



**Annual Report
of the
Independent Monitoring
Board**

at

HMP Grendon

for reporting year
1st January – 31st December 2019

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Monitoring fairness and respect for people in custody

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1 STATUTORY ROLE

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, of 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 Introduction

This report presents the findings of the Independent Monitoring Board (IMB) at HMP Grendon for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019. Evidence comes from observations made on visits, scrutiny of records and data, informal contact with prisoners and staff, and prisoner applications. **This report would normally have been read and discussed by the governor of HMP Grendon prior to publication, but due to the extraordinary circumstances caused by COVID-19 this has not been possible.**

2.2 Main judgements

2.2.1 Are prisoners treated fairly?

Prisoners are treated fairly. Complaints are dealt with on time and responses are appropriate (see 5.5.1), although discrimination incident report forms (DIRFs) are not always responded to on time (see 5.3). The Board continues to have concerns about prisoners who are transferred from HMP Spring Hill to HMP Grendon (see 5.4). These individuals are also included in both Spring Hill's and Grendon's diversity statistics, which confuses accurate analysis (see 5.2).

2.2.2 Are prisoners treated humanely?

The Board believes the prison to be safe and that prisoners are treated humanely. The accommodation and food are good (see 7.2 and 7.4). Healthcare provision is good, but communication with prisoners could be improved (see 8.2). Safer custody indicators of both actual and reported by intelligence remain low (see 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4). The Board notes an increase in the number of safer custody intelligence reports (IRs) and suggests that the staff changes and anxiety about disruption to communities from pending works on the fabric might be connected to these behaviours (see 4.5). The Board raised concerns with the prison about staff awareness during the night state and response times to cell call bells, and noted improvements by the year-end (see 4.7).

2.2.3 Are prisoners prepared well for their release?

The Board is not qualified to assess the effectiveness of the therapeutic work at Grendon. However, the number of progressive moves from the prison has increased (see 11.2.1). The importance of family continues to be recognised (see 5.1). Prisoners are able to demonstrate their engagement with, and appreciation for, other activities which relate to their rehabilitation, including: creative therapies (see 10.1.4), performance (see 11.5.1), debating (see 11.5) and Learning Together (see 9.6.1). Attendance at education is high (9.1), as are achievements (9.2). There is some practical work to help the few prisoners who are released (see 11.3), and better ways to prepare individuals out of therapy (OOT) and returning to mainstream prisons are also being considered (see 10.1.1).

2.3 Main areas for development

TO THE GOVERNOR

- 2.3.1 The Board looks forward to a revised process to standardise outcomes governing all aspects of Spring Hill lodgers/transfers (see 5.4), and also for them to be excluded from Grendon diversity statistics (see 5.2). The Board looks forward to continued improvements in monitoring the night state (see 4.7).

2.4 Improvements since the last report

The Board welcomes that diversity statistics now separate Grendon and Spring Hill prisoners but Spring Hill lodgers/transfers are still included in Grendon's figures (see 5.2).

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

- 3.1 HMP Grendon was opened in 1962 as a category B prison, and was designed from the outset specifically to provide therapy for prisoners with antisocial personality disorders. Its facilities have developed since it opened; for example, the prison opened a wing for what is described as 'therapeutic community plus' (TC plus), which provides for prisoners with learning difficulties. Grendon has developed both a national and international reputation for its work. Prisoners are addressed as 'residents'.
- 3.2 The majority of prisoners are serving indeterminate sentences, and a small number are serving long determinate sentences. Serving prisoners apply for a place at Grendon to address their offending behaviour and psychological deficits. Many have personality disorders and addiction histories. The minimum length of stay is 18 months, with many remaining at the establishment for longer, in order to complete their therapy.
- 3.3 Prisoners are given responsibility within their community – for example, chairing the wing community meetings twice weekly. Small therapy groups are held on the other weekday mornings, and staff and prisoners alike are responsible to the communities for their actions.
- 3.4 The establishment can house up to 233 male prisoners in category B secure conditions, and follows the TC principles on each of its wings.
- 3.5 F wing (TC plus facility for those with learning disabilities) has a capacity for 20 prisoners.

