

GUERNSEY PRISON

Annual Report 2020

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

The COVID-19 crisis has proven to be one of the most challenging passages of time that Guernsey Prison (the Prison) has faced in recent years. Special restriction in the Prison was required to combat the disease from late March throughout much of 2020.

Despite the obvious risks that COVID-19 represented to the closed community conditions of a custodial environment, we delivered our services with only slight adjustments to the day to day business. The Prison provided a purposeful regime throughout the acute period of the pandemic, and this was assisted in no small part by the positive attitude adopted by the prisoners and their families.

The Prison is extremely fortunate to have its own healthcare team on site that provide professional advice and guidance in tailoring our operations to meet the challenges that emerge.

Whilst many statistics gathered through 2020 must be considered in the context of the pandemic, I can report a continued downward trend regarding the Prison roll, which averaged at eighty-six.

Despite the problems we faced during the year the majority of our 2020 priorities were either achieved or at least progressed with anticipation for completion in 2021. There were some inevitable effects on operations and projects due to supply chain issues and availability of off- island contractors. The Prison managed to successfully work through these problems, mitigating risks by adopting alternative solutions to issues as they arose.

I am particularly pleased with the continued progression of the Prison regimes and education department. The team has managed to successfully negotiate a closer working relationship with officers from the Committee *for* Education Sport & Culture and specifically the College of Further Education. This has significantly increased the number of courses and qualifications available to learners. The new Prison workshops became fully operational with suitably qualified staff appointed to manage these important areas to deliver skills, experience and relevant qualifications to a much broader spectrum of prisoners.

The Prison continues to develop its relationship with its third sector partner Creative Learning in Prison (CLIP). The Prison charity is now well established and continues to increase the level of support it provides. There are a number of projects that have been scoped for consideration for funding that will open up further purposeful activity for prisoners, vocational training and valuable community employment opportunities.

The successes of this year would not have been possible without the continued efforts of the Prison officers and staff, who have tackled the huge challenge in keeping our service running safely.

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.



John De Carteret
Prison Governor

1.0 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 Prison has suffered from technical issues with its cell call system for the past two years. Various solutions have been explored, a specification was tendered during 2019 and a supplier was sourced to undertake the project.

The replacement of the faulty prison cell call system was planned to start at the end of Q2 2020 and scheduled to be completed at the end of Q3 2020. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the off-island contractor was unwilling to attend the Prison to install the new system as they had concerns regarding restrictions around the working environment. The close working conditions of the Prison also meant that contractors could not be properly segregated away from staff or prisoners.

The Prison identified a working solution for the interim period to ensure any cell call issues could be rectified remotely whilst alternate software was developed. These alternative arrangements went live in October 2020 and mitigates any risk of a catastrophic failure in our ability to attend to prisoners requiring assistance in their cells. The final delivery date of the project will be dependent on the COVID-19 situation in both the UK and Guernsey.

1.3 Shower facilities and laundry upgrade

Significant progress has also been made on the Juliet Wing shower upgrade, and final plans drafted by Property Services. This has enabled the Prison to obtain quotes and seek potential suppliers to undertake the work. The development will include an upgrade on the shower facilities, including new facilities for the disabled and the installation of new hot water tanks. These works will represent a significant improvement in conditions for prisoners.

The Prison successfully secured the funding and equipment to enable the central laundry upgrade to be completed, and the new laundry facilities went live in November 2020. The central laundry has

been made available to all accommodation wings on a rotational basis. Prisoners are fully trained on the commercial machines prior to use and are allocated these jobs through the current activity allocation process. The central laundry offers the potential for a reduction in cost in the long term as the Prison will gradually phase out other domestic appliances that required regular repair and replacement.

