

GUERNSEY PRISON

Annual Report 2021

VISION

We ensure public protection and commit to reduce re-offending

MISSION

We provide a safe and secure environment that enables prisoners to address the causes of offending behavior and provide them with values, skills and experience to take a positive role in the community upon release.

VALUES

- Integrity
- Safety
- Potential
- Inclusion
- Collaboration

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Governor's Foreword

Guernsey Prison (the 'Prison') has managed to deliver its service with continued success in what has been a challenging year in light of the on-going COVID-19 crisis, during which, the Prison roll has once again decreased to an average of seventy-eight, down from eighty-six in 2020. Achievements can be demonstrated in a number of areas.

The Prison increased the investment in its staff through specific training and development, delivered by agencies and dedicated professionals. I am pleased to see the further expansion of trauma informed practice becoming embedded into our work through the adoption of accepted principles. This will hopefully lead to a more value-based organisation, focused on positive outcomes for offenders.

An increased emphasis on the working relationship between staff and prisoners through the personal officer scheme has shown promising results with a reduction in internal adjudications falling to a three year low at seventy-seven – reduced from two hundred and five in 2019.

Securing appropriate accommodation in the community for prisoners on their release was a significant challenge throughout 2021 due to the limited availability of affordable and suitable property. This challenge continues to exist, not just for the Prison and Offender Management teams but also for the wider community.

Maintenance of our facilities continued to be affected by the COVID-19 restrictions as there were difficulties in sourcing available contractors to undertake the necessary work.

The Healthcare Team has continued to provide an excellent service to the Prison throughout the challenges posed by the pandemic. I am pleased to see that the profile of that team is now reflecting the specific needs of the Prison population in terms of skills and experience.

Those participating in Education has increased since last year with additional course provision by 30%. 95% of all prisoners are engaged in purposeful activity with a significant increase in those attending vocational based education with a view to improve employability.

The Prison has also continued its positive relationship with the Prison Charity CLIP (Creative Learning in Prison). The charity was awarded prestigious recognition of the Queen's Award for Voluntary Service in 2021. The charity has agreed to continue to contribute resources to the further provision of vocational training, education and equipment.

The Committee for Home Affairs (the Committee) have mandated responsibility to oversee the delivery of the Prison Service. The Prison and the Committee continue to enjoy a positive

working relationship which contributes to the successful delivery of the Prison's core objectives. The Prison Service look forward to working with the Committee in the coming term to support the development of future justice policy that meets the needs of our community.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John De Carteret', with a stylized, cursive script.

John De Carteret
Prison Governor

1. Statement on Accommodation & Facilities

1.1 Accommodation

Guernsey Prison has a Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA) of 134. Each cell used for the confinement of prisoners has the correct standard of heating, lighting and ventilation and is of adequate size for the number of prisoners for which it is granted approval. Each cell must provide prisoners with a cell call system or other effective means of communication with staff.

The CNA represents the accepted decent standard of accommodation that the Service aspires to provide all prisoners.

The operational capacity is of course impacted by the complexity of its population breakdown. In simple terms there are limitations to men, women and children sharing facilities within a custodial environment. These issues can be further complicated by the nature of the crime index and victim issues that can and do occur in an island Prison environment.

The Prison is beginning to show signs of wear and tear due to age in many of its internal systems and external fabric and investment in its future proofing should be a priority. This will ensure those sentenced to serve a custodial term are kept in conditions that support the protection of the public and the goal of reducing re-offending.

1.2 Prisoner cell call system

The replacement of the Prison cell call system was completed in December 2021. The work ensured that the Prison operated a fully operational HM Prison approved cell call system. The system is self-diagnostic with a constant individual cell testing interrogation structure. Furthermore, the system also has the ability to run and hold full audit and reporting functions.

1.3 Shower facilities and Hot Water Cylinder Replacement Project

The Prison successfully completed the installation of a new hot water supply system in November 2021, replacing the previous system which was thirty years old and in a very poor condition. This new system provides smaller and more energy efficient units which will allow an independent supply to wings at the correct temperatures to sinks and showers, providing the Prison with improvements in water safety, including the reduction in the legionella risk.

Plans remain in place to develop and upgrade the showers on Juliet Wing to include new facilities for the disabled. This will represent a significant improvement in

conditions for prisoners. Whilst it had been anticipated this work would have undertaken in 2021, States' Property Services (SPS) are currently seeking a suitable contractor to undertake the work.

1.4 External Building Fabric

The repair and repaint of the external finishes on the Prison has been revisited by SPS. Due to the extensive size of the estate, the project will be delivered in three phases. The first phase is in the early stages of the procurement process and it is anticipated that the project will start during the third quarter of 2022.

1.5 Prison Security Systems

During 2021, work was undertaken on the Security Gate system with the Prison successfully securing funding for a new operating system. This project was successfully completed in December 2021 with normal gate operation available in all areas.

In addition, CCTV camera coverage was upgraded in sensitive areas of the Prison and work continues to ensure sufficient coverage is maintained throughout the Prison.

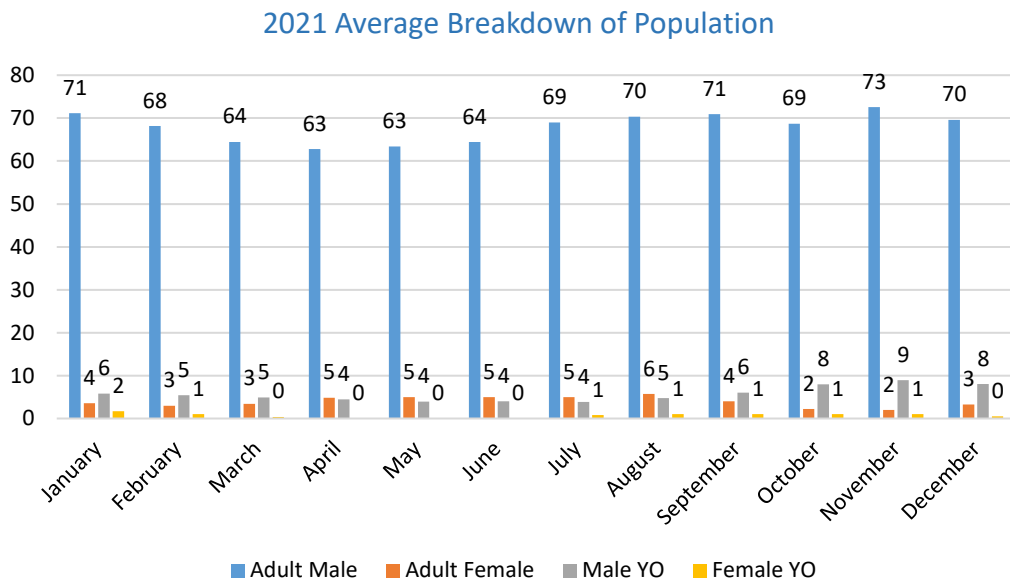
1.6 Air Handling Unit

In 2021, the Prison secured funding to replace elements of its air handling equipment which had failed. The project was completed during the last quarter of 2021 and has led to adequate air flow in a widely used area of the Prison as well as providing additional heating during the winter months.

