



Annual Report
of the
Independent Monitoring Board
at

HMYOI Werrington

for reporting Year
2018/19

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Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody

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1 STATUTORY ROLE OF THE IMB

The Prison Act 1952 requires every prison to be monitored by an independent Board, appointed by the Secretary of State from members of the community in which the prison or centre is situated.

The Board is specifically charged to:

- (1) satisfy itself as to the humane and just treatment of those held in custody within its prison, and the range and adequacy of the programmes preparing them for release
- (2) inform promptly the Secretary of State, or any official to whom he has delegated authority as it judges appropriate, any concern it has
- (3) report annually to the Secretary of State on how well the prison has met the standards and requirements placed on it and what impact these have on those in its custody.

To enable the Board to carry out these duties effectively, its members have right of access to every prisoner and every part of the prison, and also to the prison's records.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1. Throughout this report, 'YP' has been used to mean 'young person' or 'young people' aged 15 to 18 years old, although some over-18s remain at Werrington (see paragraph 5.11).

2.2 This report contains the findings of the Independent Monitoring Board at HMYOI Werrington over the reporting year of 1 August 2018 to 31 July 2019 (referred to as 'the year' in the text).

2.3 During the year, members made 424 visits to the establishment – many for the purpose of training new members. The evidence presented in this report is predominantly from members' records of first-hand observations, attendance at a sample of meetings, contact with YPs and staff, YPs' applications and meeting minutes.

Main judgements

2.4 The Board is of the view that staff-YP interactions were generally good, despite a disproportionate number of inexperienced staff (due to recruitment throughout the year to address the shortage of staff in previous years), and that YPs were treated fairly.

2.5 For the most part, YPs were treated humanely but there have been lapses, notably due to restricted time out of cell. The levels of violence are of concern; although the majority of YPs said that they felt safe, the use of force by staff has increased by nearly 80% compared with the previous year. The introduction of the Welfare and Development Enhancement (WADE) unit (see paragraph 3.1) was a welcome improvement in the humane treatment of some very difficult YPs.

2.6 The support before release for some of the YPs was good, having release on temporary licence prior to release and follow-up support after release, and the introduction of Socrates (see paragraph 10.6) by the healthcare provider was excellent.

Main areas for development

TO THE MINISTER

What national plans are in place for the prevention of violence in YPs before, during and after custody?

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

How can the Prison Service influence its private contractors to ensure the balanced and appropriate delivery of education to YPs whose previous educational experience has been both limited and truncated?

TO THE GOVERNOR

1. In spite of some improvement this year, the Board is concerned about YPs' time out of cell. It worries also that the custody support plan (CuSP) is not delivered regularly by all staff to all YPs. The Board would like to know how future time out of cell will be recorded and monitored by HMYOI Werrington staff.

2. Although staffing has improved greatly, the Board is often told that there is no-one available to ensure that Board members can have face-to-face conversations with YP, especially at weekends. How can the Governor ensure this?

3. The Board carried out rota visits fortnightly, visiting areas of the establishment with a frequency determined by the Board's concerns for each area. Reports on these visits have been regularly passed to the Governor; however, many of the Board's concerns have not been addressed – some for the entire year (see paragraph 4.7, for example). What will the Governor do to ensure that the Board's concerns will be addressed in the future?

Improvements

1. CuSP was not implemented to the planned extent, although the amount which has been delivered is commendable.

2. The establishment of the WADE unit as a non-punitive environment, allowing a degree of isolation but with some normal regime, has aided several YP.

3. The use of Socrates by the healthcare provider to equip departing YP with details of all the sources of support they can have access to after discharge, and to have this available on their mobile phones, is commended.

4. The employment of a new catering manager after a considerable hiatus and the involvement of the new governor has resulted in an improvement in the provision of meals to the YP.

5. The Board wishes to record that considerable improvements have taken place under the jurisdiction of the new Governor. However, many of these have taken place outside the reporting year and therefore are not referred to in this report.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON

3.1 HMYOI Werrington is a former industrial school dating from 1868. Some of the original buildings are still in use but accommodation is provided in more modern, purpose-designed buildings. These are grouped into two units: Doulton and Denby. Doulton houses two wings, A and B, while Denby houses C wing and the Welfare and Development Enhancement (WADE) unit. Normal accommodation is provided in A and B wings on two floors (landings), while C wing has the WADE unit on the ground floor and the Diamond and induction units on the first floor. Every YP is accommodated in a single-occupancy cell with an in-cell toilet. The toilet areas are screened from the observation window in the door by a partition which is approximately four feet high. Each landing has three individual (that is, not communal) showers in which a YP is locked until he has finished showering.