1.4 External Building Fabric

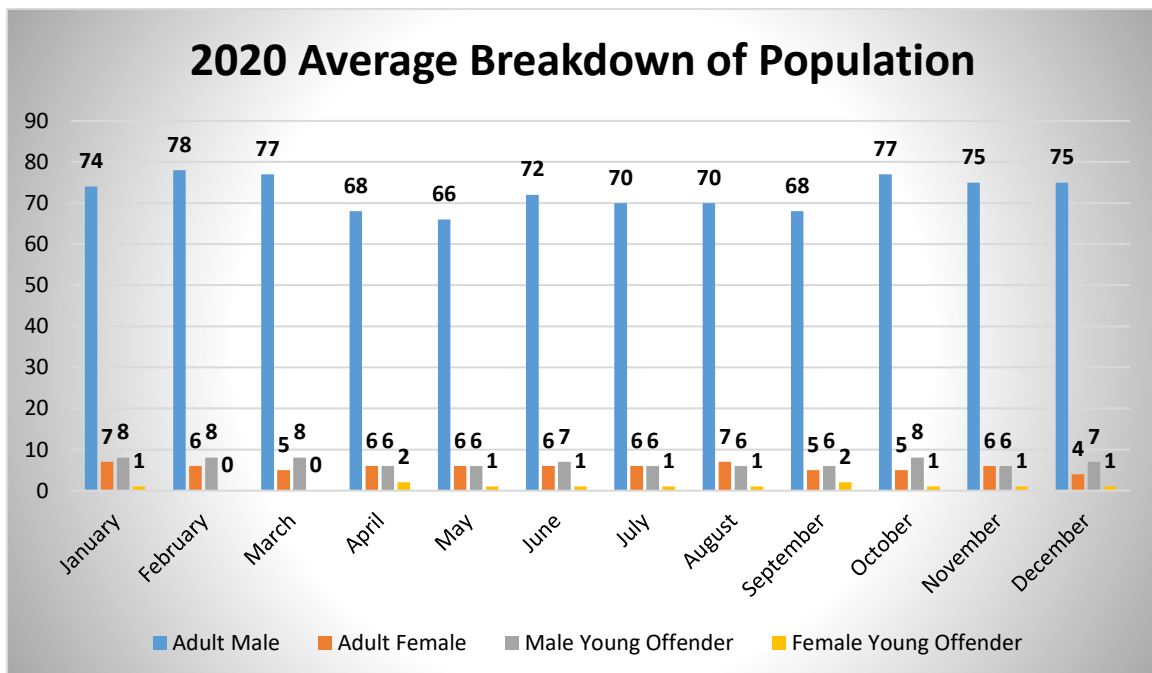
The repair and repaint of the external finishes on the prison has been revisited by Property Services with an agreement reached to re-tender the project based on two twelve-week phases. Initially it was envisaged that the Prison could utilise prisoners to undertake some of these works, however the technical nature of the scheme and accompanying risk assessments indicate that this may not be possible. We are hopeful that there will be opportunities for training and development in the eventual ongoing preventative maintenance programme surrounding the fabric of the building. Phase one is estimated to start in April 2021 with phase two starting in April 2022.

2.0 Population

The average daily prison population throughout 2020 was eighty-six with the highest daily population reaching ninety-six and the lowest being seventy-five. 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 COVID-19 during 2020 but it is important to recognise that the average roll started to fall significantly from the middle of 2019. It is concerning that the number of women and young offender's incarcerated remained static despite the overall drop in numbers.

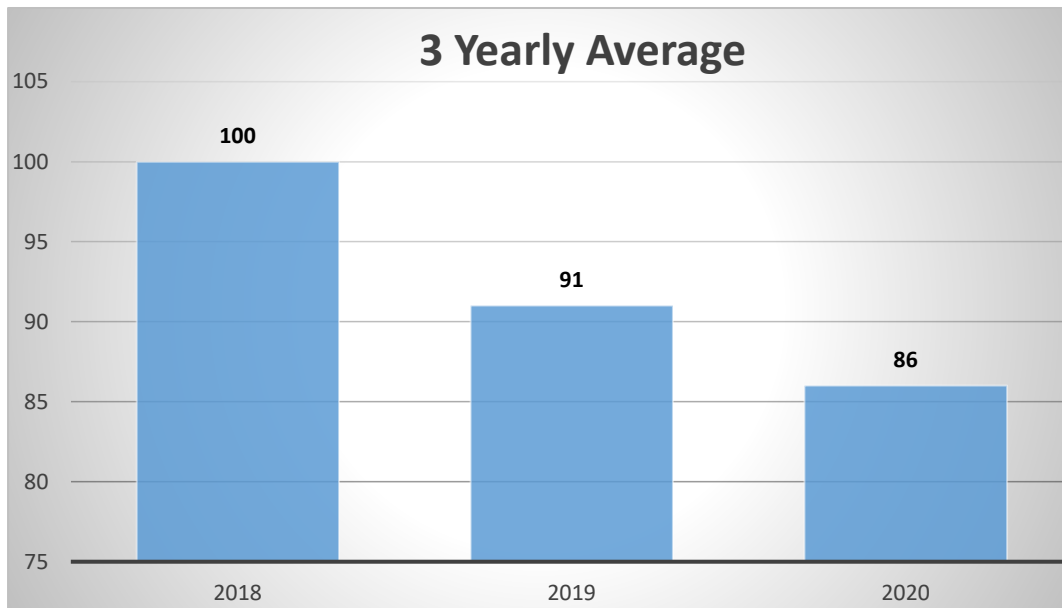
2.1 Monthly Average Roll

The graph below illustrates the monthly average of prisoners throughout 2020 broken down into population types.