2. Population

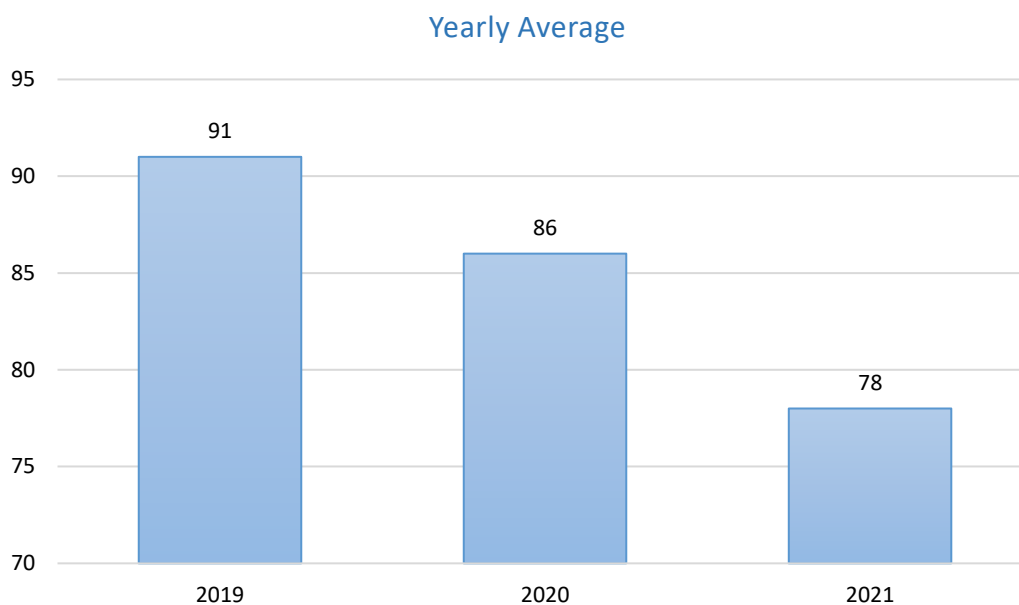
The average daily Prison population throughout 2021 was seventy-eight with the highest daily population reaching eighty-six and the lowest being seventy. This would indicate a continuing downward trend on previous years that may be a result of a number of factors. It is impossible to ignore the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic over the past two years, however it is important to recognise that the average roll started to fall significantly from the middle of 2019.

The graph below illustrates the monthly average of prisoners throughout 2021 broken down into population types.



3. Yearly Average

The graph below illustrates the comparison in annual roll over the last three years and indicates a continued downward trend in the Prison population.



4. Regimes

4.1 Work

All eligible prisoners are allocated daily work. Over 95% of prisoners attend work each day. It is mostly due to age (retired), or due to being on remand that some of the population do not work – though prisoners in these categories still often choose to work. It is worth noting that all prisoners are allocated a job within the first week of reception, this being carried out at the weekly Activities Allocation Board. Work is primarily allocated based on individually assessed need, capacity and capability (as well as risk assessments); this is derived from the prisoner’s sentence plan, which is led by the Offender Management Unit (OMU) with direct input from the prisoner themselves.

On first reception into the Prison the vast majority of prisoners are allocated some form of cleaning duties – normally on their own wing. Once they have ‘settled in’ and completed their initial sentence plan (within twenty working days of reception) they can then apply to move into other roles with more responsibility and autonomy. These range from:

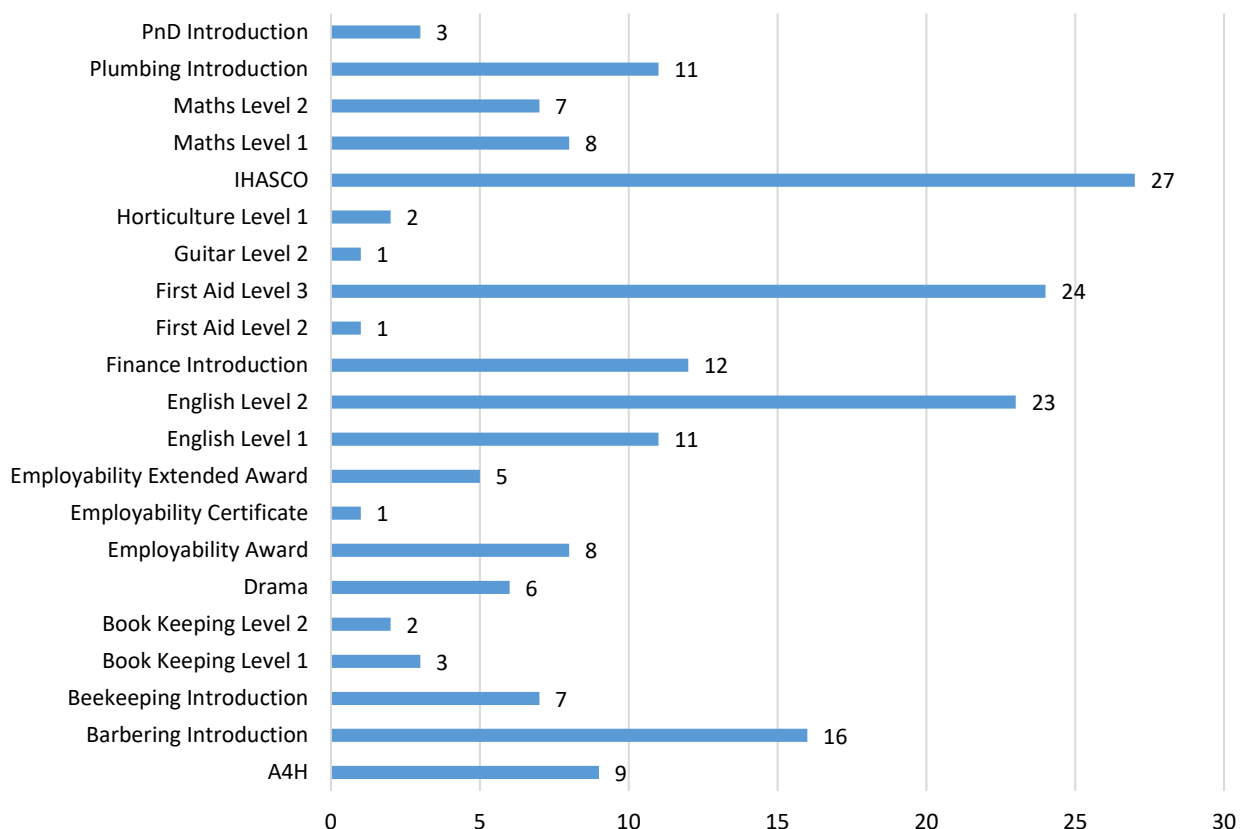
- cleaning common areas of the Prison to buffing floors;
- helping with maintenance tasks around the Prison;
- gym assistant;