3.2 The WADE unit has replaced the care and support unit (CSU) and is used to hold YP who need greater support. In addition, two cells are maintained to accommodate YP in need of isolation for good order or disciplinary reasons. When a YP is removed from normal accommodation, it is done under YOI Rules 49 or 58 unless they are being taken to the WADE unit. The total capacity of the establishment is 118 YP.

3.3 The three wings, A, B and C, each have a youth club with various activities, and an exercise yard which can be used by the YP during association. There is an additional youth club in a wooden building separate from the residential wings. A and B wing each have one outreach room, allowing education or other activities, such as resettlement practitioner consultation, to take place, and one medical room where private medical interventions can be held.

3.4 Most of the education activity takes place in the old buildings (which are not fit for purpose, being on multiple levels with many nooks and crannies), although the well-equipped and modern gym is used for health education. There is a modern well-equipped health centre. There is a sports field but poordrainage prevents much use in the winter months.

3.5 The remainder of the original buildings are used as a chapel, the 'Vibe' (a more relaxed environment than a classroom, where some education classes take place) and for administration. Some administration (safeguarding) is accommodated in an ageing temporary building.

3.6 There is extensive closed-circuit television (CCTV) coverage of the whole establishment, which is continuously monitored in the control room, and body-worn cameras (BWCs) are worn by most of the staff.

3.7 A new governing governor was appointed part-way through the reporting period, and changes are being made to many practices mentioned in this report.

B Evidence sections 4 – 11

4 SAFETY

4.1 The Board finds it difficult to believe that HMYOI Werrington was a safe place during this reporting year, even though 64% of YP claimed in the Board survey that they felt safe. The number of incidents of violence between YP and by YP on staff rose in the year. A total of 188 weapons, often fashioned from hard items in socks, were found ranging from 10 at the lowest in November 2018 to as high as 28 in May 2019. The 'morning minutes' of the senior staff team recorded that boys carried weapons for self-protection.

4.2 Violence by YP increased in the year. A significant increase in group assaults was seen (68 in this reporting year), which placed great strain on staff resources.

4.3 In spite of all staff being trained in new minimising and managing physical restraint (MMPR) techniques, pain-inducing techniques were used 11 times, although the Board felt that their use was measured and justified, and was fewer than the 18 uses in the previous year. Furthermore, no pain-inducing techniques were used in the last six months of the year.

4.4 The Board was concerned that 105 YP arrived from court after 7pm, allowing no time for socialising. After court, 68 boys had had to wait over four hours before even beginning their journey to HMYOI Werrington.

4.5 The Board, having monitored new arrivals during the year, concluded that they were treated well in reception on arrival. All YP were allowed a telephone call home on arrival. However, the Board found one YP whose first language was not English and who not only did not know his home telephone number, but his English was also so poor that it took 20 minutes to find that out. The Board was pleased to find that wing staff had already informed caseworkers and social workers of this, and the problem was sorted out.

4.6 New assessment, care in custody and teamwork (ACCT) training (ACCT 6) was rolled out to all staff last year. This resulted in better and more manageable ACCT folder entries, especially regarding handover times.

4.7 The Board was very frustrated that it had taken well over a year (having reported this at least once every month) before the YPs' telephones displayed the Samaritans telephone numbers, and then even longer for the correct telephone number to be displayed. Given the lack of peer supporters, it felt that HMYOI Werrington could have done more to support vulnerable and distressed YPs. Furthermore, at the end of the year, the Board discovered that calls to the Samaritans were not free. This was sorted out commendably quickly.

4.8 There were many reasons for use of force by staff; in the previous year, the number of incidents involving the use of force totalled 424, but climbed to 763 in the reporting year. May 2019 was exceptional, in that there were 137 such incidents when A and B wings began a campaign of violence against each other. The inter-wing feud was stopped promptly by staff exchanging a number of influential YP between the wings.

4.9 The Board valued the widespread use of CCTV but would have liked to see cameras repaired more speedily (for example, the July 2019 use of force meeting referred to a broken camera in an exercise yard) for the protection of YP. However, when the Board monitored adjudications, the CCTV evidence which was shown to the YP revealed where the blind spots were, knowledge which they were quick to exploit.