3.0 Yearly Average

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



4.0 Regimes

4.1 Work

The Prison is a working prison and all eligible prisoners are allocated daily work. Over 95% of prisoners attend work each day and it is almost always the case that those who do not work are either beyond retirement age or are on remand and therefore not required to work. It should be noted that prisoners in these categories choose to work anyway.

All prisoners are allocated a job within the first week of reception, by the weekly Activities Allocation Board. Work is primarily allocated based on individually assessed need, capacity and capability (as well as risk assessments) 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 'settled in' and having completed their initial sentence plan (within twenty working days of reception), prisoners can then seek to move into other roles with more responsibility and autonomy. These range from cleaning common areas of the Prison, buffing floors, helping with maintenance tasks, gym assistant, librarian and others. Prisoners are also able to work within one of the main Prison production areas. These are:

- **Workshops** - producing woodwork items, garden furniture and craft goods for sale to the public and for community groups e.g. schools, parish halls, charity groups etc. Prisoners also undertake contract work with local companies including Le Tricoteur, the recycling Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) for Guernsey Recycling, 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 and preparing breakfast packs.
- **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)
- Hospitality & Catering (food preparation & cooking)
- Food Hygiene
- Practical Horticulture Skills

The re-establishment of links with the Guernsey College of Further Education (GCFE) and recruitment of new tutors in the latter part of 2020 will permit the introduction of new qualifications for prisoners in 2021 in a wider range of vocational subjects including recycling, barbering, plumbing and painting and decorating.

4.2 Learning and skills

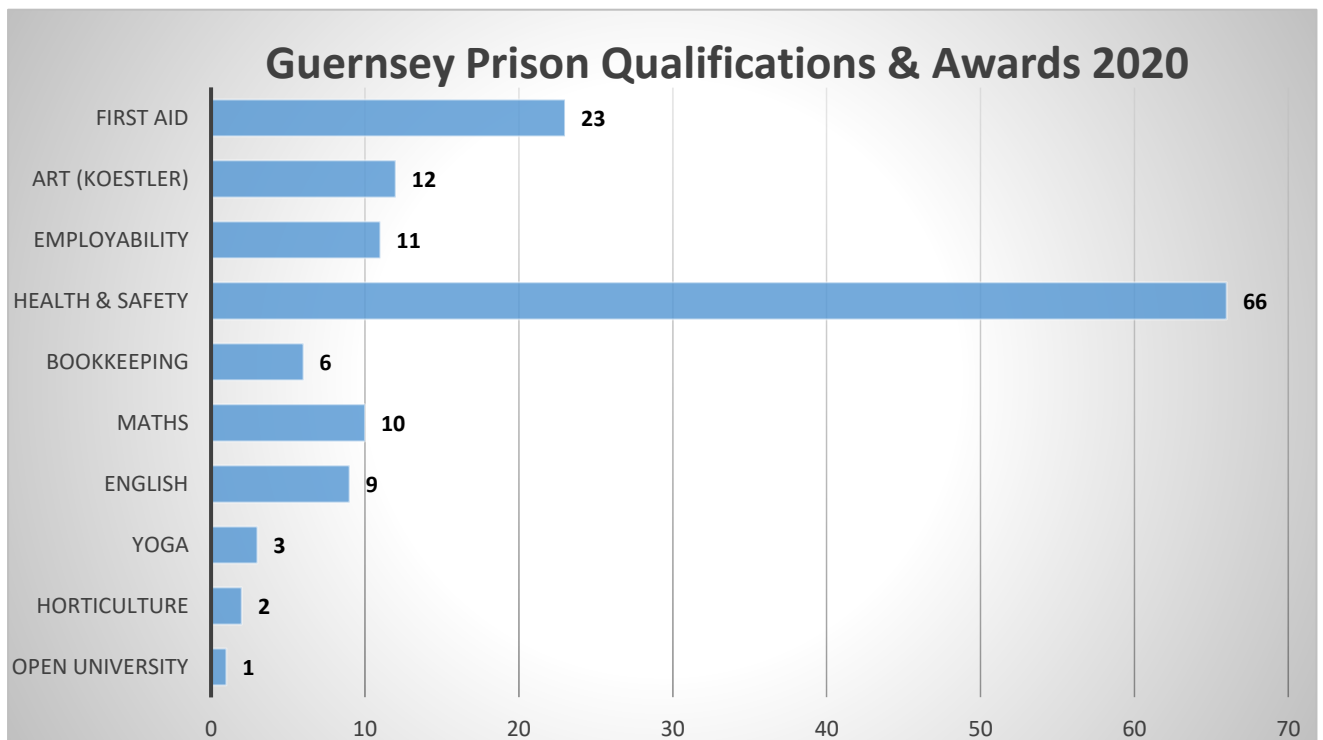
In total one hundred and forty-three qualifications, certificates and awards were gained by fifty-six different prisoners during 2020.