- librarian and others; or
- working within one of the main production areas within the Prison:
 - **Workshops** - producing woodwork items, garden furniture & craft goods for sale to the public and for community groups e.g. schools, parish halls, charity groups etc. – as well as contract work with local companies (e.g. ‘Guernsey’ sweaters for Le Tricoteur, recycling Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) for Guernsey Recycling, packing coffee for Bean14) as well as collecting, sorting and recycling the Prison’s own in-house waste;
 - **Kitchen** – preparing, cooking and serving meals for all prisoners twice per day seven days per week as well as making up breakfast packs; and
 - **Horticulture Site** – growing fruit and vegetables to supply the kitchen as well as maintaining a ‘show’ garden and selling any excess produce on a ‘hedge veg’ stall outside the Prison gates.
- Within these areas there are also opportunities, primarily for longer term prisoners, to gain City & Guilds accredited qualifications in:
 - Construction Skills - carpentry & joinery and, new in 2021, painting & decorating and plumbing;
 - Hospitality & Catering (food preparation & cooking);
 - Food Hygiene; and,
 - Practical Horticulture Skills.

4.2 Learning and skills

There was a total of ninety students engaged in Education in 2021, who collectively gained one hundred and eighty-seven qualifications, with forty-one qualifications still ongoing. The chart below demonstrates the breakdown of qualifications/awards achieved:

Qualifications & Awards 2021



Despite the challenges brought about by education being suspended due to further COVID-19 lockdown, the Prison has been able to not only introduce a range of new qualifications and subjects (inc. barbering, Italian language & health and safety courses) but also expand the scope of existing courses. This enabled significantly more prisoners to gain qualifications and resulted in an approximate increase of the number of qualifications gained by 30% from 2020. Furthermore, the Prison have also increased the number of participants in higher level qualifications in Maths and English and seen more prisoners engaging with specialist distance learning provision, online courses (especially vocationally related courses through iHasco, an online training facilitator) and Open University courses (including four prisoners studying at degree level).

The Prison has also been able to increase the number of tutors, in part through increased collaboration with The Guernsey Institute and staff at the Guernsey College of Further Education. It is hoped that the service will be able to extend this partnership even further in the coming year to provide access to even more exams in Level three qualifications, as vocational qualifications and apprenticeships as well as improving links with the College of FE and employers and thereby improving outcomes for prisoners ‘through the gate’ on release.

5. Prison Discipline

5.1 Adjudications

The Prison Disciplinary System - adjudications

An adjudication has two purposes:

- To help maintain order, control, discipline and a safe environment by investigating offences and punishing those responsible; and
- To ensure that the use of authority in the establishment is lawful, reasonable and fair.

The role and responsibilities of the adjudicator

The role of the adjudicator is to investigate a report of alleged events and to decide whether an offence against the Prison Rules has been established beyond reasonable doubt. The adjudicator must investigate the charge, being prepared to impartially question the accused, the reporting officer and any witnesses. Adjudicators must act fairly and justly. They are responsible for the conduct of their hearings. If adjudicators depart from the guidance and, in doing so, compromise fairness and justice, their decisions risk being overturned.

Who may adjudicate and when

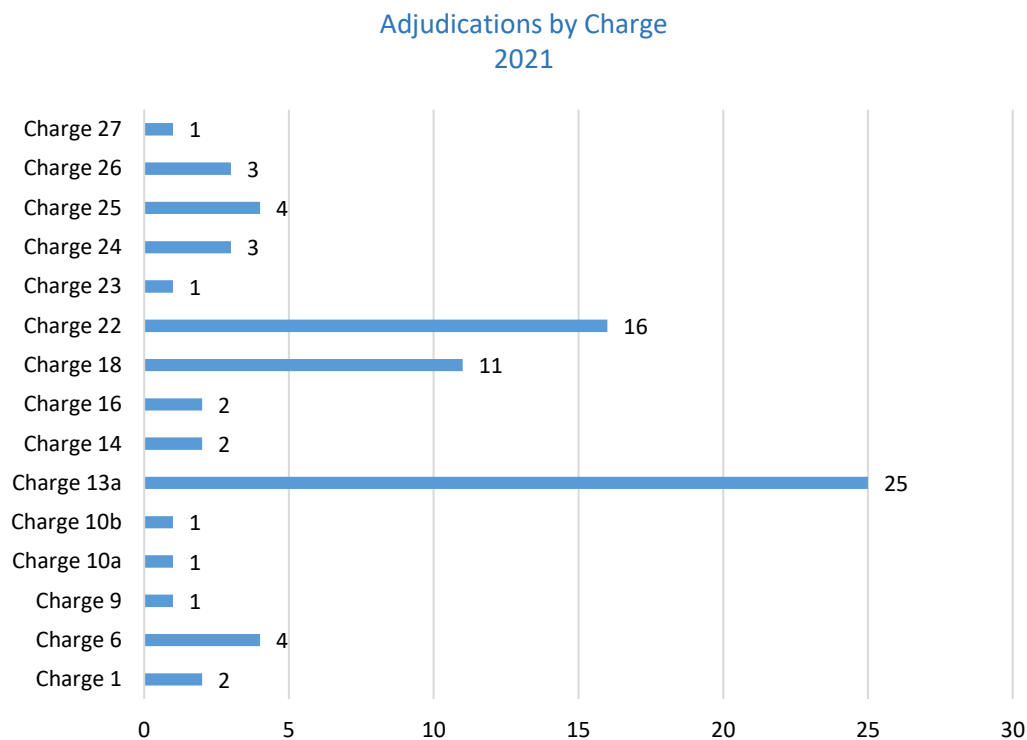
Prison Rules give authority to Principal Officers (the Prisons most senior uniformed managers) to conduct adjudications along with any Officer authorised by the Committee *for* Home Affairs. Independent Adjudicators are Lieutenant Bailiffs approved by the Bailiff for the purpose of hearing charges referred to them by the Prison adjudicators. The Prison Governor may recommend any officer who has operational experience and has received authorised training in adjudication procedures to the Committee for Home Affairs as an adjudicator.

Adjudicators must adjudicate on every charge and save in exceptional circumstances, must do so not later than the next day following when the charge has been laid, unless that day is a Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday. Where the charge is referred to the Independent Adjudicator, they must begin enquiries within twenty-eight days of the charge being referred. The date of referral counts as the first day of this twenty-eight-day period.

It is usual for the member of staff against whom the alleged offence was committed or who witnessed the particular incident will lay a charge. Another member of staff can lay

it, for example, where the officer against whom the alleged offence took place is not available to lay the charge. The person bringing the charge is referred to as the reporting officer.