- 3.6** Arriving prisoners remain on the larger assessment wing (G) for between three and six months, with a regime now more similar to the regime on the four TC wings.
- 3.7** Prisoners from neighbouring HMP Spring Hill who are no longer considered safe to be in open conditions may be held temporarily at Grendon, and are known as Spring Hill 'lodgers' or 'transfers'.
- 3.8** The Grendon regime has been incorporated into the national offender personality disorder pathway programme. The impact on reoffending and improved psychological health is being evaluated, to develop services for prisoners with personality disorder and to understand better implicit attitudes towards violence. This work is being commissioned by the criminal justice and health sectors.
- 3.9** The therapeutic regime is supported by a multidisciplinary group of staff, working together with the prisoners. The process of therapy requires considerable commitment from the prisoners, and a minimum stay of two years is recommended.
- 3.10** The establishment is jointly managed with Spring Hill, a category D open resettlement prison located on adjoining property, and a single IMB monitors both prisons. Although they now share almost all services, contracts and staff, Spring Hill and Grendon operate as separate units and exist for very different purposes.
- 3.11** The following services are provided by Grendon (and Spring Hill):
- Healthcare services are provided by Care UK.
 - Nurse clinics include well-man, diabetes, asthma and immunisations. There are visiting podiatry (premier treatment) and physiotherapy services.
 - A mental health in-reach service is provided by Barnet mental health in-reach team (secondary care mental health services).
 - There are dental (Time for Teeth) and optician (Panoptical) services, providing regular clinics for prisoners at both Grendon and Spring Hill.
 - A drug and alcohol intervention service contract is provided by Inclusion, under contract with the healthcare commissioning body.
 - Education services are provided by Milton Keynes College.
 - Gov Facility Services Ltd (GFSL) took over the maintenance and facilities management services from Carillion.

4 SAFETY

- 4.1** The Board believes Grendon to be safe but has noted the following changes:
- 4.1.1** There have been some significant staff changes during the reporting year, including a new governor and deputy governor. On the wings, most custodial managers have changed, and two wings have changed therapists.
- 4.1.2** The start date for delivering a new fire safety system (requiring two wings to merge, followed by a decant of each wing in turn) has now moved into 2020. The roll has decreased by approximately 30 prisoners in preparation for the work to start.
- 4.1.3** In unrelated incidents, the establishment was an early partner of the 'Learning Together' project with the University of Cambridge (see 9.6.1). The victims of the

London Bridge event were well known to many prisoners and staff (see 9.6). In addition, in December 2019, there was a death in custody, as well as two assaults. The Board appreciates that these are rare and isolated events.

- 4.1.4 It is difficult to measure the effects of these events and concerns in an otherwise safe environment. The Board has noted some possible indications of a more unsettled atmosphere and behaviours across the communities through the reporting year (see 4.5) but also notes how some of the events are worked through as part of the therapeutic process in each community (see 4.10, 5.6 and 9.6).
- 4.2 **Self-harm:** The number of incidents of self-harm for the year was 54, compared with 26 and 43, respectively, for the previous two years. This figure includes 12 incidents in May 2019 involving two prisoners who self-harmed on multiple occasions.
- 4.3 **Assessment, care in custody and teamwork (ACCT) documents:** Fifty-seven ACCTs were opened for the year, compared with 52 in 2018 and 62 in 2017. Reviews monitored by the Board, including of some very challenging prisoners, showed evidence of good care and support. Quality assurance outcomes on ACCTs were generally good. Some checks noted that ACCT plans had not been following prisoners around the establishment, and that handover stamps from day to night staff were not being applied.
- 4.4 **Assaults:** There were four assaults in 2019 (compared with eight in 2018 and nine in 2017). The preference at the establishment is to work through behaviours with therapy, as well as challenge, support and intervention plans, before incidents develop. In one instance in 2019, this was not successful and the prisoner was promptly removed following the assault.
- 4.5 **Analysis of year-on-year IRs.**

Selected safer custody IRs	2019	2018
Bad behaviour	73	31
Suicide risk	27	13
Threats to staff	36	62
Threats to prisoners	134	76
Violence	17	13
Weapons	26	10
Threats of disorder	17	3
Damage to property	72	29
Bullying victim	19	28
Total number of safer custody IRs	472	294
Number of safer custody IRs as % of total IRs	24%	19%

Although the numbers remain relatively low for what might be expected in an average category B prison, there are marked increases (on a reduced population) in several of these safer custody checks, indicative of potential underlying stresses that communities have experienced during this reporting year, especially in the 'threats to prisoners' data. The figures for 'threats to staff' show a reassuring contrast. The total number of IRs for the year was the highest since 2007.