The full-time Education Manager was appointed in April which coincided with the island’s education provision being suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. The lockdown period was used constructively, with the department given a cosmetic over haul. Despite the challenges the lockdown brought, the Education Manager was able to introduce a range of new qualification courses such as;

- Art
- Beauty
- Customer Service
- Health & Safety
- Higher levels in English & Mathematics,

The Prison has reopened very positive lines of communication with the GCFE, The Guernsey Institute and the secondary school provision to develop scope to allow prisoners to undertake additional examination, including at ‘A’ level, vocational qualifications and apprenticeships.

The chart below demonstrates the breakdown of qualifications/awards achieved:



5.0 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

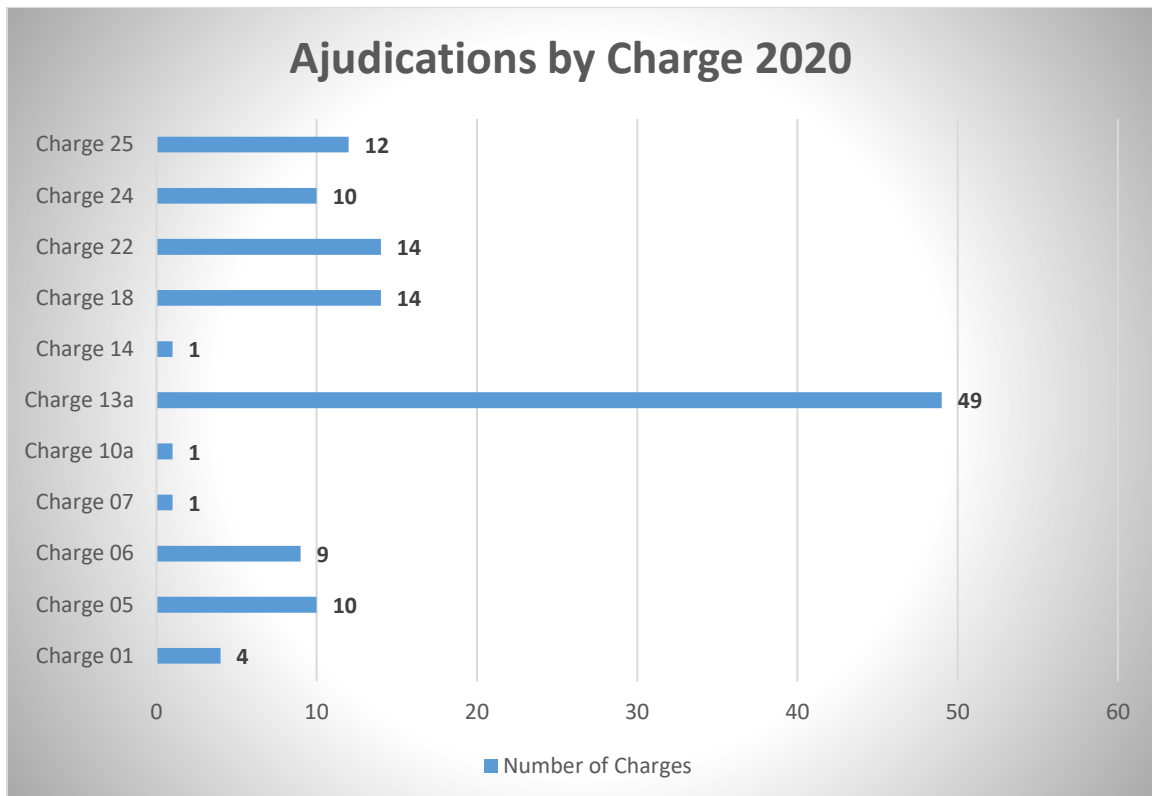
Prison Rules give authority to Principal Officers (the Prisons most senior uniformed managers) to conduct adjudications along with any Officer authorised by the Committee for Home Affairs. Independent Adjudicators are Lieutenant Bailiffs approved by the Bailiff for the purpose of hearing charges referred to them by the Prison adjudicators. The 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.

Normally 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 2020, there were a total of one hundred and twenty-five 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 one hundred and twenty- five offences, none were referred to the Independent Adjudicator, eighty-five adjudications resulted in penalties, sixteen were referred to Guernsey Police, twelve were dismissed, eleven did not proceed and one remained in progress at the end of 2020. No adjudications were overturned.

The highest level of offences was forty-nine 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.