Over the course of 2021, there were a total of seventy-seven offences against discipline. A full breakdown of offences can be found in Appendix A.



A prisoner may receive an adjudication by the Governor or his representative if they are reported for having committed an offence.

Of the seventy-seven offences:

- two were referred to the Independent Adjudicator;
- forty-five adjudications resulted in penalties;
- seven were referred to Guernsey Police;
- fourteen were dismissed; and
- nine did not proceed.

No adjudications were overturned.

The highest level of offences were twenty-five charges relating to:

Section 44(1) Para (13) - Has in the prisoner's possession (a) anything which the prisoner is not lawfully required or authorised to possess; or (b) a quantity of anything that is greater than the quantity that that prisoner is lawfully required or authorised to possess.

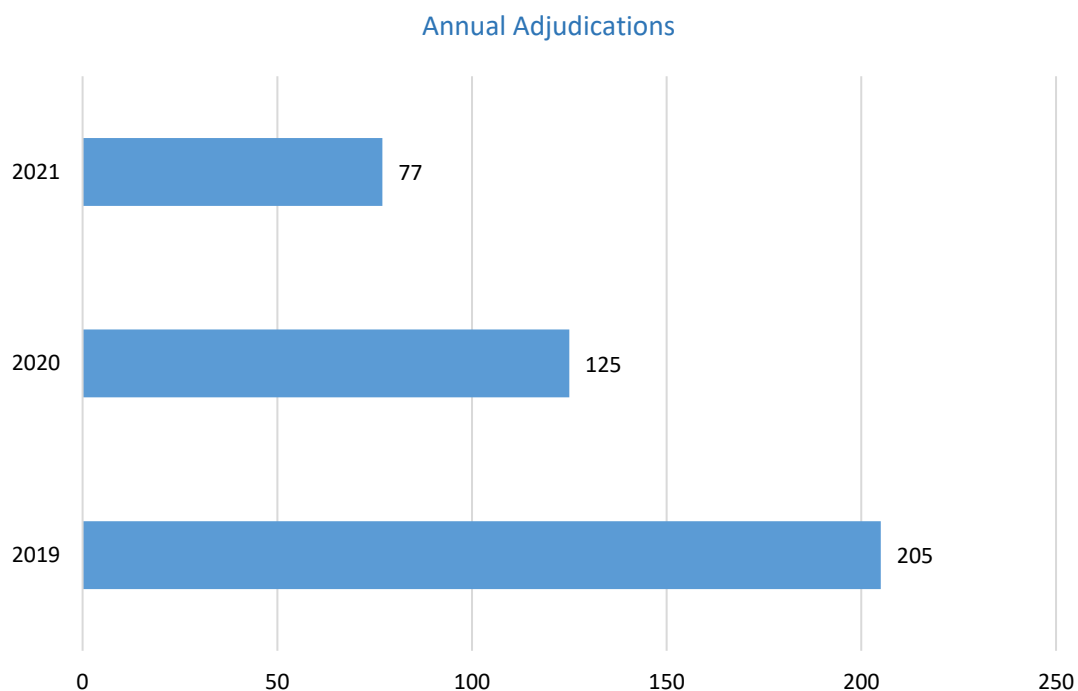
The penalties for these charges can range from cautions to loss of remission, dependent on the items in possession.

5.2 Prisoner appeals against Adjudications

The procedure for making an appeal against a determination of charges is set out in the Prison Regulations. There were four appeals against punishments awarded as a result of internal adjudications in 2021, all of which were dismissed.

5.3 Adjudications Comparison

The graph below illustrates a comparison of adjudication awards from the last three years. The downward trend can be interpreted in many ways. A falling roll, positive staff prisoner relationships and the profile of the prisoners in custody could all have a significant impact on disciplinary breaches. The figures are generally considered as a positive reflection of behaviour in the Prison.



5.4 'Use of force'

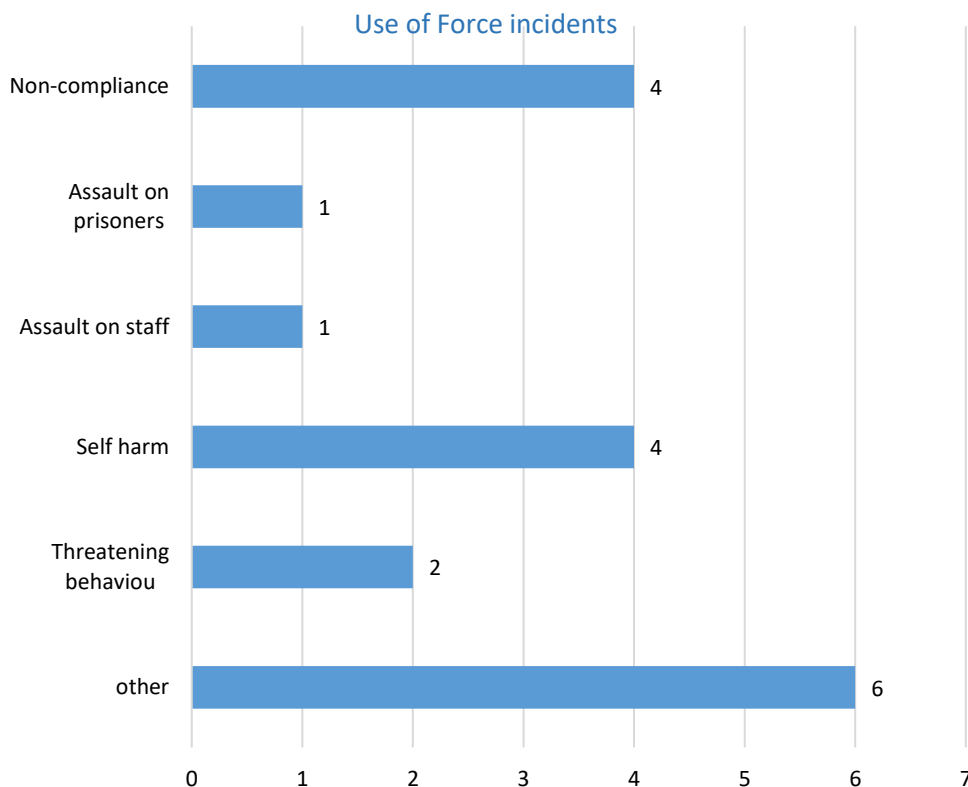
The term 'use of force' could be considered to provide a somewhat negative image in the treatment of prisoners. It must be recognised that anytime a Prison Officer places their hands on someone in custody, no matter what *level* of force is employed, it must be recorded as an incident. Any 'use of force' should be:

- Reasonable;
- Proportionate;

- Necessary; and
- No more than necessary.

During 2021, there were a total of eighteen reported incidents requiring the ‘use of force.’ This was a significant reduction on the previous year, indicating that staff were successful in verbally de-escalating most of the conflict within the Prison. Of these reported incidents, eight were planned removals based around maintaining good order and discipline. The remaining incidents were spontaneous interventions, with no clear theme. There were no injuries reported by either staff or prisoners during any intervention.