4.10 The Board often witnessed impressive staff responses to calls for assistance but felt that the number who continued to arrive after the incident was under control was sometimes counterproductive to effective de-escalation.

4.11 Body worn cameras (BWCs) were worn by most staff but were often not turned on until a violent incident was in progress (too late to monitor whether the situation could have been de-escalated), and often worn by an officer participating in the use of force, resulting in images of arms and legs, with no possibility of seeing what was actually happening.

4.12 Drug use was minimal. In the previous year, the percentage of mandatory drug test failures was low but in the current year it was even lower, at 10%.

4.13 There were no deaths in custody during the reporting year.

4.14 The conflict resolution team was moved to the main accommodation area during the reporting year, an improvement in the Board's view, as they became more accessible to YP in an informal way. There were 173 referrals to conflict resolution in the year, 129 (75%) of which led to level 2 conflict resolution involvement; 112 (86%) engaged fully in the process. Of these, there were only two instances of returning to fight, so the success rate was 98%.

4.15 At the end of the year, the new Governor announced that the keep-apart system would end and free-flow would begin. The Board is fully behind this, as it will educate YP to accept responsibility for their relationships and prepare them for a future beyond custody. Any two (or more) YPs who have had a conflict resolution issue with one another that has not been resolved (leading to the potential for fighting) are put on a keep-apart list. For many, if they got together, a fight was certain. At one time earlier in the year, there were 90 (out of 110) YPs on the list, one with 19 keep-aparts!

4.16 During their rota visits, Board members recorded low-level poor behaviour (for example, YP swearing and shouting out of cell windows) not being challenged. The Board believed that failure to intervene encouraged worse behaviour.

4.17 The Board values the work of the MMPR team. Weekly meetings took place, in which selected CCTV footage of violent incidents demonstrated the self-searching and open attitude of the team. The Board would have liked to see more BWC evidence being included in these meetings. However, it was pleased that, towards the end of the year, the team changed its processes so that the Board could request analysis of a random CCTV extract, to ensure transparent and objective scrutiny. The Board monitored an MMPR refresher course for staff, and was pleased to find that the emphasis was more on conflict resolution than physical restraint. However, this has been hard to monitor.

4.18 The number of self-harm incidents rose, from 86 in the previous year, involving 32 YP, to 114 this year, involving 36 YP; the number of ACCTs opened rose from 129 in the previous year to 141 this year.

4.19 Incidents of self-harm were usually minor, rarely resulting in hospital visits. The Board commended the care throughout the year from staff at all levels and in many departments. A single highly disturbed individual was responsible for many of these self-harm incidents.

4.20 The Board was pleased that staff had begun to use Rule 49 to separate disaffected YP by keeping them in their own cells on the wings; a new database recorded 31 such separations in June and July 2019. Unfortunately, an additional 10 chose to self-isolate in the same period. The Board has monitored access to regime and outreach in its various forms, and has seen a real improvement in the WADE unit (see paragraph 3.1) but far less on the wings, where the majority of YP are accommodated.

4.21 Contextual safeguarding training began at the end of the year. The Board commends its values and looks forward to seeing a greater awareness by staff of how YP become offenders, often more as victims than as criminals.

4.22 During the year, HMYOI Werrington and Barnardo's staff passed on a total of 129 child protection referrals; records of safeguarding referrals were not available for the year. Two local authority social workers dealt with these referrals, and reported that they felt more integrated into prison life, largely as a result of the new Governor's interest in their work.

4.23 The Board was concerned about the safety of teachers in some situations. Officers were on a different floor from some classrooms, the emergency buttons were often on a different wall from the teacher, and some members of staff did not carry radios. Not all teachers had received personal protection training, which the Board felt should be mandatory for someone who was locked in a room with potentially violent YP.

5.1 An investigation was ongoing by the safeguarding department into the apparently disproportionately high number of white YP having adjudications against them. At the time of writing this report, the outcome was not known.

5.2 The Board saw no clear strategy or action plan for this area in all but the last month of the year, but meetings were held regularly. Senior managers had been deployed to represent each protected characteristic; race warranted the closest attention. This had led to an improvement over time in matters such as hair braiding and the availability of hair products for black, Asian and minority ethnic YP. Towards the end of the year, age came under closer focus, especially in regard to the youngest and oldest boys (15 and 18+, respectively). There was concern over the fairness of an 18-year-old YP being put on Rule 49 for refusing to go to education – as he pointed out during his review, there was no legal requirement for him to attend.