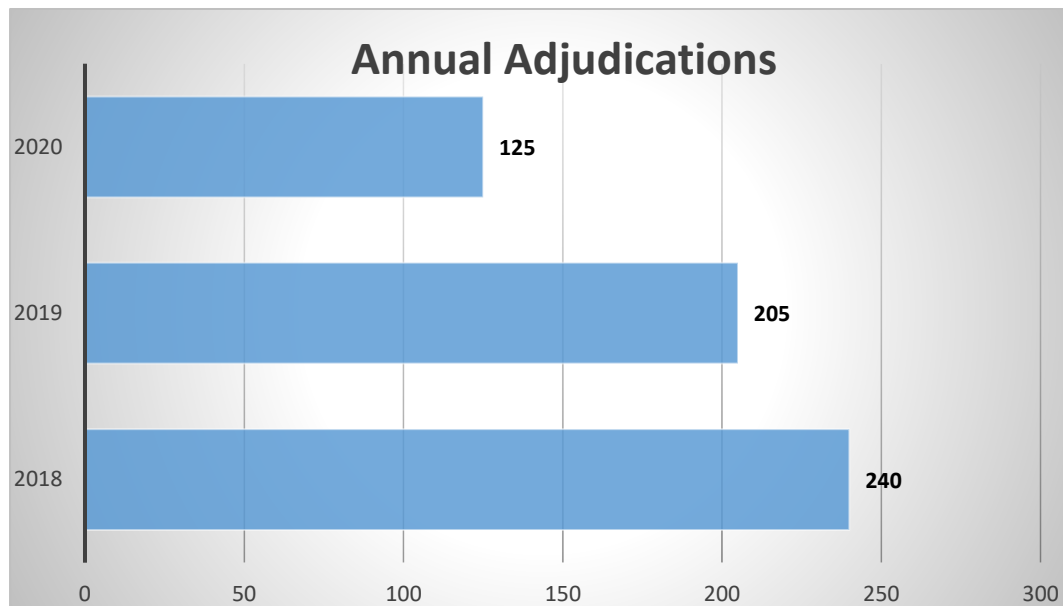
5.2 Prisoner appeals against Adjudications

The procedure for making an appeal against a determination of charges is set out in the Prison Regulations. There were two appeals against punishments awarded as a result of internal adjudications in 2020. Both appeals 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 on 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

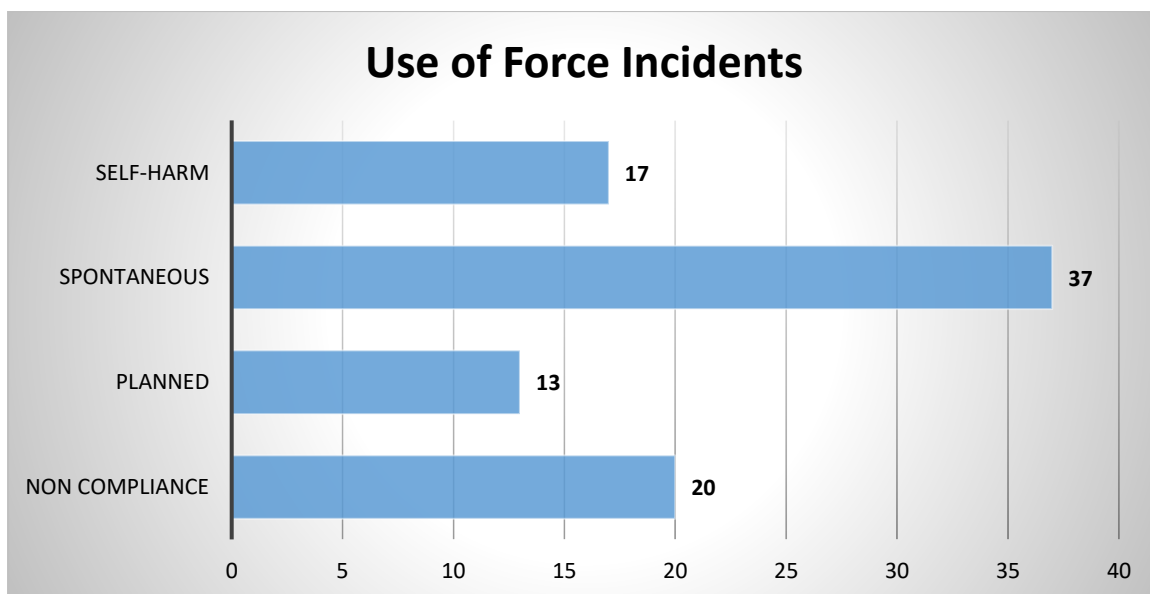
A total of thirty-seven incidents requiring 'use of force' reports to be completed in 2020. Of these, thirteen met the criteria of a 'planned removal'. A planned removal requires officers in protective equipment to respond to a sustained incident of refractory behavior. This action results in prisoners being relocated to the Prison Separation Care and Progression Unit (SCAPU). The remaining incidents were spontaneous interventions, mainly due to non-compliance, and there were infrequent physical interventions for the purpose of preventing self-harm as well as altercations between prisoners.

