



Annual Report of the Independent Monitoring Board at HMP Haverigg

**For reporting year
1 December 2023 to 30 November 2024**

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Contents

Introductory sections 1 – 3	Page
1. Statutory role of the IMB	3
2. Description of the establishment	4
3. Key points	5
 Evidence sections 4 – 7	
4. Safety	8
5. Fair and humane treatment	10
6. Health and wellbeing	12
7. Progression and resettlement	14
 The work of the IMB	
Board statistics	16
Applications to the IMB	16
 Annex A	
Courses available	17

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Introductory sections 1 – 3

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 is situated.

Under the National Monitoring Framework agreed with ministers, the Board is required to:

- 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
- inform promptly the Secretary of State, or any official to whom authority has been delegated as it judges appropriate, any concern it has
- 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.

The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT) is an international human rights treaty designed to strengthen protection for people deprived of their liberty. The protocol recognises that such people are particularly vulnerable and aims to prevent their ill-treatment through establishing a system of visits or inspections to all places of detention. OPCAT requires that states designate a National Preventive Mechanism to carry out visits to places of detention, to monitor the treatment of and conditions for detainees and to make recommendations for the prevention of ill-treatment. The IMB is part of the United Kingdom's National Preventive Mechanism.

2. Description of the establishment

HMP Haverigg is a category D open prison for men in west Cumbria. It is a national resource used mainly, but not exclusively, for people convicted of a sexual offence (PCoSO prisoners).

The prison is located on an ex-military site dating back to the Second World War and has 80 buildings, including five residential units of varying size, within the 4.5-mile perimeter. The site is large and exposed, especially to strong sea winds. Some distance from mainline rail services and major road networks, the location of HMP Haverigg is acknowledged as having an impact on the maintenance of family ties and on recruitment to specialist posts in the prison.

The operational capacity (the maximum number of prisoners that can be held without serious risk to safety, security, good order and the proper running of the planned regime) of the prison is 499¹ and the roll at the time of writing, in January 2025, is 483. An additional 60 spaces are expected to be made available in 2025, with the introduction of a number of rapid deployment cells (RDCs) on ground where an old accommodation block once stood.

¹ Figures included in this report are local management information. They reflect the prison's position at the time of reporting, but may be subject to change following further validation and therefore may not always tally with Official Statistics later published by the Ministry of Justice.

3. Key points

3.1 Main findings

Safety

- The number of prisoners has remained at over 95% of operational capacity.
- There were two deaths in custody.
- Levels of self-harm, as well as assaults, violence, use of force and reports of illicit items remained low, and there is no evidence to suggest that prisoners are unsafe at Haverigg.

Fair and humane treatment

- Despite ongoing issues with the structural integrity of the accommodation blocks, sustained effort was made to improve facilities and the overall prison environment.
- The Board is concerned about some prisoners' unwillingness to raise legitimate complaints for fear of adverse consequences, which can undermine confidence and relationships with key staff.
- From everything the Board has observed, prisoners in the nine protected characteristic groups (which include age, race, disability, religion, gender reassignment, sex and sexual orientation) have equitable access to services.

Health and wellbeing

- The population at Haverigg consists of an increasing number of frail and elderly prisoners with complex physical, mental and social healthcare needs.
- Despite healthcare staffing changes throughout the year and some key vacancies remaining, the Board believes the service is of a good standard and is valued by prisoners.

Progression and resettlement

- From the Board's observations, a positive culture encourages personal development and responsibility, enhanced by family support and involvement, to provide prisoners with every opportunity to progress.
- Prisoners in custody who have been convicted of a sexual offence can face particular challenges and disadvantages on release, due to the reluctance of some businesses to consider them for employment.
- Problems have arisen where discharge accommodation cannot be secured in good time, which can have a detrimental impact on successful release and rehabilitation.

