

Reference Data Definitions	
Detention Setting	Any facility or environment where individuals are or may be deprived of their liberty, including, but not limited to, prisons, police and court custody suites, immigration removal centres, secure children's homes and secure mental health hospitals.
Prison	A facility where individuals are held on remand, or following conviction, for a criminal offence. This includes both adult prisons and young offender institutions (YOIs). Prisons can also sometimes be used as a "place of safety" for those experiencing mental health crises.
Court Custody	A secure area within or attached to a courthouse where individuals are held before, during and immediately after court appearances.
Police Custody	A facility where individuals are detained after arrest or while being investigated for alleged offences, or rarely as a "place of safety". Police custody is typically short-term. Someone can be detained in police custody under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (1984) in England and Wales, the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 or the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland Order 1989).
Immigration Detention	Facilities used to hold individuals subject to immigration control, including those awaiting decisions on asylum claims, deportation or removal. Facilities include immigration removal centres and short-term holding facilities.
Military Detention	Detention facilities operated by military authorities to hold service personnel.
Secure Children's Homes	Adopted broad term where children are detained for welfare, justice or safety reasons. These facilities are also known as Secure Units, Secure Care Centres, Secure Training Centres or, in Scotland, Secure Accommodation Services. This includes the Juvenile Justice Centre in Northern Ireland and the Secure School in England. Relevant legislation in England and Wales: The Children (Secure Accommodation) Regulations 1991, Children Act 1989, Criminal Justice Act 1991; Scotland: Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011, Children (Care and Justice) (Scotland) Act 2024, Children (Scotland) Act 1995; Northern Ireland: The Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, The Children (Secure Accommodation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1996, The Representations Procedure (Children) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1996.



Secure Mental Health Care	Settings within hospitals where individuals are deprived of their liberty under Mental Health Acts 1983 (England and Wales) or 2003 (Scotland), or the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 due to serious risks to themselves or others.
Populations	Distinct groups of people held within detention settings.
Men	Adult men (aged 18 and over).
Women	Adult women (aged 18 and over).
Children	Individuals under the age of 18.
Young People	Individuals aged 18-21 who are held in detention, within adult prisons or YOIs.
Recommendation Target	The intended level of authority responsible for acting on a recommendation made.
Government	e.g. national or devolved government ministers etc
National Leadership	e.g. national prison service, national NHS leadership, police force etc.
Local Leadership	e.g. prison governor, local police force leadership, local or regional healthcare manager etc.
Report Type	The classification of a report based on its purpose and methodology.
Inspection	Formal, announced or unannounced, assessments of establishments carried out by NPM inspection bodies.
Monitoring	Regular visits to establishments, often conducted by NPM lay bodies.
Thematic	A report focused on a particular issue, population or theme across multiple establishments or detention settings.
Establishment	The specific facility, or group or facilities, where individuals are detained.
Detainee	A person who is deprived of their liberty.
Recommendation	Broadly, statements, findings or proposals that identify areas for improvement or call for actions to be taken, as well as observations from monitors.
Best Practice	Processes, actions, or approaches highlighted as particularly effective in improving the functioning of an establishment or the experience of detainees.
Nation	The country within the UK where the establishment is located.



<u>Tag Definitions</u>	
Access to fresh air	Under the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) 2015, "Every prisoner who is not employed in outdoor work shall have at least one hour of suitable exercise in the open air daily if the weather permits" (Rule 23, 1). Further, "General living conditions addressed in these rules, including those related to access to open air and physical exercise shall apply to all prisoners without exception" (Rule 42).
Behaviour management	Relating to rules and procedures used to address misconduct or violations of regulations, as well as as well as to encourage and reinforce positive behaviour through incentives and rewards.
Bullying	The intentional harm, intimidation and ridicule of one person by another person or group.
Case management	Relating to the coordination and oversight of a detainee's care.
Case progression	The process by which a detainee moves through their sentence, ultimately leading to their exit from detention. This may include considerations around access to information about the progression system, rehabilitative activities, and assurances that necessary services will be in place when individuals progress (e.g. healthcare, mental healthcare, social supports).
Complaints	Relating to the process of making, resolving, analysing and communicating about complaints.
Covid-19	Relating to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on detention settings.
Connection to the outside world	Allowing detainees to maintain contact with family, friends or community outside the detention setting, including access to news and current events.
Cultural awareness	The understanding and recognition of cultural differences (like race and religion) and how these may impact detainee treatment or behaviour.
Data analysis	The examination and interpretation of recorded information, to identify trends or insights.
Data management	Practices related to the handling of recorded information, including sharing, publication, storage, protection, disposal and systems.
Data recording	The process of gathering and documenting information or observations related to detainees, their movement, treatment, activities, and conditions during custody.
Dental care	Relating to dental health services available to detainees.
Deportation	The legal process by which a foreign national is removed from a country and is prohibited from returning.
Detainee access to information	The ability of detainees to obtain information about their rights, available services, how to raise complaints etc.