While thirty-seven incidents may seem a significant number, this amounted to a significant decrease when compared to 2019 when sixty-six incidents occurred.

The remaining twenty-four spontaneous interventions during 2020 were mainly of a very low level with minimal intervention required.

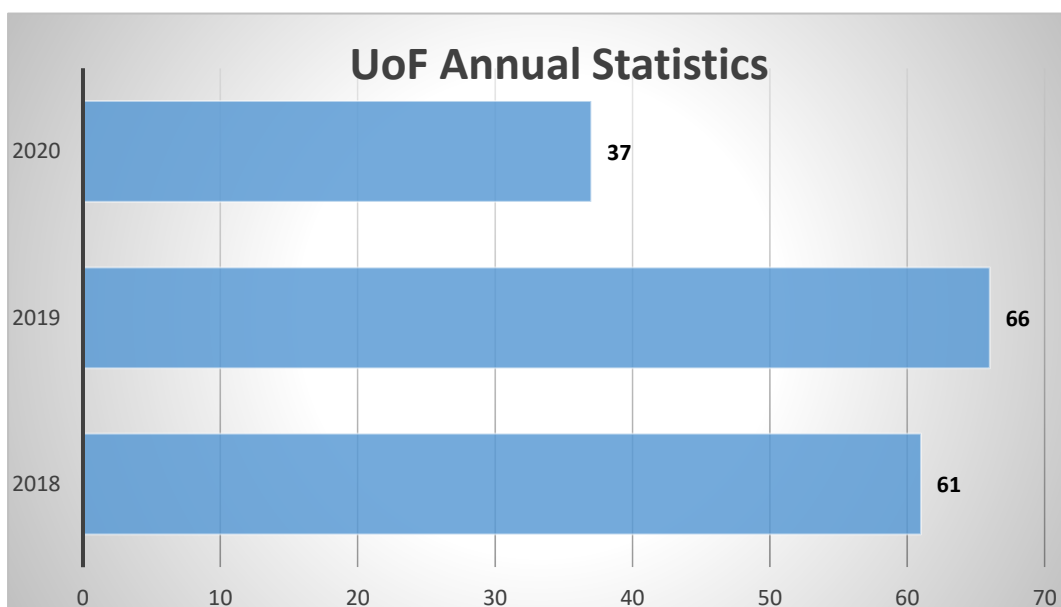
The Prison did not undertake any 'use of force' incidents throughout the period of island-wide lockdown.

A breakdown of all incidents recorded for 2020 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:



5.6 Separation, care and progression unit (SCAPU)

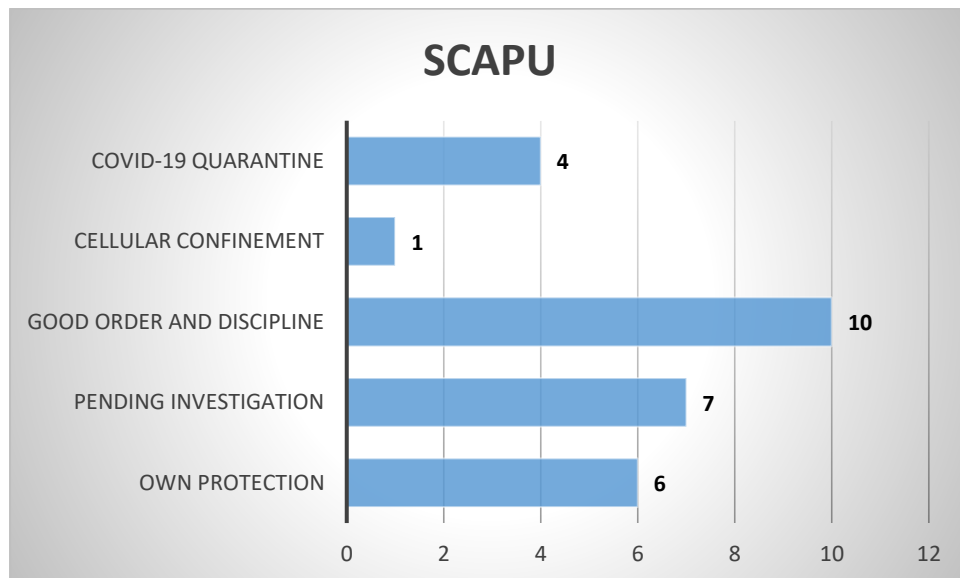
The Prison SCAPU is used primarily to segregate prisoners considered to be a risk to the good order and discipline of the establishment due to refractory or serious non-compliant behavior.