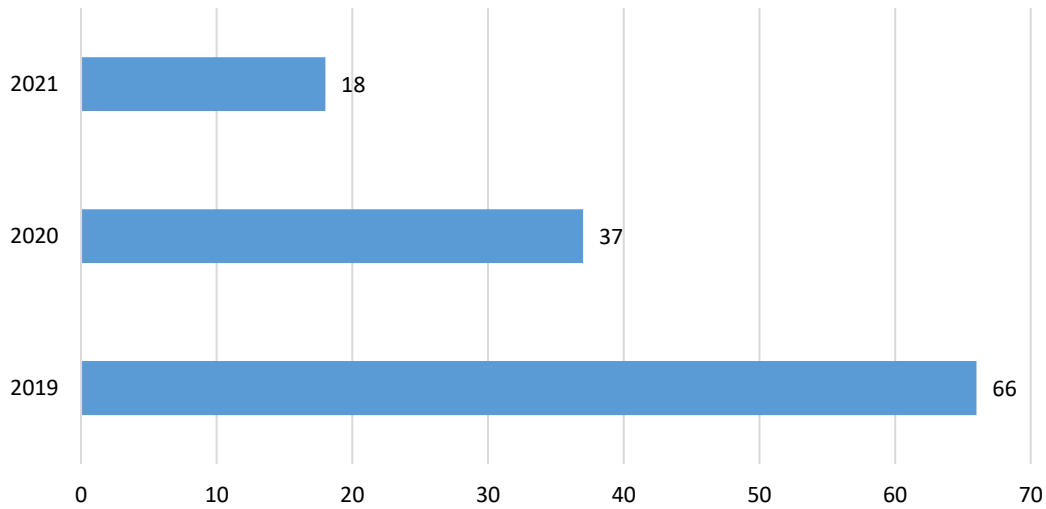
Furthermore, unlike previous years where incidents have been centred around a few protagonists, there has been a spread of prisoners involved. Therefore, it could be considered that this spread of incidents across the Prison population has contributed to the lower numbers. A breakdown of all incidents recorded for 2021 is listed in the table below:



5.5 ‘Use of force’ Annual Comparisons

The graph below illustrates the last three years in comparison. Variances can be affected by small numbers of non-complaint prisoners:

Use of Force Annual Comparison



5.6 Separation, care and progression unit (SCAPU)

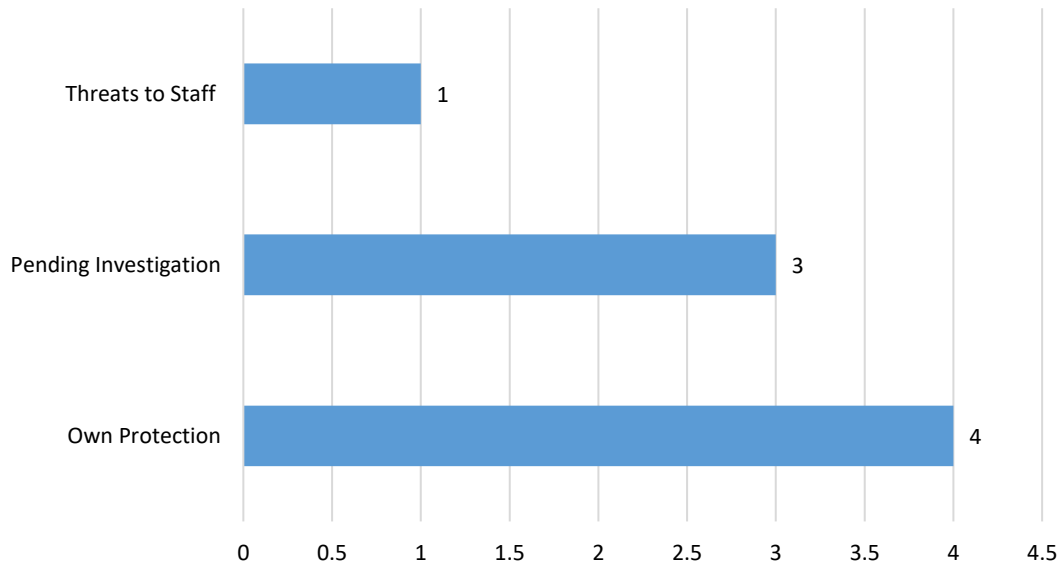
The Prison SCAPU is used primarily to segregate prisoners considered to be a risk to the good order and discipline of the establishment, due to refractory or serious non-compliant behavior.

The SCAPU ethos is to identify individual prisoner's needs wherever practicable. This is with the view to encourage individual progress and to enable the prisoner to be safely returned to mainstream residential accommodation. It is achieved through the delivery and implementation of an individually tailored care plan.

A prisoner should only be kept in the SCAPU for the minimum period of time possible because of the detrimental effect that relative isolation has on the wellbeing of an individual.

During 2021 there was a marked decrease in the usage of the SCAPU. It is felt that this is due, primarily, to the limited regime during the pandemic and good interaction between prisoners and their personal officers. The SCAPU has been used by seven prisoners throughout 2021 on eight occasions, with one prisoner being allocated twice, as detailed in the table below:

SCAPU



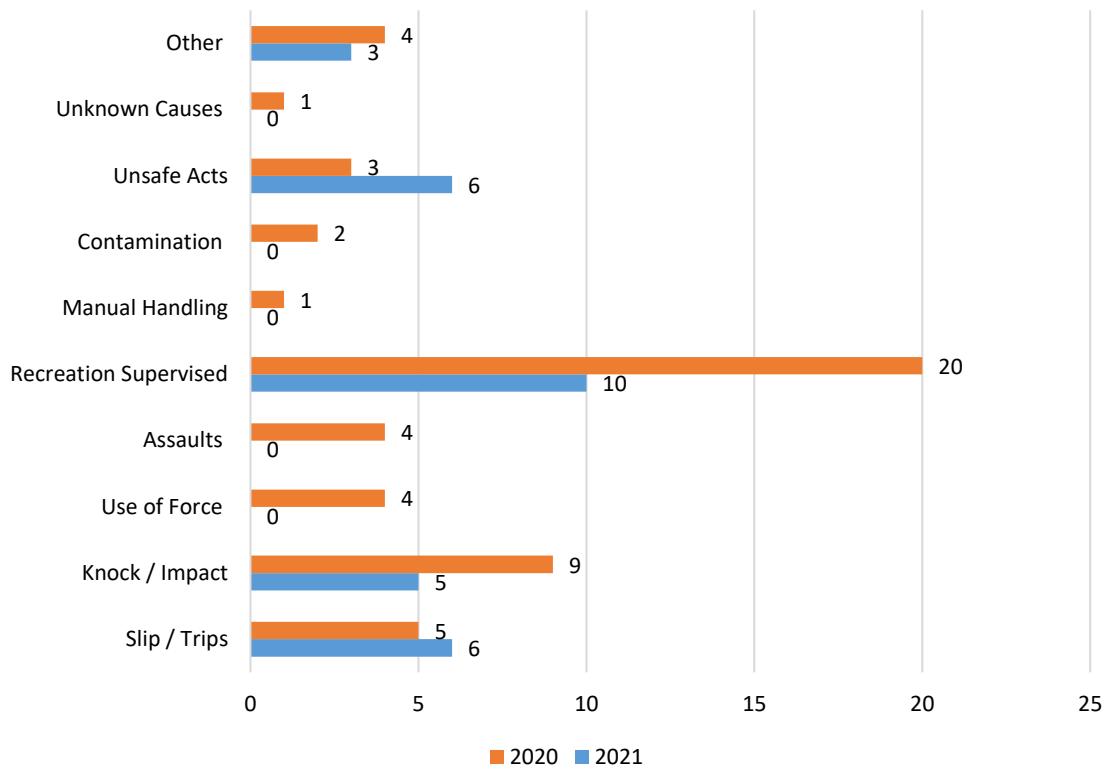
5.7 Assaults

The Prison maintains a zero tolerance to violence and threats of violence. There are specific strategies in place to ensure that the community is a safe place to live and to work. The Prison will seek to impose penalties or refer any infringement that places others at risk of harm to Guernsey Police. There were no recorded assaults during 2021 that resulted in disciplinary action.

5.8 Prisoner Injuries

The Prison has continued to maintain a proactive approach to Health & Safety awareness which has resulted in a relatively low number of accidents and injuries for the reporting year. It is recorded that Prisoners have reported twenty-three fewer incidents during 2021. Prisoners continue to be afforded as many work opportunities as reasonably permitted. The Prison has robust risk assessments in place for all work areas.

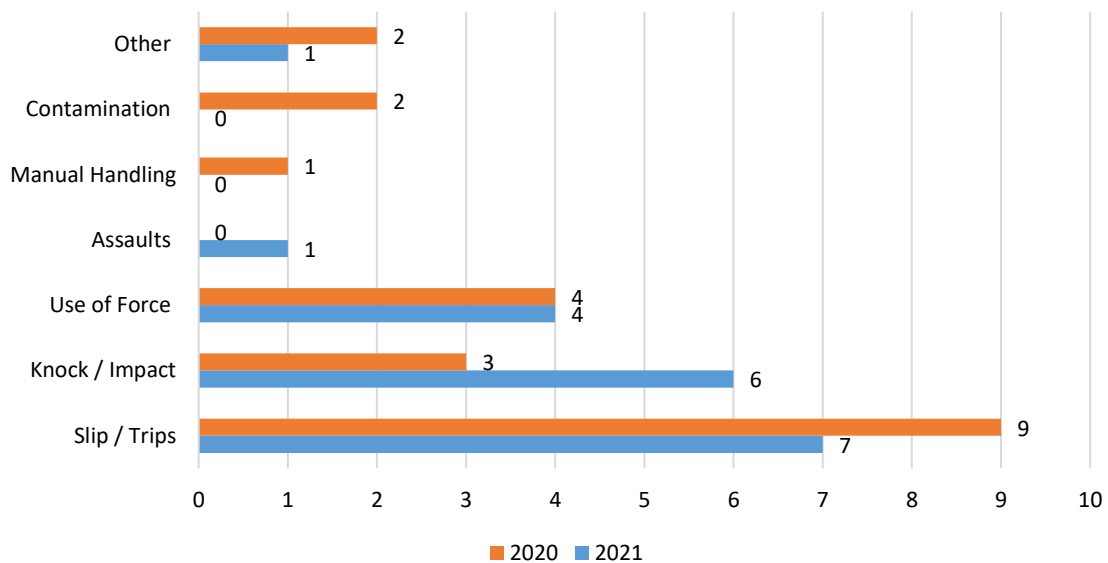
Prisoners Accidents & Injuries



5.9 Staff Injuries

The Prison is fortunate that injuries and / or recorded accidents for Staff and Outside Agencies are very rare. During 2021 there were three fewer recorded incidents which is testament to the ongoing Health and Safety awareness training held within the Service.

Staff / Outside Agencies Accidents & Injuries



5.10 Visitor injuries

There was one reported visitor injury/accident during 2021.

5.11 Deaths in custody

The Prison Governor is responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining the contingency plans and protocols for handling the aftermath of a death in custody and ensuring that lessons are learned with the aim of preventing further deaths.

An agreed protocol for the investigation of any deaths in Guernsey Prison between the Committee *for* Home Affairs and the Prisons and Probations Ombudsman is in place and must be adhered to.

There were no recorded incidents of death in custody during 2021. The Prison continues to carry out vigorous risk assessments and takes action accordingly with regard to the risk of suicide and self-harm.

5.12 Escapes

There were no recorded escapes from custody in 2021. Public protection remains a priority for the Prison.

5.13 Assessment care in custody and teamwork (ACCT)

Guernsey Prison has a duty of care to all prisoners. We aim to create a safe environment and help prisoners cope with custody through:

- Encouragement of trusting and supportive relationships;
- Support to maintain home and community ties;
- Education and personal development programmes;
- Bullying awareness strategy;
- Individual counselling; and,
- Access to the Samaritans by phone and visits.

Some prisoners will require additional support when depressed or feeling suicidal. The process and accompanying documentation regarding such cases is known as Assessment, Care in Custody and Teamwork (ACCT). The Risk Management Team coordinate and review this care, which includes:

- Identifying prisoners who are at risk and alerting all staff sharing responsibility to care for those prisoners;

- Providing a therapeutic approach where those who have self-harmed are treated with compassion and have their dignity maintained;
- Co-ordinating group programmes and individual counselling to prevent, reduce or deal with crisis;
- Maintaining a prevention programme which minimises the incidence of self-harm; and,
- Providing supportive human contact via observation/support and counselling from a range of trained staff.

In 2021, fifty-one ACCT files were opened for those prisoners considered to be at risk, with twenty-one of these being related to incidents of actual self-harm. A majority of these self-harms were from three specific prisoners who are considered habitual self-harmers.

6. Healthcare Managers Report

6.1 General Overview

In 2021, COVID-19 again presented additional challenges regarding service provision however, as in 2020, no COVID-19 cases were recorded amongst prisoners in 2021.

The nursing team provide primary care services equitable to those in the community. Nurse led clinics continue to be provided daily and include:

- nurse triage;
- weekly stop smoking sessions;
- sexual health screening;
- chronic disease management;
- detoxification;
- mental health;
- provision of admission; and
- pre-release assessments.

Additionally, Flu immunisation clinics were also held, along with COVID-19 vaccination clinics for prisoners and staff.

