainees were well briefed about the collection of phones and the need to note phone numbers. Booklets about the destination country, where they exist, were distributed. However, the Board

¹ Home office data

² IMB charter flight monitoring report

was concerned to learn that there is an informative Home Office Charter Flight Information Booklet, of which the Centre's Home Office staff were not aware, and which was not being distributed to detainees. The Centre should ensure that in future, this information booklet is given to all detainees in advance of their removal, so that they are well prepared when the time comes.

- 10.6** During the charter removal on 30 March, the Board witnessed inhumane treatment when Mitie escorts applied WRBs to three detainees, who were always compliant with instructions and showed no physical resistance, but verbally indicated that they did not want to leave. The Board made enquiries after the charter flight and were advised that risk assessments on the detainees concerned had been made by Mitie prior to the removal, although these risk assessments were not available for the Board to witness during the removal.¹ The Board questions the use of WRBs under the observed circumstances and recommends that they should only be used when detainees show physical resistance to being removed.
- 10.7** The Nightingale unit is also used proactively in advance of individual removals where the detainee is assessed as likely to cause disruption to their removal. Under these circumstances the detainee is housed under rule 40 conditions and during the year this procedure was used 11 times.²
- 10.8** The Board is concerned about the unreliability in timing of some of the escorts' arrivals and departures. In July escorts arrived at 04.00 hrs for a flight departure of 06.00 hrs. Although there was no prospect of the detainee catching the flight, the detainee was removed and later returned having missed her flight.³ For the charter removal of 17 September, a coach arrival time of 17.30 hrs was originally advised. During the morning, the arrival time was brought forward to 14.00 hrs and then during the afternoon was revised back to 17.30 hrs. The coach eventually arrived at 19.30 hrs.⁴ The unreliability makes it difficult for the Centre staff to manage the removal and is unfair to detainees at a generally stressful time. Missed flights add additional stress to detainees and are an irresponsible waste of public money.
- 10.9** In July a detainee was incorrectly advised that she was to be granted bail due to an administrative error in dictation of a Casework Information Database (CID) number over the telephone. The detainee's release started to be processed and the mistake was not corrected until 2 hours later when written notification of the correct CID number was sent to the departures centre.⁴ The detainee was understandably distressed and made a DCF9 complaint and she was given a formal written apology. Procedures have since been

¹ IMB charter flight monitoring report

² Serco data

³ Serco daily operations report

⁴ IMB rota report

amended so that detainees will not now be advised of their removal until written notification is received by the departures centre.

- 10.10** In February a male resident was given removal directions, but his wife was not. She feared that she would be left behind without her husband leading to considerable distress for both husband and wife. Upon investigation by the Board, it was found that the intention had always been to remove the couple together, but because the emergency travel document had not arrived for the wife, she had not been informed of her removal. The Board was able to reassure the couple that they would be removed together and recommended that they liaise further with HOIE.¹ HOIE should ensure that in future when couples are to be removed together, their removal directions are served at the same time.
- 10.11** The process of issuing removal directions has significantly improved with detainees now given five days' notice of a certified removal or three days' notice of a non-certified removal. This has rectified the previous unfair situation where detainees were given a standard letter advising that they could be removed within a three-month window.
- 10.12** Welfare services and Hibiscus continue to offer valuable advice prior to departure to those detainees who make appointments. The Red Cross run a monthly Track and Trace workshop, assisting detainees in locating family through their tracing services and BID offers regular advice on bail applications. These services are valued and in great demand.
- 10.13** The demand for DET drop-in surgeries has continued. This is a very valued service as it enables detainees to have regular access to DET staff.

¹ IMB rota report

SECTION C

THE WORK OF THE IMB

The Board has made weekly rota visits monitoring the Centre and dealing with applications. Issues have been raised immediately with Serco, HOIE or Healthcare or during monthly Board meetings, as appropriate. Members have attended committee meetings within the Centre when possible and have been present at multi-disciplinary reviews to ascertain the best care plans for detainees. Board members have participated in training sessions organised by the Centre, in-house workshops and the national (Immigration Detention Estate) IDE Study Day.

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended complement of Board members	12
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	9
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	10
Total number of visits to the establishment	210

SECTION D

APPLICATIONS TO THE IMB

Code	Subject of applications	2019	2018
A	Accommodation including laundry, clothing, showers, etc	1	4
B	Use of force, removal from association, temporary confinement	0	0
C	Equality	0	0
D	Purposeful activity incl. education, paid work, training, library, other activities	1	0
E 1	Letters, faxes, visits, phones, internet access	0	4
E 2	Finance incl. detainees' centre accounts	0	0
F	Food and kitchens	1	9
G	Health including physical, mental, social care	7	20
H 1	Property within this establishment	2	1
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	0	1
I	Issues relating to detainees' immigration case; including access to legal advice	11	22
J	Staff/detainee conduct, including bullying	4	11
K	Escorts	0	1
	Miscellaneous	0	5
	Total number of Board applications	27	78