The SCAPU ethos is to identify individual prisoner need and wherever practicable to meet those needs with a view to encouraging individual progress to enable the prisoner to be safely returned to

mainstream residential accommodation. This 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.

The SCAPU has been used by eighteen prisoners throughout 2020 on twenty-eight occasions as detailed in the table below:



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.

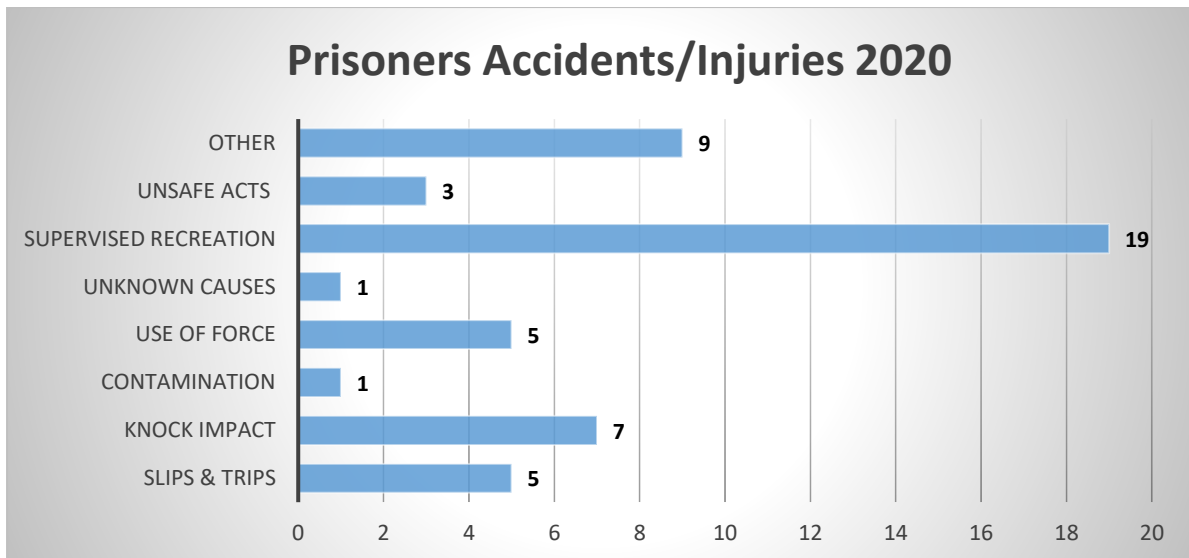
There were two recorded assaults during 2020 that resulted in disciplinary action.

The first case related to a minor prisoner on prisoner altercation that was resolved by way of a Prison adjunction hearing which resulted in a seven-day loss of privileges.

The second case related to an assault by a prisoner on a member of staff and was referred to Guernsey Police due to the severity of the incident. This matter was dealt with by the courts and resulted in a nine-month custodial sentence.

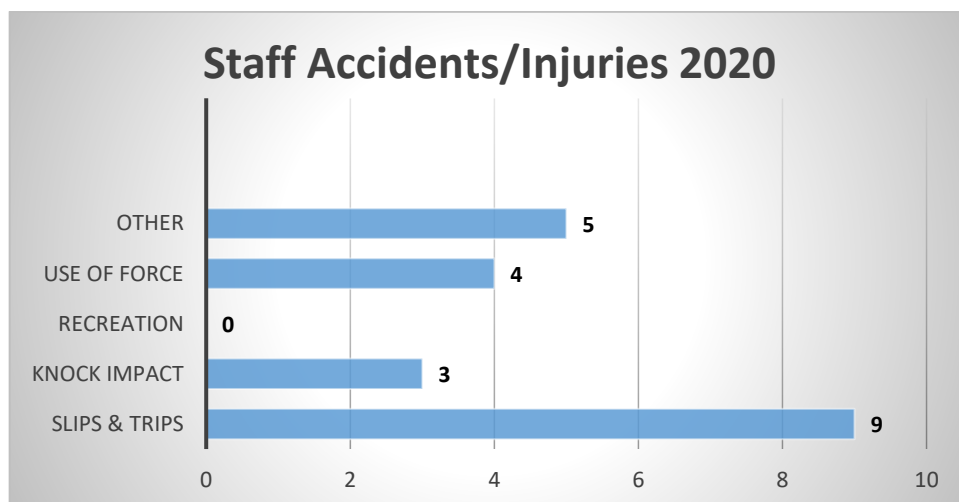
5.8 Prisoner Injuries

The Prison has maintained a proactive approach to Health & Safety awareness which has resulted in a relatively low number of accidents and injuries for the reporting year. The Prison has robust risk assessments in place for all work areas.



