



Annual Report of the Independent Monitoring Board

**at
HMP/YOI WERRINGTON**

**For reporting year
1 August 2019 – 31 August 2020**

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Introductory sections 1 - 3

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 is situated.

Under the National Monitoring Framework agreed with ministers, the Board is required to:

- 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
- inform promptly the Secretary of State, or any official to whom authority has been delegated as it judges appropriate, any concern it has
- 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.

The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT) is an international human rights treaty designed to strengthen protection for people deprived of their liberty. The protocol recognises that such people are particularly vulnerable and aims to prevent their ill-treatment through establishing a system of visits or inspections to all places of detention. OPCAT requires that states designate a National Preventive Mechanism to carry out visits to places of detention, to monitor the treatment of and conditions for detainees and to make recommendations for the prevention of ill-treatment. The IMB is part of the United Kingdom's National Preventive Mechanism.

2. Description of the establishment

HMP/YOI 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, Denby houses C wing and the Welfare and Development Enhancement Unit (WADE). Living accommodation is provided on A and B on two floors (landings) while C wing has the WADE rooms on the ground floor and Diamond and Induction rooms on the first floor. Every young person is accommodated in a single occupancy room with an in-room toilet and phone socket. Toilet areas are screened from the observation window in the door by an approximately four foot height partition. Each landing has three individual (not communal) showers in which the young person is locked until he has finished.

The Wade Unit has replaced the Care and Support Unit (CSU) and is used to support young people who require greater support. In addition, two rooms are maintained to accommodate young people in need of separation for good order or disciplinary reasons. When a young person is removed from normal accommodation, it is done under YOI Rules 49 or 58 unless it is to the Wade Unit. Young people separated under Rules 49 or 58 are now accommodated on A or B wings. The total capacity is 118 young people (boys aged 15 to 18 years).

The three wings, A, B and C, each have a Youth Club room, which once housed gaming activities, and an exercise yard which can be accessed by the young people during association. There is an additional Youth Club in a separate building away from the residential wings. A and B wings each have one outreach room allowing education, or other activities such as resettlement practitioner consultation to take place.

Most education takes place in the old buildings, although the well- equipped gym is used for health education. There is a modern well-equipped health centre. There is a sports field, but poor drainage sometimes prevents use.

The rest of the original buildings are used for a chapel, the Vibe (a more relaxed classroom environment in which some education takes place) and for administration. Safeguarding is accommodated in an ageing temporary building.

3. Executive summary

3.1 Background to the report

As a result of operational changes in the first half of the reporting period violence began to drop. In the second half from March 2020 the Covid 19 pandemic brought about a range of changes to the young people's regime, all decided nationally by Gold Command. Initially the young people were subject to up 22.5 hours in their rooms without association, formal education, gym and visits; staff tried to compensate by education packs through the doors, in room phones for mental healthcare conversations, an increased phone account to maintain contact with family, guaranteed TV and play station and edible treats, daily visits by Safeguarding, Healthcare and Chaplaincy. At the end of the reporting period the regime had returned to nearly normal in all respects.

3.2 Main judgements

How safe is the establishment?

The IMB Board feels safe when monitoring the prison but staff may not feel as safe due to a rise in assaults on them throughout the year; many of these incidents were not serious and could have been managed by more effective training. Violence between young people is still a concern. (see section 5.3 & 4).

How fairly and humanely are young people treated?

Young people are treated fairly and humanely. However, unpredictability and frequency of regime change has sometimes impacted negatively on young people, especially where explanations are not offered by staff, as noted in IMB rota reports. (5.4).

How well are young people's health and wellbeing needs met?

Young people's health is proactively and efficiently catered for. Their wellbeing needs are met by a wide variety of staff (see section 6.1,2 & 3)

How effective is the education provision for young people?

Although teachers plan their material well, they are not fully effective because of their low self-confidence and inappropriate behaviour management. The considerable constraints of the building and the environment do not help. However, young people's needs were met well in the gym and vocational areas until pandemic lockdown (7.1, 6.4).

How well are young people progressed towards transfer or successful resettlement?

Transfer at the age of 18 years is often very slow but it is well prepared for. The interaction with resettlement practitioners is regular and helpful. (see section,8.1 & 8.3)

3.3 Main areas for development

TO THE MINISTER

Can the minister guarantee that investment will be available to convert inadequate old buildings such as those at HMP/YOI Werrington into effective secure schools? (see section7.1)

TO THE YOUTH CUSTODY SERVICE

Why is there a delay in the transfer of 18 year olds and how can this be improved? (see section 8.1)

TO THE GOVERNOR

Are there any positive changes for young people have been identified during the pandemic that can be implemented in the long term?