4.6 There were 49 proven adjudications for the year (compared with 20 in 2018), including seven lodgers/transfers.

4.7 Night state:

4.7.1 Cell bells. In 2019, 51 cell call bells were not responded to within three minutes (the local requirement), against 57 for 2018. Responses within five minutes (the Prison Service requirement) do not trigger an investigation. Fourteen call bells were responded to after five minutes, including one individual cell bell over three nights in July 2019 (two bells being responded to at 20 minutes and one at 25 minutes), and explanations from night staff were, in the Board's opinion, unsatisfactory. Response times improved from August, with only two bells responded to late (one at seven minutes and one at nine minutes).

4.7.2 On a July night visit, Board members were told that the monitor (designed to help staff monitor across paired wings) in the A wing office did not hold its charge when unplugged, and did not accompany staff on rounds. Staff member on C/D wing did not know the location of the monitor. Staff have separately raised concerns with Board members about the ability to cover two adjacent wings during the night and to respond to a cell bell within three minutes if their starting point or destination was on the third floor landings.

4.7.3 On the same night visit, responses to questions to night staff about fire evacuation points and information about personal evacuation & emergency plans suggested gaps in training. Revised operating procedures have subsequently been distributed, together with a respiratory protective equipment training package.

4.7.4 All but one officer support grade on duty had completed all six modules of suicide and self-harm training. This deficit has since been addressed.

4.8 Deaths in custody: Following the death in custody in October 2018, the Prisons and Probation Ombudsman (PPO) published his report in May 2019. He said: 'I am satisfied that the healthcare that Mr A.M received at Grendon was good and equivalent to that which he could have expected to receive in the community. Prison staff appropriately reviewed the level of restraints used when Mr M was taken to hospital'. Accompanying staff had helped to decorate his hospital room for Christmas before his death, demonstrating care beyond what was required.

4.8.1 The PPO made one recommendation on process: 'The governor and head of healthcare should ensure that there is a robust process in place to ensure that applications for early compassionate release are completed promptly, including that they are transferred safely between the healthcare department and the prison, and that staff check on the progress of applications'.

4.8.2 There was a death in custody on 21 December 2019, which is currently the subject of a PPO investigation.

4.9 Drugs: Seven finds were made during the reporting year, compared with 14 in 2018. There were six suspicion test requests, of which two were carried out, with two refusals. There were no positive results. There were 183 IRs on drugs for the year, compared with 220 in 2018.

- 4.9.1 In April 2019, the prison launched a compact-based drugs testing programme, to contribute to the drug-free culture and positive communities. Any positive results from these tests are not subject to an adjudication but are followed up through the therapeutic process and support from the drug and alcohol recovery team (DART). Take-up has been slow on some wings.
- 4.9.2 DART ran a relapse prevention programme during therapy, with an end-of-programme review and celebrations, with certificates.
- 4.10 The prison categorised mobile phones as a 'significant risk' for the first nine months of the reporting year. There were six phone and two SIM card finds in 2019 (compared with 0 in 2018). The number of IRs about mobile phones increased by 142% over the year, and accounted for 17% of IRs. Suspicion of mobile phone use on one wing resulted in a large number of wing specials (a community meeting called specifically to deal with an issue) as part of the process of therapy and reality confrontation.
- 4.11 Doors being left unlocked (referred to as key lock breaches) have continued to be an issue, with a 31% increase on 2018.

5 EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS

- 5.1 **Visits:** Family connections continue to play an important role at the establishment. There are social, family and children days (including Christmas presents being given from dads to all 24 children), and children bonding days. There is an annual 'visits with a difference' day, where prisoners are able to present how the therapeutic community operates on their wing, and how it impacts on them.
- 5.1.2 Following an audit in November 2019, the prison scored an impressive 240 out of a maximum of 272 (88%).
- 5.2 **Analysis of diversity statistics:** The Board welcomes the fact that that these are now split between HMP Spring Hill and HMP Grendon. However, there is a continuing problem in interpreting data for adjudications charged and adjudications proved, in that the statistics include adjudications against prisoners transferred from Spring Hill ('lodgers'). This problem has been identified, and efforts are under way to identify the effect that the Spring Hill lodgers are having on the Grendon figures. Until this work has been completed, it is not known to what extent any out-of-range figures for protected characteristics reflect any potential bias or discrimination in Grendon as opposed to Spring Hill.
- 5.2.1 A particular area of concern has been the consistently large number of Muslims and 'other religions' among adjudications charged. In one quarter, all adjudications against Muslims resulted in the charges being dismissed. It has not been possible to establish the extent to which this particular trend is influenced by the presence of Spring Hill lodgers.
- 5.2.2 Although the diversity and equalities team can identify areas of concern and initiate investigations, it has proved more difficult to pin down the causes of any out-of-range figures, let alone to agree action to be taken to remedy such problems. This will continue to present a challenge to the prison until such time as a clearer picture can be gained from the statistics collected.