3.2 Main areas for development

TO THE MINISTER

- The Board is concerned about the disadvantage facing ex-PCoSO prisoners in gaining employment when leaving custody, due to the reluctance of some businesses to consider them for available jobs. As the Minister of State for Prisons, Probation and Reducing Reoffending, when will the Minister consider the use of supportive messaging for employers, which will help to address this disadvantage?
- Given the growing difficulties securing timely and suitable accommodation for prisoners on release, and acknowledging the number of agencies that are often involved (prisons, probation, police, local authority, etc), what plans does the

Minister have to minimise the risk of a growing number of prisoners becoming homeless, losing job opportunities, reoffending and being returned to custody?

- When will the Minister improve the range of support services for an increasing number of very frail elderly prisoners (80+ years) who have complex physical, mental health and social care needs? Does the Minister consider that prison is a suitable environment for this cohort of prisoners? If not, what are the alternatives?

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

- Given the age of the prison and the structural integrity of its buildings and facilities, the Board acknowledges the recent capital expenditure at Haverigg, including, for example RDCs, a fire safety system, laundry, kitchens and dining areas. We believe that the regime and environment at open prisons such as Haverigg are best suited for effective rehabilitation and call for a long-term investment plan that seeks to continually improve and enhance the prison environment to the overall benefit of prisoners, staff and the wider public.

TO THE GOVERNOR

- Concerns persist around prisoners' unwillingness, or reported reluctance, to reach out for support when needed. The Board is encouraged by local steps taken to help address this issue and to reassure prisoners, but we recommend that a strong focus is maintained in this key area.

3.3 Response to the last report

Issue raised	Response given	Progress
IPP sentences.	<p>Retrospectively changing the sentence of IPP, which was lawfully passed, will likely give rise to unacceptable risks to public protection.</p> <p>Legislative reform relating to IPP offenders' licences to provide a clear pathway to a definitive sentence end. A refreshed and updated IPP Action Plan to provide a renewed focus on supporting those serving IPP sentences in custody and the community.</p> <p>The Governor will continue to develop a culture that is conducive to positive change through pro-social modelling.</p>	<p>There were 48 IPP prisoners at HMP Haverigg in the reporting period, an increase of 14% since last year.</p> <p>Local action plan (IPP Strategy) and individual progression passports are in place.</p>

<p>Prisoners' Property Policy Framework.</p>	<p>Emphasis on compliance with volumetric control limits, with a new requirement to transfer excess property within four weeks.</p> <p>Governors and Directors to ensure management checks are undertaken to have confidence that prisoners' property is being handled properly and with care.</p> <p>New digitally recorded prisoner escort record includes a property section.</p> <p>HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) will monitor the impact of the new framework and continue to look for further improvements.</p>	<p>A 50% reduction in IMB applications (prisoners' written submissions to the IMB) associated with property during transfer or in another facility.</p>
<p>Communication between staff and prisoners.</p>	<p>Governor and senior managers have been responsive to feedback provided as a result of IMB applications or other matters of concern arising.</p>	<p>Regular dialogue with the Governor and the head of the offender management unit (OMU).</p> <p>IMB input provided to prison offender managers (POMs) and case administrators to ensure roles and matters of concern are fully understood.</p> <p>Evidence from IMB applications associated with sentence management and staff/prisoner relationships suggests this remains an area of some concern.</p>

Evidence sections 4 – 7

4. Safety

4.1 Reception and induction

The number of prisoners remained above 95% of operational capacity, with 374 receptions and 324 discharges during the year. First night in custody interviews are held with new prisoners, where self-harm risks are identified and significant dates noted for future reference. Close checks then continue with new prisoners for three consecutive weekends to help ensure that appropriate support services are offered. In an Early Days survey, produced by the prison at the end of 2024 and seen by Board members, a sizeable majority of prisoners say they feel safe on first arriving at Haverigg, as well as during their early days in the prison and once they are settled into longer-term accommodation. The survey was responded to by 135 prisoners, who had arrived at the prison over the previous four years.