Detainee consultation	The process of involving detainees in decisions that affect their experience and outcomes in detention.
Detainee Property	Relating to the management and safeguarding of detainee property and personal belongings.
Detainee-detainee relationships	The interactions and social dynamics between detainees.
Dignity	The principle of treating detainees with respect and fairness, recognising the inherent worth and human rights of all individuals, regardless of their status or circumstances.
Disabilities	Relating to the specific needs and accommodations required for detainees with disabilities.
Education	Educational programmes offered to detainees.
Employment	Relating to the opportunities available for detainees to engage in work programmes.
Entry to detention	The procedures, support and guidance that detainees receive in the first days of custody.
Exit from detention	The procedures followed when a detainee leaves a detention setting, ensuring they are properly informed about their exit.
Fair treatment and inclusion	Relating to the treatment of all detainees with dignity and without discrimination, and ensuring they are supported to participate equally in their life in detention.
Food and nutrition	Relating to the provision of adequate, nutritious meals to detainees, ensuring they meet basic dietary requirements and are culturally appropriate.
Foreign nationals	Relating to any person in detention who is not a national of the UK.
Governance	The management, oversight and decision-making processes that ensure accountability, performance, efficiency and compliance with standards.
Health assessment	The evaluation of the physical health of a detainee that identifies health needs.
Healthcare escorts	Relating to the movement of detainees between establishments for health-related reasons, including physical and mental health needs.
Healthcare treatment	Treatment and ongoing healthcare available to detainees.
Hygiene	Standards of cleanliness and personal care maintained within establishments.
Illicit items	Relating to prohibited items such as weapons or drugs.
Isolation	The physical isolation of detainees, sometimes for detainee safety, punishment or security.
Literacy	The ability of detainees to read and write.
Living conditions	Aspects of the environment that impact the daily life and wellbeing of detainees, and that aim to reduce differences with life outside detention.
Maintenance	Relating to the upkeep, repair or physical condition of the establishment.
Medication	The management and administration of prescribed medicines to detainees.



Mental health assessment	The evaluation of the mental health of a detainee that identifies mental health needs.
Mental health support	Services and guidance available to support detainees' mental wellbeing.
Mental health treatment	Treatment and ongoing care offered to detainees.
Neurodiversity	Relating to the recognition and support of diverse neurological conditions, ensuring detainees' needs are understood and met appropriately.
Overpopulation	When the number of individuals held in a detention setting, or cell within a detention setting, exceeds its capacity.
Physical Provisions	The basic goods provided to detainees, including clothing, hygiene products and other necessities.
Place of safety	Under the Mental Health Act 1983, a ""place of safety", in relation to person who is not child or young person, means any police station, prison or remand centre, or any hospital the managers of which are willing temporarily to receive him, and in relation to child or young person has the same meaning as in the Children and Young Persons Act 1933"
Prevention of deaths	Measures taken to prevent deaths in custody, including risk management, appropriate care, timely intervention and thorough investigation.
Privacy	The right of detainees to have their information and communications protected and respected, including medical and legal information.
Purposeful activity	Activities which develop learning or employability skills or increase wellbeing and engagement with the establishment or other detainees.
Regime	The structured daily routine and activities within an establishment.
Regime suitability	The appropriateness of the regime based on the circumstances of each detainee.
Remand	Individuals held in detention awaiting trial or a court decision.
Risk management	The identification, assessment and mitigation of risks to detainees, staff and establishments.
Safeguarding	The measures and policies in place to protect groups at greater risk of vulnerability.
Safety	The protection of individuals from harm or injury.
Searching	The examination of a detainee or their room for prohibited items.
Security	Measures and protocols focused on ensuring the physical safety of the establishment, detainees and staff.
Self-harm	Intentional behaviours that cause physical harm to oneself.
Social care	Care and support provided to detainees who need assistance due to age, disability, illness or other circumstances.