Prison nurses work with a diverse, complex, and challenging patient group. The skills required range from:

- acute injury/illness assessment skills;
- mental health support;
- suicide prevention;

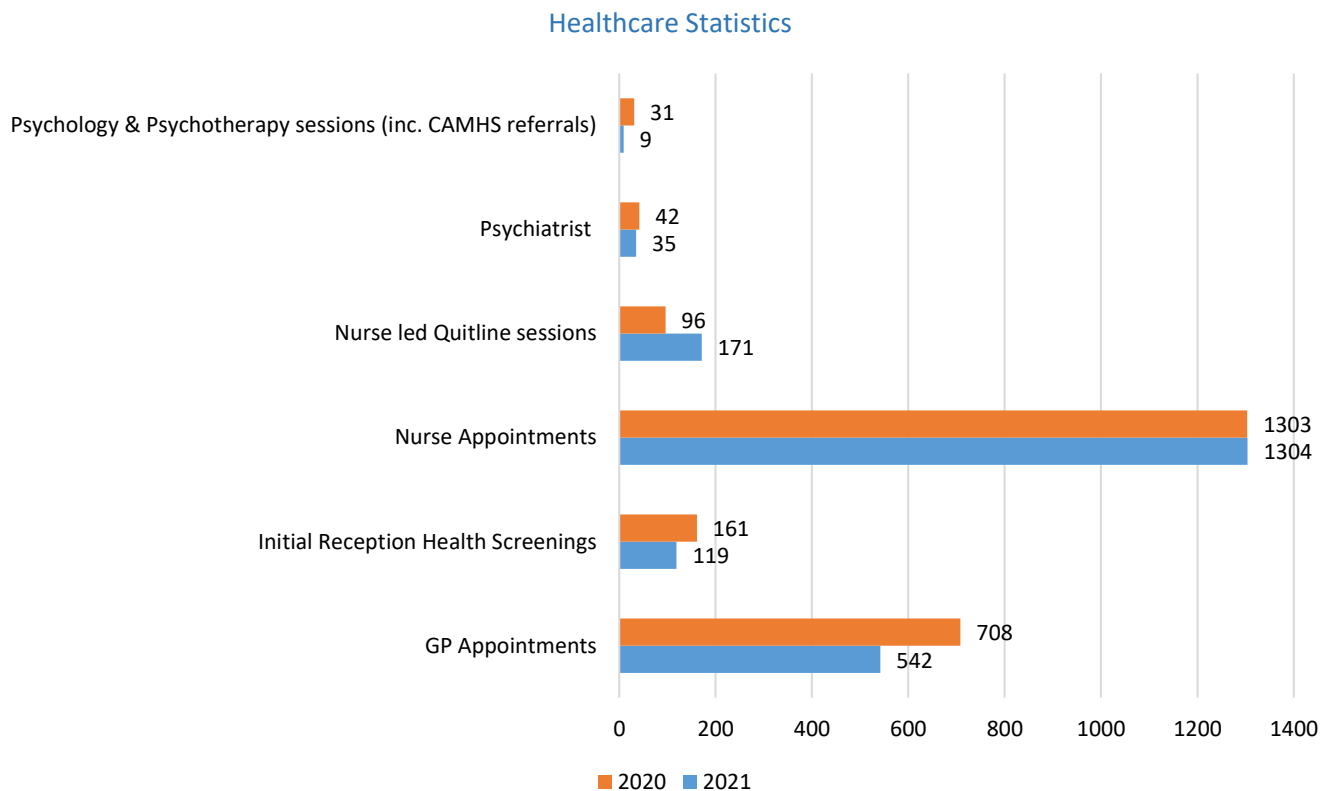
- wound care;
- chronic disease management; and,
- provision of emergency response when required.

In Guernsey there is no onsite Doctor available, which puts a higher responsibility and expectation on the nursing staff.

General Practitioner (GP) Services

The Prison GP contract continued successfully in its 11th year. Throughout the pandemic the GP has continued to provide 2 clinics per week, along with an on-call service 7 days a week, all while adhering to strict COVID-19 restrictions in both islands to minimise the risk of any COVID-19 transmission.

6.2 Healthcare Statistics



Prisoners' ages ranged from sixteen years to seventy-eight years of age.

6.3 Quality Assurance

In 2021, prisoners raised two complaints relating to healthcare delivery. Both complaints were resolved, with a formal written response from Health & Social Care sent to each prisoner.

The Island Prescribing Advisor continued to regularly visit the Prison to support and offer appropriate training to nursing and medical staff, audit Prison prescribing, PGDs (Patient Group Direction) and assist with the development of pharmaceutical policies.

7. Offender Management

7.1 Rehabilitation & Resettlement Strategy

The Offender Management Strategy (originally published in 2009) was re-launched at the beginning of 2020 and re-branded as the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Strategy.

People who offend tend to have a higher incidence of issues in certain areas than the general population. Research shows that there are key factors that influence reoffending. Much of the work in these ‘Strategic Pathways’ is carried out in partnership with other departments and voluntary agencies. The needs of individual offenders in relation to each pathway will be identified through the assessment and sentence planning process and managed by the Offender Manager and Offender Management team.

Many offenders will have complex needs requiring multiple interventions. Identifying the offenders at most risk of reoffending and focusing resources on those offenders is a key component of the offender management model. In summary, every offender is assessed and clear goals set for reducing risk of reoffending. Public protection procedures are a key element in offender management. Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements involve a range of States and voluntary agencies to manage the most difficult and dangerous offenders.

The Strategic Pathways key to reducing reoffending are:

- Accommodation and Support;
- Employment, Education, and Training;
- Drugs and Alcohol;
- Family and Social Support;
- Life Skills and Offending Behaviour;
- Health; and
- Financial Management.

Regrettably there has been delay in progressing the partnership working required at a strategic level to develop the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Strategy Action Plan. Nonetheless, we continue to strive to achieve small changes under the “seven pathways to reduce re-offending model” and aspire to develop strategic targets with our partnership agencies in 2022.

7.2 Resettlement

Identifying appropriate accommodation for prisoners leaving the care of the Prison has continued to present significant challenge throughout 2021. The shortage of affordable accommodation on the island generally, (perhaps heightened due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic), has been much talked about. The Offender Management Unit have represented the needs of (ex)offenders in multi-agency forums specifically set up to identify housing need and explore ways of addressing the deficit - most recently the OMU Manager was invited as a stakeholder by the Guernsey Community Foundation to contribute to their project aimed at *“researching the nature, prevalence, causes and effects of local homelessness and look at steps the islands could and should take to ensure that everybody has access to safe, secure, good-quality, affordable housing”*. The final report is yet to be published but the Prison is keen to remain involved in initiatives arising as a result of recommendations made in this report.

7.3 Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL)

The changes in the local labour market have provided the Offender Management Unit with increased opportunities to support prisoners into employment on the Release on Temporary Licence Scheme and on actual release from custody in the last quarter of the year. We are encouraged by new approaches from local companies who have expressed their willingness to assist us in our efforts to rehabilitate prisoners and offer supported employment placements. We hope that this continues to grow in the coming year.