5.3 DIRFs: There were 22 DIRFs submitted for the period April to December 2019 (compared with 24 for the whole of 2018). Of these, eight (36%) were not answered on time (an average of six days late), with one outstanding since April. Processes are being reviewed to correct this.

5.4 Lodgers/transfers: If prisoners from neighbouring Spring Hill need to be transferred to closed conditions at short notice (either for their own safety or because there is a security threat if they remain in open conditions), they are moved to Grendon, and both prisons refer to these individuals as ‘Spring Hill lodgers’ or, more recently, as ‘transfers’.

5.4.1 In 2018, the Board raised the issue of appropriate protocols for lodgers, as they did not, in the Board’s opinion, prescribe the process to ensure that each prisoner transferred had property, medication and provision for contact with his offender supervisor. These revisions were due in early 2019 but were not complete by the end of the year.

5.4.2 There were 43 transfers from Spring Hill to Grendon in 2019 (compared with 30 in 2018 and 25 in 2017). Of these, 14 (32%) were life-sentenced prisoners or those serving indeterminate sentences for public protection. Length of stay varies, from a few days to several weeks. Some of these prisoners display challenging behaviour, which can be disruptive to the communities and staff. In June, one transfer caused problems to wing and healthcare staff, and in December another such prisoner injured staff at the establishment, having assaulted Spring Hill staff.

5.4.3 On several occasions, prisoners have arrived in Grendon without their property, and not been issued with this in a timely fashion. This appears to be because of a lack of clarity about designated responsibility between the two prisons for the transfer process.

5.4.4 In April 2019, one G wing lodger had not been seen by healthcare staff after four days, as wing staff had not notified them of his arrival.

5.4.5 The Board also found offers of work by staff to prisoners on the wings to be patchy, although the Board acknowledges that not all of them want to work.

5.5 Complaints: The Board samples complaints for the timeliness and appropriateness of responses, and is generally satisfied.

5.5.1 There were 530 complaints during the reporting year (on a falling roll), compared with 484 in 2018 and 358 in 2017. The following accounted for 44% of all complaints:

Complaint	2019	2018
Property	103 (19%)	79 (17%)
Canteen	55 (10%)	21(4%)
Catalogue	49 (9%)	84 (18%)
Recategorisation	27 (5%)	22 (5%)
Total number of complaints	530	484

A particular concern and frustration for prisoners has been communication with DHL about mistakes and delays to canteen orders. In September 2019, of the 27 complaints

to DHL from prisoners, six remained unanswered after the normal response period. One complaint was outstanding for 168 days. A meeting with DHL resolved these issues.

- 5.6 Some prisoners on A wing (for men convicted of sexual offences) have been subject to derogatory comments and graffiti from other prisoners. A forum with prisoners subsequently explored issues such as offence hierarchy, and the difficulty of changing attitudes.
- 5.7 The issue of Xbox 360s was raised on a number of occasions and the interpretation of the relevant Prison Service Instruction across the estate has caused some unfairness, especially for those being transferred into Grendon, where residents are not now allowed to keep them in possession. A local decision was made not to remove boxes already in possession of existing Grendon prisoners.

6 SEGREGATION/CARE AND SEPARATION UNIT

There is no segregation unit at Grendon.

7 ACCOMMODATION (INCLUDING COMMUNICATION)

- 7.1 The prison is scheduled to have improvements on fire safety (including in-cell detection), misting systems and an upgrade of the night sanitation system across all wings. The work involves B wing merging into G wing, and the refurbishment will take 12 months.
 - 7.1.1 Although the initial investigative work has been carried out with sensitivity to the communities, repeated slippages of the start date (currently not scheduled before June 2020) have contributed to a general tension across communities, but particularly on B wing and G wing, where therapeutic groups are reorganised in anticipation of the merger.
- 7.2 **Food:** Prisoners report that the food provided is good. There were only nine prison complaints about this, and one application to the Board. Occupational therapy includes sessions on food preparation, and prisoners were able to help prepare vegetables for Christmas.
- 7.3 **Heating:** The issues of previous years (regulating heating for hot or cold snaps) have been resolved, and the heating was turned on promptly during the cold snap in May 2019.
- 7.4 The accommodation audit in May 2019 rated the prison a 'green substantial'.
- 7.5 **Gym:** From January to October 2019, 67% of prisoners were using the gym. Over the same period, 150 hours were lost as a result of staff shortages.