5.3 The complaints system was well used, with between 40 and 60 complaints submitted each month. The Board monitored the complaints file each month after completion, and found that the vast majority of complaints were sensitively and well answered, with an apology issued to the YP if staff had been found to be at fault.

5.4 The Board's recruitment has been largely driven by local advertising. Only students, professional or retired people have applied. There is a good balance of male/female (four of each) but a disproportionate number of retired people (five out of eight), and three members are over 70 years old.

5.5 Some YP saw no point in being on the Diamond unit (see paragraph 3.1), so did not strive to get there. The Board felt that this devalued the incentives and earned privileges (IEP) system.

5.6 Only 38% of the YP felt that their visitors were made welcome. The Board reported seven times on the visiting areas. It found that the visitors centre (outside the walls of the establishment) was indeed welcoming, with drawing materials for children, friendly staff and a pleasant environment. It was disappointed by the visits hall itself, where the notices on entry were largely negative, the artwork displayed was by YP who had long since left, the seating was too close together (and sometimes made violence easier), the children's toys were not in a separate and safer area, the closed visit rooms were under-ventilated or inadequately heated, and the café, although a welcome addition, served a narrow range of refreshments. The Board understands that funding has been approved for refurbishment of the visits hall.

5.7 Family days were held regularly (every other month).

5.8 Family links were encouraged through visits. Details of significant dates (court appearances, anniversaries, etc.) were made known to staff, so that YP could be treated accordingly. However, the establishment needed reminding by a Board member that Father's Day might merit additional attention for some YP.

5.9 Towards the end of the year, special meals were produced to celebrate certain cultural events, such as the Chinese New Year. The Board felt that events like this encouraged YP to respect diversity.

5.10 The Board was pleased that discrimination incident report forms (DIRFs) were responded to satisfactorily, but even more reassured by the monthly screening of responses to DIRFs at a strategic diversity and equalities board at the end of the year.

5.11 The Board was pleased to discover that YP reaching the age of 18 were sensitively treated in regard to moving to an adult jail. If a YP's release date was in his

18th year, he would generally be allowed to stay at HMYOI Werrington for just a few months, to avoid the emotional upheaval.

6.1 Comparison of segregation by Rules 49 and 58 over the reporting period was difficult because of a change of role of the former segregation accommodation. At the beginning of the year, there was a care and separation unit (CSU), whose role was accommodating YP segregated for reasons of good order or discipline. YP could also be held under Rule 49 in their normal accommodation. As the CSU regime was, in some ways, better than the normal accommodation (higher staff-to-YP ratio, allowing more staff interaction, better access to telephones and showers, etc.), some YP wanted to go on to the CSU – and even set fires in their cells to get there.

6.2 Halfway through the year, the CSU was abolished and the WADE unit established (see paragraph 3.1). The high staffing level of the former CSU was maintained and YP were encouraged to have a normal regime (for example, going to education classes and other activities). YP who would formerly have been transferred to the CSU were held in their normal accommodation. If nothing else, this has reduced the number of cell fires to zero but the Board believes that more than that was achieved.

6.3 Two cells remained in their CSU role for emergency Rule 49 use. If these were occupied, the calmness of the WADE unit was disrupted and its usefulness diminished.

6.4 Strict comparison of figures between this and the last reporting year was impossible because of the change in role. There was a reduction in the average number of days that YP spent on normal location on Rule 49 (and Rule 58) from 50 to 45. The number of YP on Rule 49 for 14 days or more decreased from 20 to eight days; for 21 days or more from 17 to six; and for 63 days or more from two to one. The Board welcomed this reduction. Since YP on the WADE unit are separated from normal accommodation, the Board has included their monitoring in the Rule 49 process.

6.5 The staff-to-YP ratio is higher on the WADE unit than the other wings. The Board observed WADE unit staff offer more one-to-one support than elsewhere. We commend all staff on the WADE unit for their patience and perseverance with the support offered and given to the prisoners in their care. Some staff have gone above and beyond their duties in this respect. One staff member was heard to say, 'YP X has been let down by everywhere he's been. I don't want Werrington to be the next'.