4.2 Suicide and self-harm, deaths in custody

A total of 11 incidents of self-harm were recorded in the reporting year, marking a slight decrease from last year. Reasons included prisoner conflict, wing moves, impending release and general health. Some 39 assessment, care in custody and teamwork (ACCT) plans, used to support prisoners who are at risk of self-harm or suicide, were opened during the year. This included some prisoners with multiple ACCTs opened and subsequently closed. Wherever possible, Board members spoke with prisoners on open ACCTs to monitor their treatment and ensure they were aware of the range of support available.

Suicide and self-harm training, including three-yearly refresher courses, are mandatory for all staff and are delivered regularly throughout the year. Take-up is routinely monitored by the prison and, at the time of writing, 88% of staff were trained.

There were two deaths in custody, both of which were reported to the Prisons and Probation Ombudsman (PPO). One was due to natural causes; the prisoner's clinical care and any relevant non-clinical issues at Haverigg were reviewed, with no recommendations made by the PPO. The other was due to apparent natural causes and the death remains subject to PPO investigation.

4.3 Violence and violence reduction, self-isolation

Levels of violence remained very low and there were fewer incidents compared to last year, with six assaults recorded. Challenge, support and intervention plans (CSIPs), used to support and manage prisoners who pose an increased risk of violence, were opened on 23 occasions, an increase of 64% on last year. Through observing safety intervention meetings (SIMs) and talking to prisoners, Board members are reassured that early interventions such as CSIPs are used effectively and are a likely contributor to the low levels of violence. The number of IMB applications associated with violence, discipline, bullying, etc, was low.

4.4 Use of force

Force was used by staff on five occasions, of which two were planned and three were unplanned. Physical restraints were used on three occasions and three incidents were captured on body worn video cameras (BWVCs). Reasons for the force included non-compliance with instruction; to prevent harm or assault; and risk reduction for escorting.

After each incident, a quality assurance meeting was held to identify learning points. Board members have access to, and review, incident and debrief reports, from which no matters of concern have arisen. All staff are trained in the basic use of force and refresher training is carried out annually, with a target of 80% of operational staff trained and qualified. Rigid-bar handcuffs were introduced for use by operational staff during the reporting year.

4.5 Preventing illicit items

There were few security challenges identified in the three-monthly security briefs. All security risks were assessed as 'tolerable' and were discussed in detail during regular security review meetings, some of which Board members observed.

A small number of illicit items were reported in the prison, including mobile phones and drugs. There were also some instances of prisoners trying to bring illicit or unauthorised items back into the prison when returning from release on temporary licence (ROTL). However, nothing was considered by the Security Governor to be unmanageable or to pose a widespread prison threat.

Regular and frequent mandatory drug testing (MDT) took place on a risk, random or suspicion basis, as well as random alcohol swab testing. During the reporting year, MDT failures stand at 0.07%, which is reportedly the lowest in the open prison estate.

5. Fair and humane treatment

5.1 Accommodation, Food

Despite ongoing issues with the fabric of some of the residences, especially the structural integrity of the accommodation blocks, sustained effort was made to improve facilities and the overall environment, often with prisoners leading or actively involved in much of the work.

In our previous report, the Board raised concerns about delays in the implementation of the Fire Safety Improvement Plan and an increase in the number of false fire alarms. It is understood that work will start in 2025 on completion of the rapid deployment cells (RDC) project; meanwhile, local mitigation plans remain in place to ensure the safety of prisoners.

Although there were only three IMB applications concerning food and kitchens, prisoners continued to tell Board members of their concerns in this area, especially with regard to the quality, quantity and calorific value of meals. Negative comments were, however, balanced with favourable comments, such as, for example 'The food here is second to none', 'The food here is good and tasty'. A monthly food forum led to increased communication and prisoner involvement in the catering department's priorities, menu systems and choices. Board members have seen evidence of significant investment in kitchen equipment, while closer working with the prison farm led to it supplying 90% of the catering department's need for vegetables

5.2 Holding cells

Some 62 immediate suitability reviews were chaired by senior managers, with 39 prisoners returned to closed conditions after it was determined they were no longer suitable to be held at Haverigg. Two holding cells, occupied by some prisoners while their suitability for remaining is reviewed, were used on 25 occasions. Although the majority of those held were in the holding cells for a short time, Board members routinely visited prisoners who were required to stay overnight prior to transfer.