8 HEALTHCARE (INCLUDING MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE)

8.1 Staffing levels: 2019 has been challenging for recruiting a full complement of staff. In July, despite recent low staff levels, expected targets for waiting times were:

Area	Target waiting times	Actual waiting times
GP	7 days	3 days
Dentist	6 weeks	4 weeks
Optician	6 weeks	2 weeks
Physiotherapist	6 weeks	4 weeks
Podiatrist	6 weeks	5 weeks

8.2 Communication: The planned twice-monthly meetings with prisoners finally started again in August 2019, but only seven took place owing to staffing issues. These are useful meetings, covering issues such as the appointment booking process, information on healthcare issues (such as weight loss), flu jabs and blood-borne viruses (BBVs). In November 2019, there was positive feedback from prisoners on medication management, and in April 2019 there was good feedback from patients in the Care UK 'Pulse Survey'.

8.3 Complaints: The lack of consistently available data has made it difficult for the Board and the prison to monitor healthcare complaints.

8.4 In 2018, the Board reported on a data breach of confidential information. All those affected were awarded compensation during the reporting year.

8.5 Delays in dispensing medication last year have been resolved with the recruitment of a pharmacy assistant.

8.6 The flu outbreak in February 2019 was handled well, and all but eight of the eligible prisoners from both Grendon and Spring Hill have been vaccinated for the season ahead.

8.7 A cleanliness audit by GFSL in March 2019 recorded a significant improvement in general cleanliness and is an improvement on the previous audit result.

8.8 Social care: There were two referrals during the reporting year, and both were completed within three months of the initial referral. One referral included rebuilding a special hospital bed in the cell.

8.8.1 Safer custody staff have considered how, for instance, the recommendations for handrails can 'follow' a prisoner from the assessment wing to another wing or during the planned refurbishment. The Board will monitor this carefully next year.

8.9 Hospital results: Following an application from a prisoner, the Board identified that test results from the hospital had not been sent through or chased by healthcare staff, with the potential for the prisoner to be moved and lose the slot for any follow-up operation with a different provider. Processes have subsequently been changed to capture these issues on Datix.

- 8.10** 'Point of care testing' is now being offered to help reduce the number of BBVs, and for Care UK to eliminate hepatitis C in all prisons by 2022. By December 2019, 86% of prisoners had been tested.
- 8.11** Telemedicine is now being used by prisoners, and effectively allows a Skype-type interaction with an outside health provider.
- 8.12 Health promotion activity:** Mental health awareness in May 2019 focused on body image and eating disorders.
- 8.12.1 There was a suicide awareness day in September 2019, in which several prisoners spoke openly to a large audience about their own struggles, or those of others, and the impact it had had on them.
- 8.13 Vaping addiction:** Concerns have been raised that some prisoners' addiction to vaping is causing vulnerability and interfering with therapy. There is currently no funding support available.

9 EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

9.1 Key indicators:

Key indicator	2018/19*	2017/18	2016/17
Allocations against planned classes	102%	95%	92%
Efficiency against planned classes	89%	83%	77%
Attendance against planned classes	87%	87%	84%
Hours of absences	526 (66)	615 (51)	475 (39)
Hours of interruptions	260 (33)	621 (52)	274 (23)
Hours of OLASS cancellations	330 (41)	256 (21)	540 (45)

*Only eight months. The figures in brackets are an average per month for comparison.