6.6 Telephone availability on the yard was poor due to the telephones not always working. Weekend regimes could be restricted, depending on staff shortages, but weekday regimes were good.

6.7 As the WADE unit was formerly the CSU, there was (and is) no electricity in the cells, which prevented televisions being used. As the use of a television is part of the IEP scheme, this seemed unfair. Most Ys who were entitled to a television got a DVD player instead. The Board was disappointed that funding had not been found to bring the enhanced cells up to the standard of normal accommodation.

6.8 In every segregation review board attended by the Board in the year, the correct procedures were followed, and all initial reviews took place within 72 hours of the YP being put on Rule 49.

6.9 Board members have generally been limited to conversation with YP through cell doors, due to room or staff unavailability. This is not as effective as private, face-to-face contact. Board members have occasionally been able to talk to YP face to face but this has been dependent on the deployment of staff to other activities. Members of the Board noted that other support workers faced the same problem (for example, Barnardo's, social workers, chaplains and psychology staff). Occasionally, if a YP has indicated discomfort in talking through the cell door, a Board member has shown a card offering to

see the YP more privately. Members of staff have usually facilitated this but sometimes have offered it when a Board member was unable to attend.

6.10 One YP stayed on the WADE unit for more than 63 days in the year. However, in this instance, the Board is satisfied that the YP concerned needed very special treatment, and he was receiving that.

6.11 It has been rare for a YP to be made aware of his right to appeal after an adjudication. When an adjudicating governor has been made aware of this, the response has been to include the appeal information in the documentation provided before the adjudication. A recent concern has been the lack of attendance by Barnardo's staff as advocates at adjudications when a YP has specifically asked for them.

6.12 The total number of adjudications this year was up by 184, and of those proven down by 34. The number of adjudications referred to the police was up by 83, and independent adjudicator referrals down by 28. There have been more adjudications per capita at HMYOI Werrington than at any other establishment in the youth estate.

7.1 There were unpleasantly stained toilets in most cells, in the gym and in a toilet in the paints vocational training area that had been used for cleaning paint receptacles for so long that it was caked with paint to a depth of several millimetres. This was reported in rota visit reports but deep cleans were repeatedly postponed. Owing to the nature of the population, the YP did not have access to effective cleaning materials. On C wing upper floor (the Diamond unit), some pairs of cells had disused intercommunicating doors which had a gap of several millimetres around them, allowing noise and smells to permeate from one cell to the next. The Board was advised that this could not be remedied owing to the design of the building.

7.2 The field was waterlogged for much of the year, which made it unusable to YP during this time. Youth clubs provided many non-functioning games and gaming devices.

7.3 The showers had been maintained satisfactorily (although one shower head fell off during the year, injuring a YP) and were clean. A log was kept of every YP's time on the yard and in the showers, or if he declined to shower or take exercise.

7.4 The regime (getting to and from education classes and other activities, association and exercise) was well managed when there were sufficient staff members. As noted elsewhere, there were insufficient staff members early in the reporting year. In August 2018, when the temperature was in the upper 20s Centigrade for days at a time, some YP were only getting the minimum time (an hour) out of their cells (this situation was only partially mitigated by the distribution of ice lollies each afternoon). Following the recruitment of more staff, there was a disproportionate number of inexperienced staff.

7.5 The large number of keep-aparts and non-associates had a significant effect on the management of the regime. In every movement of YP, the keep-apart list had to be considered. There was only one route connecting the wings with the healthcare department, education classes, the gym and vocational training, and no two keep-aparts could be allowed on the route at any one time. As a result, moving to and from activities in the mornings and afternoons would often take 45 minutes, and many medical appointments were delayed or even missed as a result. The Board admires the ability of staff in getting YP out on the yard for exercise, while getting other YP to their showers and keeping keep-aparts separated.

7.6 Telephone access was poor and there was little privacy, there being just acoustic hoods over the telephones in most areas. There were a few places (the exercise yards and the youth club rooms) where a YP could sometimes be allowed some privacy during a telephone call – but the exercise yards were not very pleasant in the winter. Telephone calls were limited to just seven minutes, in an attempt to share them fairly. The Board strove for the entire reporting year to have notices on the telephones, displaying the correct Samaritans number (see also paragraph 4.7). All of these telephone issues will be resolved, as in-cell telephones are in the process of being installed.