5.3 Staff and prisoner relationships and the link officer scheme

Opportunities for the involvement of prisoners in the life of the prison continued to increase. A review of the link officer scheme established the appropriate level of support for prisoners on a case-by-case basis, recognising that some were identified as needing more support and some less.

There was evidence of positive communication and joint working among the staff of the offender management unit (OMU), prison offender managers (POMs), link officers, prisoners and prison staff. However, the Board also heard from a number of prisoners who were unwilling or reticent to raise legitimate concerns, submit complaints or otherwise 'rock the boat', their perception being that adverse consequences for their sentence progression would follow. Members of the IMB open estate forum have suggested this is a widespread view across category D prisons. A total of 32% (15/46) of IMB applications related to sentence management. The Board became aware of a small but worrying number of cases where prisoners expressed an unwillingness to reach out to the IMB for support. In some cases, it was suggested that prisoners were questioned by staff about why they approached the IMB and were accused of 'manipulation' as a result. Board members have sought to reassure prisoners and restate the IMB role, as well as prisoners' right to raise issues of concern with staff, managers, the IMB or other bodies, as appropriate.

5.4 Equality, diversity and inclusion

The prison's approach to those in the protected characteristic groups continued to develop, despite the secondment of the head of equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) to the office of the prison Group Director. It was evident to the Board that efforts continued to be made to embed EDI in the overall culture of the prison. We have no evidence that prisoners belonging to protected characteristic groups have disproportionate access to services and opportunities.

Some 19 discrimination incident report forms (DIRFs) were submitted, all of which were investigated and reported on within the required timescale.

Protected characteristic	DIRFs
Race	6
Religion/belief	5
Gender reassignment	2
Sex	1
Sexual orientation	3
Disability	2

More than half the prison population is over 50 years of age, of whom 20% are in their 70s, 80s and 90s. The IMB has raised concerns nationally about the continued imprisonment of frail, elderly men with complex physical and mental health needs. However, the Board commends the efforts of prison staff and the healthcare providers to provide sensitive care and appropriate facilities for those with health and mobility issues.

5.5 Faith and pastoral support

The sudden death of the managing chaplain had an impact on the whole prison, especially prisoners who worshipped with him, and military veterans for whom he, as a veteran himself, was closely involved. A new managing chaplain was appointed towards the end of the reporting year; however, vacancies remain for an Imam and a Catholic chaplain. The Board commends two part-time Anglican chaplains for ensuring, with support from Lancaster and Preston prison chaplaincies, the continuity of service provision for prisoners of 20 different faiths. Pastoral support for 34% of prisoners who declared themselves to be of no religion was provided during life events and anniversary dates.

5.6 Complaints

The prison received 368 complaints, a reduction of 14% compared with last year. The majority of responses to complaints in the prison were provided within the required timescale.

5.7 Property

Although there were 97 prison complaints about property (26% of the total), the majority were received from those arriving at Haverigg on transfer from other prisons. Monitoring of data by Board members showed an overall reduction throughout the year, consistent with property issues being well handled by the prison. IMB applications associated with the loss of property fell by 50% compared with last year; however, those received were of increased complexity.

6. Health and wellbeing

6.1 Healthcare general

From the Board's observations, staff continued to deliver healthcare services to a high standard, dealing with a diverse and ageing cohort of prisoners, many of whom have complex and cross-cutting physical, mental and social needs.