- 9.1.2 The Board welcomes further improvements on allocations (that is, filling available spaces), efficiency and attendance, which were already at a high level.
- 9.1.3 Absence levels (based on the monthly average) have not improved, and this includes a large number of wing specials over the year, which are called at short notice to deal with community issues (see also 4.10).
- 9.1.4 OLASS cancellations reflect resignations from the information technology (IT) tutor, and the difficulties in recruiting a business tutor.
- 9.2** Comparison of course achievements over three academic years:

All courses	2018/19*	2017/18	2016/17
Completed	91	235	178
Achieved	88	230	169
Success overall	97%	97%	91%

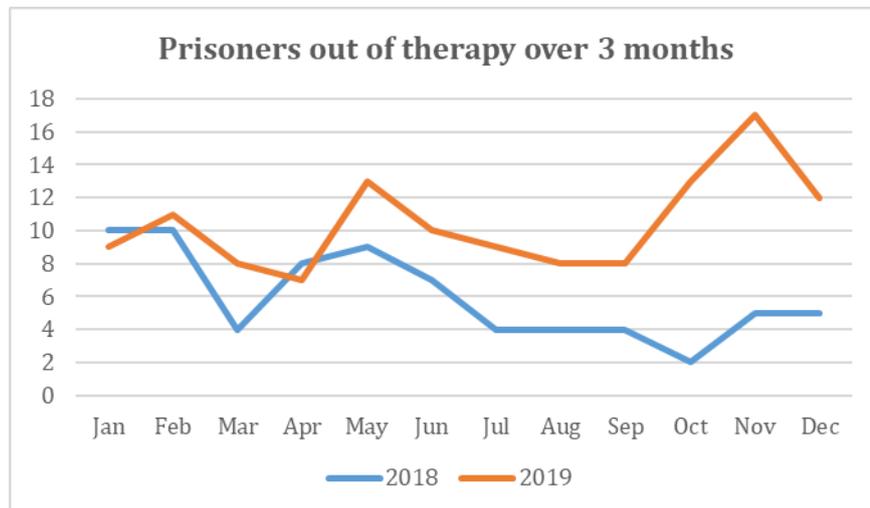
*The above figures for the year 2018/19 do not include eight courses completed by 89 prisoners of non-accredited 'enabler of learning', and 'engagement and progression of learning' courses, including Family, Mentoring, Parenting as well as taster sessions. The Board welcomes the fact that all courses will be accredited in the new curriculum.

- 9.3** A reducing reoffending needs analysis (based on a questionnaire) identified the importance to prisoners of improving their employability skills with more vocational courses. The new curriculum is looking to include entry-level IT and level 2 'handyman' courses.
- 9.4 Distance learning:** In December 2019, there were 14 prisoners on Open University courses, and seven at Stonebridge.
- 9.5 Gym:** The gym has, again, offered a series of level 1 active healthy living courses, with nine completions, and a level two diet and nutrition course, with eight enrolled.
- 9.6 Learning Together:** The events in November 2019 on London Bridge had a profound effect, both on prisoners and on staff, with victims from the University being well known to prisoners. In December, staff and prisoners met together with course directors and heard testimony from those who had been inspired by the work and those involved in the programme.
- 9.6.1 Six months before the November 2019 event, Learning Together had run a Law, Justice and Society course for 18 prisoners, as a partnership between the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford. Feedback from prisoners included these comments:
- 'the celebration [at the end of the course] was my best day in prison in 11 years. It was the first I have been able to eat a meal with my dad in all this time, but also make him proud.'
- '...taking part in Learning Together has felt transformative because it provided a route to a new identity we have built our confidence, social skills and we hope have improved our employability in the future'. (Extract from Independent Monitor (July issue))
- 9.7 Library:** Monthly membership has been running at or near 100% throughout the reporting year, with reading material comprising, on average, 48% of loans, and the balance including DVDs and games and music CDs. There are four reading groups running.
- 9.7.1 The Reading Ahead Challenge (previously known as the Six-Book Challenge) continues on a rolling basis, with 28 completions for the period April to September 2019.
- 9.7.2 Storybook Dads (where prisoners can record themselves on a CD reading a book for their children) will be offered in early 2020.
- 9.7.3 The library helps facilitate the Shannon Trust (a peer mentor-led reading plan) for poor readers, and every month during the reporting year approximately four prisoners worked through the programme, supported by eight mentors.

10 WORK, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

10.1 Therapy is the main work at the establishment. Preliminary outcomes from the clinical therapeutic communities audits in December 2019 noted the positive relationships in the community, and that any issues were being dealt with through the therapeutic process.

10.1.1 **OOT:** Prisoners are OOT (out of therapy) if they have completed therapy, or have not completed therapy and are waiting for a transfer. In 2018, there was an average of six prisoners each month who were OOT for over three months. In the current reporting year, the monthly average increased to 10. This is due, in part, to the need to reduce the roll in anticipation of the works (see 7.1), which includes a larger proportion of B wing prisoners. However, the presence of OOT prisoners does not enhance the work of those in therapy in the community. Making a progressive move to another prison can be delayed by a lack of available spaces on the receiving prison's programmes or courses.