7.7 Breakfast and lunch were cold meals, which were served by staff to the YP at their cell doors. The evening meal was a hot meal, served to some YP to eat in their cells, but a smaller number on A and B wings, and all the YP on the Diamond unit, 'dined out' together. A few staff joined them. Meals were served on time and were at a suitable temperature – there were only two complaints about food during the year. The Board commends the hot food boxes procured by the establishment for keeping food hot during Ramadan. One Board member took a Ramadan box home and tried the food after sunset,

and it was acceptably hot (although the temperature was not measured). The Board tasted the food during rota visits and found it satisfactory.

7.8 The new kitchen manager had increased the amount of food produced in the kitchens (including baking their own bread), which improved the quality. Food portions were good, as was the range of foods. At the instigation of the new governor, more filling food had been provided since the appointment of the new kitchen manager.

7.9 For breakfast and lunch, packed meals were provided, so portions were controlled by the kitchen staff. Hot evening meals were served in trays, with separate compartments for each food type. Y ran the serveries but members of staff supervised, so portion control was fair.

7.10 The kitchen cleanliness was exemplary, and the three serveries (on A, B and C wings) were satisfactorily clean. It was noted that the kitchen had a five-star food hygiene rating. However, the Board noted that white coats were not always worn.

7.11 Laundry on A and B wings had been done individually in a small launderette on each landing until February 2019, when the system was changed to each YP submitting a mesh bag containing all his washing to a central laundry. The Board feels that this reduction in self-sufficiency was a retrogressive step towards resettlement. The YP on the Diamond unit still had launderette facilities.

7.12 Staff-prisoner relationships were excellent on the WADE unit (see paragraph 3.1), good on C wing and acceptable on A and B wings – the difficulty on A and B wings being the low staff-to-YP ratio. Low-level misbehaviour (bad language, shouting from windows) was too often tolerated. YP forums took place erratically and were poorly attended by YP. Support for YP under the custody support programme (CuSP) was not as widely used as planned – at the beginning of the year, every officer was to have been CuSP trained. In fact, only 26 have been trained but some of these have attained the Youth Justice Foundation degree – a higher-level qualification.

7.13 Officers' knowledge of individual YP varied; some officers talked to YP a great deal, while others relied on the YPs' records.

7.14 The canteen was widely used and anomalous misuse investigated. Recently, a low-key investigation was launched into possible bullying when a YP appeared to be buying things on his canteen which he probably would not want. The outcome of this investigation was not available at the time of writing.

7.15 There has been little focus on making notices and written information for YP dyslexia friendly, in spite of an extremely enthusiastic advocate within the education department. The Board was advised that dyslexia-friendly notices also help YP without dyslexia but of low academic achievement. However, a recent purge of non-dyslexia-friendly notices resulted in most noticeboards being blank, rather than being populated by dyslexia-friendly notices.

7.16 YP could work as wing cleaners, which was a coveted job and therefore incentivised good behaviour.

7.17 The exercise yards, being fitted with suitable robust exercise equipment, were maintained in good order and were well used.

8 HEALTHCARE (including mental health and social care)

8.1 Most of the time, YP received their medication on arrival as required. There had been delays in newly arrived YPs' medical records being transferred to the establishment due to Care UK using SystemOne and most GP surgeries using Emisaccess – the two software systems were not compatible. Usually, this was resolved by making direct contact with the YPs' GPs, who responded quickly.

8.2 Dentistry has generally been provided in a timely manner, although at one point during the year a waiting list of six weeks was reported. At the beginning of the reporting period, psychiatric support was patchy in some cases. The psychiatrist visited only monthly and had time to see only three YP. In January 2019, the psychiatrist's attendance was changed to fortnightly, and the introduction of a separate route to the health centre also decreased the waiting times.

8.3 Unfortunately, the treatment rooms on A and B wing could not be used for issuing prescribed medication, as drugs could not be stored in a room which could be used by YP. As a result, YP had to attend the health centre to receive their prescribed medicines. Towards the end of the reporting period, there was a risk assessment of what medication could be held in possession by YP, removing the need for some YP to attend the health centre merely to collect medication (for example, in December 2018, out of 214 prescriptions, 147 were allowed in possession).

8.4 Escorts to and from, and bed watches for visits to, outside hospital have always been provided without delay, and developments (during bed watches) reported in the morning minutes.

8.5 The health centre was always in pristine condition. There was an issue with keeping keep-aparts separated in the waiting room but that has been mitigated by the introduction of an additional route from the centre and A and B wings (see paragraph 8.2).