At the start of the reporting year, there were several key vacancies, including the healthcare manager, several nurses and a general practitioner (GP). Whilst efforts were made throughout the year to fill all vacancies, at the time of writing, in January 2025, the GP post remained vacant, with the prison continuing to rely on locum doctors, and it is understood that the new healthcare manager is leaving. Board members continued to receive positive feedback from prisoners, who variously described the healthcare team as caring, compassionate and responsive to their needs. A team of orderlies (trusted prisoners who take on work to provide services that contribute to the running of the prison) supported all healthcare services, working directly with managers and officers in the Hive building, a centrally located facility that provides ready access for prisoners to a variety of outlets and facilities, such as a café, a barbers, charity shops and an IMB office.

6.2 Physical healthcare

Board members observed primary healthcare assessments and reception processes when prisoners first arrived at Haverigg. Some six prisoners arrived on transfer without their prescribed medication and after healthcare staff had left the prison. It is understood this often occurred due to the extended travel distance. In response, the working hours of the healthcare have been adjusted to start earlier in the day, the aim being to deal with health assessments that might have been missed the previous evening. Better explanations at reception led to improved understanding and acceptance by prisoners of local prescribing policies.

'Making every contact count' clinics were introduced, increasing appointment times by 15 minutes so that more holistic assessments could take place and without the need for multiple appointments. Waiting times for various clinics were believed to be at least as good as in the community. Dental services were delivered by Time for Teeth, with a backlog in dentistry cleared by the end of the reporting period. Feedback from prisoners to Board members suggested that the standards at Haverigg are comparable to, if not better than, other prisons

A patient forum was well used, and the healthcare manager aimed to meet with individual prisoners who had unresolved complaints to try to resolve issues without the need for formal complaints.

The remote location of Haverigg presents unavoidable issues regarding access to secondary and emergency care. The distance from a major hospital, the closest being Furness General Hospital, which is around 22 miles away, meant that prisoners needing hospital attendance still had lengthy, often escorted journeys, which impacted on prison staffing and transport. Work was done on primary emergency help, with training for prisoners and staff on cardiac arrest and how to use defibrillators positioned around the prison. The Board understands that this measure saved at least one prisoner's life during the reporting year.

6.3 Mental health

From the Board's observations, the mental health team was fully staffed, communication with general healthcare was good, and there was effective cooperation and joint working with local hospitals, GPs and prison staff. The mental health team, supported by the drug and alcohol recovery team (DART) and reception orderlies, were involved in helping prisoners nearing discharge, with many experiencing 'release anxiety' prior to their release into the community.

6.4 Social care

With an increasingly old and vulnerable population, more prisoners have dementia and other neurological conditions. There was an improvement in adult social care arrangements and the allocation of specialist equipment for those needing daily living support, including two electric mobility scooters.

In May, an 'autism experience' bus visited the prison for staff training and was followed in June by a mobile 'virtual dementia' bus. Sessions were well attended and feedback from staff was good.

6.5 Time out of cell, regime

The size and layout of the prison enabled prisoners to have almost unlimited time out of their room and to spend much of the day outdoors, including tending allotments, walking, exercising and socialising when not working. Feedback from prisoners suggested this was valued. Gym staff worked to support prisoners with complex physical and mental health needs through physical exercise. The Haverigg Park Run, which is in its seventh year and was the first Park Run started in HMP prisons, achieved its 300th meeting. The healthcare centre and prison staff encouraged prisoners to take part for health and wellbeing reasons.

Prisoners decorated the outside of the buildings that have designated uses, so strangers to the prison, visitors and prisoners with dementia or literacy challenges can find their way around more easily with obvious pictures of building contents.

6.6 Drug and alcohol rehabilitation

The DART team held regular drop-in visits for prisoners, and the DART orderly used release on temporary licence (ROTL) appointments to attend Alcoholics Anonymous meetings outside the prison. This was facilitated so he could use his insight and experience to benefit fellow prisoners. DART recovery gym sessions took place twice each week.

6.7 Soft skills

Board members noted and commended the efforts of prisoners to improve the environment around residential units.