Staff experience	The level of knowledge, skills, and training staff possess, which can impact their ability to effectively perform tasks and ensure safety.
Staff training and oversight	The process of educating and supervising those who work in detention settings to ensure adherence to legal standards and operational guidelines, the evaluation of the effectiveness of this training, and efforts to ensure that training standards and guidelines are adequate to meet their objectives to an acceptable standard.
Staff-detainee relationships	Relating to interactions and communication between staff and detainees.
Staffing levels	Relating to the availability of staff within an establishment, and how this impacts care, safety and the overall functioning of the establishment.
Substance Misuse	Relating to the illicit use of substances within detention settings, and the provision of healthcare and rehabilitation services to support recovery.
Suicide	Relating to any self-inflicted deaths that occur while a person is detained.
Terrorism	Relating to the detention of individuals under section 41 Terrorism Act 2000.
Time in detention	The length of time an individual spends in a detention setting.
Time out of room	The amount of time that detainees are allowed out of their cells or rooms, typically for activities like exercise, social interaction or access to services.
Torture and ill treatment	Under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person (Article 1).
Transfers (between settings/establishments)	Relating to the movement of detainees between establishments with the same detention setting, or between different detention settings.
Translation and interpretation	The provision of language translation or interpretation services to detainees who do not speak English.
Trauma-informed approach	An approach to running an establishment that recognises the impact of trauma on an individual's mental, physical and social wellbeing and behaviour.
Urgent and emergency care	Immediate medical attention for detainees experiencing acute physical or mental health crises.
Use of force	The use of physical control or restraint by staff.
Violence	Physical or verbal aggression between detainees, or between detainees and staff.
Violence reduction	Strategies aimed at reducing incidents of violence between detainees, or between detainees and staff.
Visits	Relating to visitation rights for detainees, including visits from family, friends or legal representatives.



Wellbeing support

Recreational activities which support emotional, physical, or spiritual wellbeing, such as reading, exercise or religious services.



	Acronyms and Other	
ACDT	Assessment Care in Detention Team	
ACF	Accommodation Fabric Check	
ADP	Annual Development Plan	
ANP	Advanced Nurse Practitioner	
ASG	Adult Safeguarding	
AWI Codes of Practice	Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000	
BBV	Blood-borne virus	
BIM	Business Improvement Manager	
BISC	The British Institute of Cleaning Science	
C&R	Control & Restraint Staff	
CCU	Community Custody Unit	
CHS	Criminal History System	
CJLADS	Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion Services	
CNWL	Central and North West London	
CPA	Care Programme Approach	
CSA	Core Screen Assessment	
CSRA	Cell Sharing Risk Assessment	
СТМ	Clinical Team Meeting	
CWA	Contracted Work and Administration	
СҮР	Children and Young People	
DAPO	Designated Adult Protection Officer	
DCO	Detention Custody Officer	
DEPMU	Detainee Escorting Population Management Unit	
DET	Detention Engagement Team	
DIRF	Discrimination Incident Reporting Form	
DIPLAR	Death in Prison Learning Audit & Review	
DP	Detained Person	
EHCP	Education, Health and Care Plan	



EMIS	Egton Medical Information System, a healthcare technology company that develops and supplies software and systems for electronic patient records
F213 form	Records injuries to prisoners (arising from assaults, accidents and unexplained injuries).
FAI	Fatal Accident Inquiry
FGTR	First Grant of Temporary Release
FLM	First Line Manager
FNIC	First Night in Custody
FNO	Foreign National Offender
GOAD	Good Order and Discipline
GOoD	Good Order or Discipline
ICC	Internal Complaints Committee
ICM	Integrated Case Management
ICM	Integrated Case Management
IPM	Independent Prison Monitor
IPP	Imprisonment for Public Protection
IRS	Initial Reception Screening – A tool which acts both as a thorough medical screen and as a safeguard against ill-treatment (screen for fresh physical injuries) and torture.
IVPD	Interim Vulnerable Persons Database
KIU	Kent Intake Unit
LDU	Local Discharge Unit
LS/CMI	Level of Service/Case Management Inventory
LTC	Long-term Condition
LTHSE	Long-term High Security Estate
LTS	Long Term Segregation
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MAT Standards	Medication Assisted Treatment Standards
MDT	Multi-Disciplinary Team
MPCCC	Multi-Professional Complex Case Clinic
NCS	National Custody System
NICE 5	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence Guidelines on substance use.