8.6 Three YP with mental health issues were transferred out during the year. There is a national standard that the transfer should be within seven days of the need being identified but this has not always been met (for example, particular difficulty was experienced in dealing with one YP when the local NHS had taken longer than this to sort out funding).

8.7 Members of the Board regularly attended the healthcare quality and assurance and improvement meeting, and monitored the relationship with the NHS commissioners, which was always good.

8.8 Over 60% of the YP reported that it was easy to access healthcare treatment, and, in responding to Board questionnaires, YP reported being happy with the service they received from healthcare staff.

8.9 There were no stage 1 complaints during the year but 10 concerns were raised, all of which were dealt with face to face. All YP who had received treatment signed to say that they were happy with their treatment.

9 EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

9.1 There was a good variety of educational courses, both vocational and academic, available at HMYOI Werrington. On arrival, each YP had an assessment made of his previous educational attainment and immediate plans for this activity in the establishment, and suitable arrangements were made for those with identified learning difficulties

9.2 In some lessons, frustration was reported that GCSE work could be done but the exams not taken (for example, in English and mathematics). Level 2 was not taken in all subjects. It was noted that YP in HMYOI Feltham had taken 112 GCSEs in the year, but those in HMYOI Werrington only three.

9.3 In the independent living skills (ILS) course, the YP were engaging well, in a relaxed fashion. In particular, they were enjoying cookery, and their food tasted good. The teachers in ILS explained the course and outcomes well.

9.4 The building/tiling and paints departments were observed to be excellent throughout the year, with YP engaging well, keen to show the quality of their work and reporting the experience as enjoyable. The Board noted cross-curricular mathematics skills being enjoyed by YP attending in tiling.

9.5 The Barista coffee shop has been a popular and well-led feature of life at HMYOI Werrington. It was valuable in itself, and as a social and educational environment. The facility was found to be clean, and the YP were engaged and enthusiastic to develop their people skills, as well as the practical aspects of preparing and selling drinks and snacks.

9.6 The cadets were led by an enthusiastic teacher, and three YP were working on Northern Council for Further Education (NCFE) level 1 certificate in Lifestyle Cadets & Citizenship. However, there was some frustration because of the need to carry out activities outside the prison, which was not permitted, although this was sorted out during the year.

9.7 Capacity on courses could be a problem. One YP had specifically requested to enrol on English and mathematics courses, and reported initially being sent to the Cadets, which he hated.

9.8 Board members have attended several of the allocations meetings and have been impressed at the time and expertise spent on sorting out each YP's educational activities.

9.9 Lessons generally started at the correct times but this was greatly affected by the problems with the route and keep-aparts.

9.10 Every YP had two hours set aside for their learning needs to be assessed during their induction week.

9.11 Board members have observed lessons in which the YP were doing nothing. When asked about this, they said that they had done the worksheets before and that they were at a lower level than that which they were working on.

9.12 The Board is pleased that it has become possible for YP to obtain the Construction Skills Certification Scheme certificate, allowing them to work on building sites. Three YP on release on temporary licence (ROTL) were able to go camping on Dartmoor with two officers, as part of the Duke of Edinburgh award scheme. All of the subjects offered were covered up to City and Guilds levels 1 and 2 but there was not necessarily an uptake in every subject.

9.13 Attendance at classes, when last reported, was approximately 85%.

9.14 In the first month of the year (August 2018), an average of 4.3 sessions (of 1.5 hours each) – approximately 8% - were cancelled per day when there was a shortage of education staff. However, by the end of the year (June and July 2019), this had fallen to an average of 1.2 sessions per day – approximately 1.7%.

9.15 Self-isolators were offered outreach (one-to-one) on their wing but this was not always taken up.

9.16 The Board observed an enormous variety in the involvement of YP during lessons. For example, the gym was popular with YP, and they were highly engaged and interested in it, with good-quality tuition. In another class, five Ys arrived 25 minutes late in an excited mood; as the lesson was taking place in the art room, one YP declared that it was 'YP rules, yeah', meaning that he was going to paint throughout the lesson, which he did. Another non-engager went to the computer in the corner and played loud rap music, which continued throughout the lesson unchallenged.

9.17 Various strength-building activities in the gym were well used and liked by the YP. The airbag training and teaching about the *Tanita* body composition analyser were examples of good practice.