Creativity is encouraged in the prison, with opportunities for arts and crafts and woodwork, etc, and any feedback, ideas or proposals brought to staff seemed to be listened to. In addition to the work-of-service orderlies and mentors, peer-led initiatives increased, including, for example, a twice-weekly breakfast club, which was held for elderly prisoners and those who might otherwise feel socially isolated due to frailty.

7. Progression and resettlement

7.1 Education, library

A strong focus on education and vocational skills helps to prepare prisoners for release. The library recorded more than 32,000 visits over the year. A new reading strategy was introduced, as well as a short story competition and poetry and creative writing workshops. To help support prisoners who may be socially isolated, the library hosted evening classes, a chess club, bi-monthly quiz nights and local history talks and it maintained close contact with the Shannon Trust and dyslexia group.

Novus delivered a range of education and training services for prisoners. Overall, course attendance levels were 87% for the year. Some 809 workplace qualifications were achieved by prisoners across the wide variety of training courses listed in Annex A on page 17. A stables complex was developed, alongside a large open field, to accommodate a small number of retired racehorses and a Shetland pony. The main purpose was to support two new courses: Equine Care, leading to a City & Guilds Level 1 qualification; and Therapeutic Horse Support, aimed at learners who, according to the course literature *'may be feeling low, or experiencing anxiety, low self-esteem, depression, PTSD, or other mental health needs'*.

7.2 Vocational training, work

A large number of prisoners were in paid and voluntary employment, both within the prison and externally through ROTL, which was used on more than 17,000 occasions and represented an increase of 53% on last year. Earlier in the reporting year, work was paused with two employers. This was due to concerns raised by prisoners about health and safety matters, reported bullying and threats towards prisoners, and their potential exposure to inappropriate behaviour. The Board was encouraged by senior managers' readiness to intervene in these circumstances, temporarily withdrawing prisoners until concerns had been properly addressed.

7.3 Offender management, progression

A total of 96% of the population at Haverigg are PCoSO prisoners. Some 48 prisoners are serving IPP sentences, and the Board understands that they have all been in custody for longer than the minimum tariff given at the time of sentencing. An IPP strategy, supported by progression passports and coordinated by a senior member of the OMU, is intended to provide individual prisoners with a clear route to progression and rehabilitation. Earlier in the year, four IPP prisoners took part in an offender behaviour programme run external to the prison by the local Probation Service. Low numbers prevented the running of the course at Haverigg and the individual attendees had been unable to attend the programme in previous prisons.

Prisoners' risk levels were assessed by the OMU team, with over 80% of the population deemed high or very high risk. The Board heard mounting concerns from prisoners about changes to individual risk levels that might affect progression, ROTL access and release/resettlement arrangements. It is understood that risk levels are kept under regular review by POMs and community offender managers (COMs), and any change in circumstances might trigger a temporary or permanent change in risk level, e.g. when a prisoner initially transfers from closed to open conditions, or when he is approaching a release date. Whilst this is understood by the Board, it seems the reasons behind individual cases may not always have been fully explained to prisoners by POMs.

A total of 324 prisoners left custody, as follows:

Type of Sentence	No Released
Life	6
Life - Recall	0
IPP	7
IPP - Recall	3
Extended Sentence	40
Extended Sentence - Recall	13
Determinate Sentence	231
Determinate - Recall	24

Towards the end of the reporting year, the standard determinate sentence 40 (SDS40) law led to nine prisoners being released early in September and a further 17 in October. These relatively low numbers had minimal impact on the prison itself, other than increasing the OMU workload, with empty spaces quickly taken up by newly transferred prisoners. The most significant effect on prisoners, affecting both temporary (ROTL) and permanent discharges, was a shortage of approved premises accommodation.