NICE NG89	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence Guidelines on assessing and reducing the risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE or blood clots, including deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism) in people aged 16 and over in hospital.
NICE QS80	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence Guidelines on treating and managing psychosis and schizophrenia in adults (aged 18 and over) in primary, secondary and community care.
NIPS	Northern Ireland Prison Service
NRT	Nicotine Replacement Therapy
NTE	National Top End
OBP	Offending Behaviour Programme
OLR	Order for Long Life Restriction
OST	Opiate Substitution Therapy
PACE Code C	The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984: Requirements for the detention, treatment and questioning of suspects not related to terrorism in police custody by police officers. Includes the requirement to explain a person's rights while detained and the requirement to explain the rights of a person who has not been arrested that apply to a voluntary interview.
PACT	Prison Advice and Care Trust
PBSW	Prison-Based Social Work
PCF (PCF1/PCF2)	Prisoner Complaint Form
PCMB	Programme Case Management Board
PDA	Pre Departure Area
PDP	Personal Development Plan
PER	Prisoner Escort Record
PIAC	Prisoner Information Action Committee
PNC	Police National Computer
PPG	Practice Plus Group
PR2	The Scottish Prison Service's prisoner records system
REAS	Royal Edinburgh Associated Services
Regulation 45 report	The Children's Homes (England) regulations 2015: The registered person must complete a review of the quality of care provided for children ("a quality of care review") at least once every 6 months.
RMT	Risk Management Team



RRP	Restrictive Practice Reduction Programme
Rule 32	Prison and Young Offenders Centre Rules (Northern Ireland) 1995: Allows prison Governors to remove a detainee from association with other detainees.
Rule 35	The Detention Centre Rules 2001: Medical practitioners must report detainees at risk or suspected of suicide or torture, ensure their care and inform a manager.
Rule 41	The Prisons and Young Offenders Institutions (Scotland) Rules 2011: When a prison governor can order that a detainee be accommodated in specified conditions where a healthcare professional advises that it is appropriate to do so to protect the health and welfare of the detainee and others.
Rule 49	The Young Offender Institution Rules 2000: Allows prison Governors to remove a detainee from association with other detainees.
Rule 95	Prisoner and Young Offenders Institutions (Scotland) Rules 2011: Allows prison Governors to remove a detainee from association with other detainees.
S47	Mental Health Act 1983: Relating to the transfer of a sentenced detainee to hospital.
SACU	Separation and care unit
SAPU	Separation and progression unit
SBOC	Small Boats Operational Command
Schedules 3 and 4 (Part 1)	The Misuse of Drugs Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2002: Controlled drugs
SCTS	Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service
Section 36	The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984: One or more custody officers must be appointed for each designated police station.
SEHSCT	South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust
SHORE	Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPAR Evaluation care plan	A care plan approach that focuses on improving safety and wellbeing of detainees.
SPS	Scottish Prison Service
SRU	Segregation and Reintegration Unit
SSM	Special Security Measures
STP	Short-term Prisoner
STRIDE	An 8-week programme focused on managing conflict and reducing reoffending so that when young adults move onto main wings, they are less likely to be violent.



T2 / T3 forms	Mental Health Act 1983: statutory forms used to authorise and document treatment for patients detained under the MHA. T2 is used when a patient is capable of consenting to treatment, T3 is used when a patient is incapable of consenting to, or refuses, treatment.
TPRS	Temporary Presumptive Recategorisation Scheme – a policy that allows eligible prisoners to be transferred to open prisons earlier than usual.
TSO	Throughcare Support Officer
TTM	Talk to Me
VIR	Violent Incident Review
VRS	Violence Reduction Strategy