9.18 The library was well stocked but utilisation was poor, with only one in four teaching sessions involving this resource. On every occasion when a member of the Board was present, the librarian and staff made little effort to engage YP with the books, letting them socialise or read newspapers instead.

10 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

10.1 Sentence planning was well managed with multidisciplinary agencies. Each YP received an initial case review within 10 working days of his being at HMYOI Werrington, and during this review targets were set for the YP to work towards. There had recently been a new focus, with the targets being aimed towards release. After their initial review, remanded YPs were reviewed monthly until sentencing, and sentenced YP were reviewed every three months – a final review taking place a month before their release date.

10.2 ROTL was well managed, with an average of three to four YP out of the prison at work placements at a time. The Board was pleased that, following a YP's absconding during his ROTL, the risk assessments were re-analysed and considered to be correct, so there was no effect on future ROTLs. Teachers could, and did, recommend YP for ROTL, but only when they considered them to be ready and mature enough. One member of staff continued to get feedback from released YP up to three months after release.

10.3 YP who were foreign nationals had the opportunity to keep in contact with family in their country of origin via telephone calls, if they did not have family in the UK to visit them. Foreign nationals made up approximately 20% of the establishment's population. A monthly 'surgery' was held, when an immigration officer attended with a resettlement practitioner to review the foreign national YP. When deportation had been arranged, the YP was transferred to an immigration removal centre prior to being deported. If a YP attained the age of 18, they were transferred to an adult prison while the deportation process was carried out.

10.4 All YP were found accommodation prior to release, with the majority returning to live with family. However, in some cases, when this was not possible, accommodation was found at less than 24 hours' notice, which must have been very distressing for the YP.

10.5 Despite strenuous efforts by staff, it was not possible to arrange bank accounts for YP on release. However, the Board was pleased to note that the efforts were continuing.

10.6 The Board was very pleased to find that the healthcare department had introduced Socrates, a system whereby all the sources of mental and physical health support available to a YP after release are pre-loaded on to his mobile phone (which is fully charged before he is released), so that he literally has access to them at the touch of a button.

10.7 The Board was disappointed that the YP on A and B wings no longer took responsibility for their own laundry. It was felt that this was a reduction in preparation for independent living (see paragraph 7.11).

11 Work of the IMB

11.1 There was no Annual Report produced for 2017/18 as only one of the current Board members was present for the whole year, and those few members present for the final half-year concentrated on training new members as their highest priority.

11.2 In the table below, the figure of 10 Board members at the beginning of the year is misleading as there were only five non-probationary members, three of whom were dual-boarding with HMP Stafford. Three probationary members had joined before the reporting year and a further six joined during the year, resulting in a very heavy training workload for the three dual-boarders. Five of the new members completed their probationary year, but one dual-boarder, two members and one probationary member resigned during the year. Two other new members indicated their intention to resign when their university courses had finished.

11.3 Rota visits were made fortnightly – some in the early part of the day and some later, to include the evening meal and association. Approximately 5% of visits were at weekends or on public holidays.

11.4 In addition to the 205 segregation reviews attended, Board members attended 317 adjudication hearings.

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended complement of Board members	10
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	10
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	9
Total number of visits to the establishment	424
Total number of segregation reviews attended	205

12 Applications to the IMB

Code	Subject	Current reporting year	Previous reporting year
A	Accommodation, including laundry, clothing, ablutions	5	5
B	Discipline, including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	9	0
C	Equality	2	1
D	Purposeful activity, including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	3	2
E 1	Letters, visits, telephones, public protection restrictions	7	7
E 2	Finance, including pay, private monies, spends	6	0
F	Food and kitchens	2	2
G	Health, including physical, mental, social care	1	1
H 1	Property within this establishment	5	4
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	0	0
H 3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	2	0
I	Sentence management, including home detention curfew, ROTL, parole, release dates, recategorisation	0	0
J	Staff/prisoner concerns, including bullying	7	4
K	Transfers	0	0
	Total number of IMB applications	49	26

There has been an overall increase (88%) in the number of applications because of the higher profile and more effective monitoring maintained by the Board, owing to having more members and completing more visits. The large increase in applications concerning discipline, including adjudications, IEP, sanctions (from 0 to 9) is partly due to a change in the reporting category description and, possibly, to keep-apart issues being included. We have no explanation for the increase in applications concerning finance, including pay, private monies, spends.