7.4 Family contact

Despite the remote location, it is evident to the Board that prison staff made every effort to support prisoners and help them maintain family contact. Open days were held in June and September, with family members given the opportunity to visit and view all areas of the prison. Board members saw evidence from the family of a prisoner who spoke of feeling reassured about their son's welfare and living conditions. A Family and Significant Others Strategy was published, which sets out opportunities for direct involvement in the care of prisoners and for family members' views, ideas and concerns to be heard. The Board applauds all such arrangements, which can have a marked impact on successful progression and resettlement.

7.5 Resettlement planning

Over the reporting year, 51.9% of those eligible gained employment six weeks after release, with 67.8% in employment six months after release.

With few exceptions, almost 100% of prisoners were housed on their first night of release from custody. However, towards the end of the reporting period the Board became aware of emerging problems securing accommodation for prisoners on release, with arrangements sometimes only being in place at the last minute, or prisoners remaining in custody beyond a scheduled release date. Given the impact this level of uncertainty can have on prisoners' confidence, as well as the increased risk of release without suitable accommodation and perhaps the loss of arranged employment, this is something the Board will monitor carefully in the coming year.

Despite the efforts of prison staff and managers, some employers remained reluctant or unwilling to employ ex-PCoSO prisoners. Given the high proportion of PCoSO prisoners at Haverigg, Board members are concerned about the likely disadvantages faced by this group when leaving custody.

8. The work of the IMB

Board statistics

Recommended complement of Board members	11
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	4
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	4
Total number of visits to the establishment	147

Applications to the IMB

Code	Subject	Previous reporting year	Current reporting year
A	Accommodation, including laundry, clothing, ablutions	3	1
B	Discipline, including adjudications, incentives scheme, sanctions	0	1
C	Equality	0	2
D	Purposeful activity, including education, work, training, time out of cell	1	5
E1	Letters, visits, telephones, public protection, restrictions	2	1
E2	Finance, including pay, private monies, spends	2	1
F	Food and kitchens	0	3
G	Health, including physical, mental, social care	4	3
H1	Property within the establishment	3	3
H2	Property during transfer or in another facility	10	5
H3	Canteen, facility list, catalogues	1	0
I	Sentence management, including HDC (home detention curfew), ROTL (release on temporary licence), parole, release dates, recategorisation	13	15
J	Staff/prisoner concerns, including bullying	2	4
K	Transfers	1	0
L	Miscellaneous	9	2
	Total number of applications	51	46

Annex A

Courses available

- Diploma in Plastering
- Diploma in Fitted Interiors
- Diploma in Bricklaying
- Diploma in Painting & Decorating
- Abrasive Wheels
- Barista
- Sustainability
- Welding Course
- Certificate in MAGMIG Welding BS4872
- Introduction to the Solar Industry
- Heavy Goods Vehicle 1
- Certificate in Culinary Skills L2
- Certificate in Culinary Skills L2
- Award in Food Safety L2
- Award in Customer Service - Level 2
- Award in Self-Employment
- Award in Mentoring Level 2
- Award in Digital Skills Level 1
- Award in Digital Skills Level 2
- IT Level 3
- Award in Construction Health and Safety
- Award in Creative Craft (Art & Design) Level 1
- Money Management
- Therapeutic Art
- Therapeutic Equine Care
- Equine Employability
- Physical Education – RSPH Award in Nutrition for Health (L2)
- Physical Education – RSPH Award in Understanding Health Improvement (L2)
- Physical Education – NUCO Award in First Aid at Work L3
- Physical Education – NUCO Award in Manual Handling L3
- Farms & Gardens – C&G Award in Practical Horticulture Skills (L1)
- Farms & Gardens – C&G Certificate in Practical Horticulture Skills (L1)
- Farms & Gardens – C&G Practical Horticulture Skills (L2)
- Farms & Gardens – NPORS Fork Lift Truck Training
- Farms & Garden – Animal Transport
- Laundry – GCL Guild of Launderers
- Waste Management - CIWM (WAMITAB) Level 1 Award in Waste and Recycling
- AQA – Cleaning in the workshop
 - Health & Safety in the Workshop
 - Employability Skills
 - Citizenship & British Values



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