10.1.2 The number of therapy reports outstanding after three months has increased, from a monthly average of four in 2018 to seven in 2019.

10.1.3 From three sampled months, the delivery against planned sessions was:

- Groups 94% (including 31 hours of wing specials)
- Arts 96%
- Psychodrama 87%

10.1.4 Below are comments from an October 2019 evaluation of prisoners having completed core creative psychotherapies (CCP) in October:

‘CCP has changed me and my perception of myself’
‘Brought emotional management, empathy and triggers into clearer focus’
‘Helps heal wounds from past’
‘Improved confidence and self-worth’.

11 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

11.1 Prisoners elect to come to the establishment to address issues with their behaviour through therapy. Their resettlement starts on arrival at assessment, and continues until they leave, after an average minimum stay of two years.

11.2 The Board is not qualified to measure either the process or outcomes of therapy but we attend community meetings and observe therapy in action across the wings.

11.2.1 Below are types of moves from HMP Grendon, including those who have completed therapy after several years, as well as those who are not deemed suitable after assessment:

Types of move from HMP Grendon	2019 Total	% of Total	2018 Total	% of Total	2017 Total	% of Total
Progressive	43	38%	27	30%	31	26%
Non-progressive	27	24%	13	14%	22	18%
Own request	13	12%	8	9%	17	14%
Other reason	3	3%	6	6%	4	3%
G wing (assessment)	26	23%	37	41%	46	38%
Total moves	112		91		120	

It is encouraging to see the number of progressive moves improve from 27 to 43 since 2018, although the number of non-progressive moves from the main wings has more than doubled. Fewer prisoners have been returned to their sending prison from the assessment wing.

11.3 It has been recognised that more can be done to support the small number of prisoners who are released from the establishment (either through parole or conditional release):

- prisoners can be referred to Spring Hill Community Rehabilitation Company to apply for a Barclays cash card bank account prior to release. Thirty-two applications were made during the reporting year.
- A bi-monthly 'Money Matters' course has been offered since September 2019, with 12 prisoners completing it to date.

11.4 A prisoner-led initiative about how to help prepare individuals for transfer from Grendon (to other prisons) is in progress, with options including a DVD, OOT forum and a pamphlet being considered.

11.5 The annual Grendon debate was well attended during the reporting year, together with students from Birmingham City University. This year's motion was: 'This house believes that prison is about punishment and not about rehab'. It was interesting to note the passion of some prisoners during the debate, and their belief in the therapeutic work at the establishment.

11.5.1 In July 2019, there was a festival of short plays from five prisoners, together with Royal Court theatre actors. An assessment from the Lead in Core Creatives included feedback from those who participated and:

'that the experience had a very powerful positive impact on them overall, the opportunity to listen and hear 'played back' to them their own words, in the voice of another, surrounded by an audience who were also witness to this.

Some prisoners who participated later stated they were very moved by this performance, the sense of recognition for their talent, and the opportunity to engage in a different way in some of the emotions contained within their stories.'

12 WORK OF THE IMB

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended complement of Board members	14
Number of trained Board members at the start of the reporting period	7
Number of trained Board members at the end of the reporting period (includes three members leaving, excludes one new member joining the board but still in training)	6
Total number of visits to the establishment	186 (225 in 2018)
Total number of segregation reviews attended	N/A

13 APPLICATIONS TO THE IMB

Code	Subject	2019	2018	2017
A	Accommodation, including laundry, clothing, ablutions	0	3	2
B	Discipline, including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	2	0	0
C	Equality	4	1	6
D	Purposeful activity, including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	0	0	0
E 1	Letters, visits, telephones, public protection restrictions	2	0	3
E 2	Finance, including pay, private monies, spends	1	2	2
F	Food and kitchens	1	1	0
G	Health, including physical, mental, social care	3	7	4
H 1	Property within this establishment	2	4	4
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	2	1	1
H 3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	9	1	1
I	Sentence management, including home detention curfew, release on temporary licence, parole, release dates, recategorisation	0	1	0
J	Staff/prisoner concerns, including bullying	2	0	0
K	Transfers	1	1	0
	Total number of IMB applications	29	22	23