5.9 Staff Injuries

Injuries occurring in the Prison to members of staff are very rare. Improved health and safety awareness training has resulted in a reduction in the number of recorded incidents.



5.10 Visitor injuries

There were no reported visitor injuries/accidents during 2020.

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 learnt 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 2020. 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 2020. 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
- 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 (ACCT). The Risk Management Team co-ordinate 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
- Providing supportive human contact via observation/support and counselling from a range of trained staff

In 2020, seventy-three ACCT' files were opened for those prisoners considered to be at risk with twenty-eight of these being related to incidents of actual self-harm.

6.0 Healthcare Managers Report

6.1 General Overview

The healthcare needs analysis as identified in the Prison Delivery Plan was unable to be completed due to the change in priorities resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The modernisation of Prison Healthcare did progress along an agreed action plan that resulted in much of the identified work streams being achieved.

Nurse-led clinics continued to be provided daily. These clinics include admission and pre-release assessments, immunisation provision, well man/well women, weekly stop smoking sessions, sexual health screening, nurse triage, chronic disease management, detoxification and mental health support.

All newly sentenced prisoners returning from the courts continue to be risk assessed by a Registered Nurse in the Prison Healthcare team.

Mental health care was provided by the Health & Social Care (HSC) Consultant Psychiatrist, Community Adolescence Mental Health Service (CAMHS) and Psychologists from the HSC Psychological Team.

Guernsey Bereavement Service (the Service) continued to provide counselling at the start of the year. However, the Service was not utilised to the same extent during 2020 largely due to counselling being provided by the in-house psychotherapist. However, the Service continues to offer its services when required.

6.2 Healthcare Statistics

- GP appointments - 708
- Initial reception health screenings - 161
- Nurse appointments - 1303
- Nurse led Quitline sessions - 96
- Psychiatrist sessions - 42
- Psychology & psychotherapy sessions including referrals to CAMHS- 31

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

6.3 Quality Assurance

In 2020, prisoners raised nine complaints related to healthcare delivery. All nine complaints were resolved, with a formal written response from HSC 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, PGD's and assist with the development of pharmaceutical policies.

7.0 Offender Management

7.1 Rehabilitation & Resettlement Strategy

The Offender Management Strategy (originally published in 2009) was re-launched at the beginning of the year and re-branded as the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Strategy. A multi-agency workshop was held prior to “lockdown” at the beginning of March in order to obtain attendees’ ideas on how to improve resources and develop initiatives under each of the seven pathways to reduce reoffending.

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
- Financial Management

The information collated during this forum is now being used to inform the development of an action plan to accompany the Rehabilitation & Resettlement strategy document.

7.2 Resettlement Officer

A dedicated Resettlement Officer post was created in April 2020 by way of an internal restructure to assist prisoners in finding appropriate accommodation and assist with employment opportunities within the community.

7.3 Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL)

The Prison entered the operational phase of its Early Conditional Release Scheme (ECR – Electronic Tagging) during 2020 although no prisoners met the criteria for its consideration during the year.

There was a significant increase in the number of prisoners being afforded the opportunity of participating in the ROTL Progression system in 2020 during the resettlement phase of their sentence.

7.4 Alternative to High Street Banking

The Offender Management Unit worked in close partnership with Guernsey Community Savings LBG in advance of their opening in September 2020. Access to High Street banking facilities for offenders has presented a significant barrier to effective resettlement planning for a number of years and the establishment of this alternative is a marked step forward. The Prison is now able to refer prisoners to the Community Savings team who can hold pre-release appointments with prisoners in order to assist them in opening an account prior to their release. The Prison plans to extend its partnership working and invite the Community Savings Team to provide bespoke financial management education in the resettlement phase of prisoners' sentences.

8.0 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 2020, eleven new officers undertook the Prison Officers' Entry Level Training (POELT) Course. The Scottish Vocational Qualification (SVQ) in Custodial Care Level 3 continued to be delivered with a total of six candidates completing this during the year. In addition, one individual completed the Management Development Programme (MDP).

8.2 Key Performance Targets

The Guernsey Prison Service is fully committed to monitoring its performance and ensuring that its managers have access to the information they require 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 their likelihood of reoffending and their risk of harm is managed effectively. Prisoners are prepared for their release into the community.

A new set of improvement objectives have been set for 2021; please see the 2021 Delivery Plan.

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.