7.4 Offender Management Training

The Offender Management Unit has further developed the delivery of the Hidden Sentence Programme in partnership with the Education Service over the past year. Hidden Sentence is a training programme for professionals engaging in any capacity with prisoners and their families. The course was originally designed by the UK based charity, Action for Prisoners’ Families which aims to support prisoners’ families and educate professionals in the unique and complex needs of these particular families.

The Prison Psychotherapist and a Children’s Officer from the Education Department trained in the Programme in 2012 and have delivered it on an annual basis since 2013. Demand for the course has now resulted in it becoming one of the training events offered under the umbrella of the Island Safeguarding Children Partnership (ISCP) annual training calendar. We have been very encouraged by the demand for places on this programme and the positive feedback we receive for the inclusion of service users in delivering parts of the programme. Service users can talk with direct experience about the needs of their families in a way that professionals cannot and share their valuable experience about what helped them cope with the far-reaching effects of imprisonment.

In 2021 we started to rollout training initiatives to improve awareness of trauma informed approaches to Prison care. A trauma informed approach to social care is fast becoming accepted best practice in social care services and this is reflected locally in a number of strategies in which the Prison and Probation Services are stakeholders. Members of the Prison population have uniquely complex care needs often suffering from:

- mental illness;
- adverse childhood experiences;
- social exclusion; and
- over exposure to trauma.

The need to address trauma is increasingly viewed as an important component of effective behavioural service delivery. Unaddressed trauma significantly increases the risk of mental health, substance misuse disorders and chronic physical health diseases. Prisons that adopt a trauma informed approach report fewer incidents of self-harm, substance misuse, a decrease in violent incidents and much reduced rates of reconviction. The Prison psychotherapist has now offered trauma informed approach training to all Prison staff. In 2022 the Prison will start to extend the awareness raising about the effects of trauma on physical and mental health to the prisoners.

7.5 [Alternative to High Street Banking](#)

Last year the Prison reported on its new partnership with the Community Savings LBG, which enabled prisoners' access to alternative banking arrangements for those who are denied access to High Street Banking. This partnership has continued to develop in 2021 and the Community Savings team now offer financial literacy education classes on a regular basis throughout the year. In addition to this the team also provide one to one support with setting up of accounts prior to, or on release from custody.

8. [Any other information](#)

8.1 [Staff learning and development](#)

The Prison remains committed to ensuring staff receive relevant and timely training to equip and invest in them as practitioners. Annual training in firefighting, First Aid, Safeguarding and 'use of force' ensures staff are best equipped to deal dynamically with incidents as they arise and contributes to the overall safety of the Prison.

During 2021, ten new officers undertook the Prison Officers' Entry Level Training (POELT) Course and were enrolled on the Scottish Vocational Qualification (SVQ) in Custodial Care Level 3. Of those already registered on the SVQ, three candidates

completed this during the year. In addition, four individuals were enrolled on the Management Development Programme (MDP).

8.2 Key Performance Targets

The Guernsey Prison Service is fully committed to monitoring its performance and ensuring that managers have access to the information they require; this is in order to judge effectiveness and make informed decisions against the following objectives:

- **Safety:** Prisoners, particularly the most vulnerable, are held safely.
- **Respect:** Prisoners are treated with respect for their human dignity.
- **Purposeful Activity:** Prisoners are able and expected, to engage in activity that is likely to benefit them.
- **Rehabilitation and Release Planning:** Prisoners are supported to maintain and develop relationships with their family and friends. Prisoners are helped to reduce the likelihood of reoffending and their risk of harm is managed effectively. Prisoners are prepared for their release into the community.

Appendix A

Offences against discipline

- (1) commits any assault,
- (2) commits any racially aggravated assault,
- (3) detains any person against the person's will,
- (4) denies access to any part of the prison to any authorised person or visitor,
- (5) fights with any person,
- (6) intentionally endangers the health or personal safety of others or, by the prisoner's conduct, is reckless as to whether such health or personal safety is endangered,
- (7) intentionally obstructs any authorised person in the execution of the person's duty or the performance of the person's work,
- (8) escapes or absconds from prison or from the legal custody of the Governor,
- (9) fails to comply with any condition of a temporary release licence upon which the prisoner is or was temporarily released,
- (10) is found with any substance in the prisoner's urine or breath, or other bodily matter or substance taken as a sample from the prisoner, which demonstrates that –
 - (a) a controlled drug has been administered to the prisoner by that prisoner or by another person, whether in the prison or outside whilst that prisoner is on a temporary release licence (but subject to paragraph 2),
 - (b) a medicinal product has been administered to the prisoner by that prisoner or by another person, in the prison (but subject to paragraph 2), or
 - (c) the prisoner has smoked a tobacco product or any other thing at any time whilst in the prison,
- (11) is intoxicated as a consequence of consuming any intoxicating liquor (but subject to paragraph 3),
- (12) consumes any intoxicating liquor, whether or not provided to the prisoner by another person (but subject to paragraph 3),
- (13) has in the prisoner's possession –

- (a) any thing which the prisoner is not lawfully required or authorised to possess, or
 - (b) a quantity of any thing that is greater than the quantity that that prisoner is lawfully required or authorised to possess,
- (14) supplies to any person any prohibited thing,
 - (15) supplies to any person any thing which the prisoner is lawfully required or authorised to have for that prisoner's own use, unless that supply is lawfully required or authorised,
 - (16) takes improperly any thing belonging to another person, the prison or the Department,
 - (17) intentionally or recklessly sets fire to any part of the prison or any other property, whether or not the prisoner's own,
 - (18) destroys or damages any part of the prison or any property (other than the prisoner's own),
 - (19) causes racially aggravated damage to, or destruction of, any part of the prison or any other property, other than the prisoner's own,
 - (20) absents the prisoner's self from any place where the prisoner is required to be, or is present at any place where the prisoner is not lawfully required or authorised to be,
 - (21) is disrespectful to any authorised person or any visitor (other than a prisoner),
 - (22) uses threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour,
 - (23) uses threatening, abusive or insulting racist words or behaviour,
 - (24) intentionally fails to work properly or, being required to work, refuses to do so,
 - (25) disobeys any lawful order,
 - (26) disobeys or fails to comply with any provision of this Ordinance, the Prison Regulations or the Prison Orders that applies to the prisoner,
 - (27) receives any controlled drug, or, without the consent of an authorised officer, any other thing, during the course of a visit,
 - (28) displays, attaches or draws on any part of a prison, or on any other property, threatening, abusive or insulting racist words, drawings, symbols or other material,

- (29) smokes a tobacco product or any other thing, or
- (30) (a) attempts to commit, (b) incites another prisoner to commit, or (c) assists another prisoner to commit or to attempt to commit, any of the foregoing disciplinary offences.