What changes can be made to improve the young people's life skills for discharge? (see section 7.2)

3.4 Progress since the last report

The following is not in any particular order:

This reporting year is the first full one by the recently appointed Governing Governor whose leadership is commended by the board especially in these areas:-

- Child focused care (see section 4.1,5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.6)
- Equality and Diversity (see section 5.4)
- Non-associate reduction (see section 4.3)
- Daily morning separation meetings (see section 4.3)
- Implementation of the welfare and development environment (WADE Unit) through its leader and team (see section 5.2)
- Implementation of Secure Stairs leading to improved multi-disciplinary working (see section 5.4,6.2)
- Launching the promotion of independence in young people through “Red bands” and the junior management team (see section 8.3)
- Enhancing the approachability of governors by the wearing of polo shirts like the officers (see section 5.3)
- Catering (see section 5.1, 7.3)

- Telephones in young people's rooms with free access to several help lines (see sections 5.1,8.2)
- Physical improvements to the environment such as: visit hall, chapel, gym, car parking, disabled parking, signage (see section 5.4)
- Restart dog project kennels (see section 7.2)
- Quality assurance of complaints (see section 5.7)
- Strong support in the pandemic by both Healthcare and SMT (see section 6.1,6.2)

Evidence sections 4 – 7

4. Safety

4.1 Reception and induction

The Board commends the care provided to new arrivals and the efficiency with which information is passed onto first night carers. However, it is concerned that the property disclaimer form, signed by the young person, is given too soon before the child is calm enough to understand its implications at a later date (5.8)

Arrivals from court have improved: in the reporting period only 5 young people arrived after 9pm, the latest of which was at 11pm from Chelmsford.

The induction period is 7 days on a dedicated wing before transfer to general residential. During the pandemic period this has been extended to 14 days; residential staff approached the potential difficulties of caring for reverse cohort in a positive manner.

4.2 Suicide and self-harm, deaths in custody

There have been no deaths in custody in the reporting period. There were 95 incidents of self-harm in the reporting period compared with 114 in the previous year; 60-70% of young people have mental health issues. In monitoring GOOD (Good Order or Discipline)/ACCT (assessment care custody teamwork) reviews the board has seen many excellent examples of intervention and support by the Inclusion team (mental health).

4.3 Violence and violence reduction, self-isolation

The Conflict Resolution team began the reporting period well: the number of non-associates in November was 185 when it took responsibility for this area. The team undertook 32 meetings, which reduced the number of non-associates dramatically, to 68. However, during the pandemic, the team was initially deployed differently so non-associate figures rose to 168. Conflict Resolution recommenced mid July 2020 and the number of non-associates has reduced to 127 at the time of the report. A new violence reduction strategy is being developed for early implementation, which the Board welcomes.

Data for self-isolators is only available from November 2019: 29 young people self – isolated from then until the end of the reporting year for a total of 405 days of which one young person isolated for 131 days: The young person displayed extremely challenging behaviour and every attempt was made with all departments to encourage him to come out. The young person in question has now been sectioned under the Mental Health Act 1983 and is in a high security unit. All separated young people are discussed at the daily morning meeting, chaired by the Governing Governor, and the Safeguarding department works with these individuals to encourage them to have a regime and to mix. There are now Enhanced Support Team meetings as well. (5.2) Of the 29 young people that self-isolated 5 appeared more than once on the database. Provisions are put in place to encourage those that are self-isolating to engage and Safeguarding complete a daily check on these individuals. If they have been separated under Rule 49 the new paperwork that is now in place goes by the JAPAN model for justification for the separation. (Justified,

Appropriate, Proportionate, and necessary). The Board has devised a new duty to incorporate monitoring these vulnerable individuals.

4.4 Vulnerable prisoners safeguarding

There is extensive Closed-Circuit TV (CCTV) coverage of the whole establishment, which is continuously monitored in the control room and body worn cameras (BWC) are worn by staff. A new Governor with responsibility for Safeguarding has been appointed. He has encouraged the wearing of BWCs by officers, emphasising the importance of recording verbal interactions as well as physical during incidents. This has dramatically increased from 62% of officers wearing them in January 2020 dropping to 43% in April, then a drive was put into action which resulted in an even more improved 94% of officers wearing them in July 2020.

The head of Safeguarding has verbally reported by phone weekly to a Board member about situations both positive and negative that have occurred and by email in between the calls if the incident has been serious.

Welfare visits have been organised and undertaken to ensure that the young people's need have been met as far as possible during the pandemic. For most of the reporting period the Board was unable to locate and monitor ACCT reviews because of communication issues, however at the end of the reporting period a dedicated ACCT room was introduced so that young people can visualise their thought processes, how these impact on family/friends and how their mental state is improving. The ACCT review meetings are held on a designated day and time which makes access to the reviews easier. The board commends these innovations which will aid monitoring in the future (3.4).

4.5 Use of force

In the first half of the reporting period use of force doubled compared to each of the previous 4 years. Much, but not all, can be attributed to the so called "wing wars" between the 2 main residential units. Use of force is reviewed on a weekly basis by the MMPR (managing the minimisation of physical restraint) team but the Board regrets that these meetings were not held March 2020 to the present day due to the pandemic so the incidents could not be monitored as effectively. There were 605 use of force incidents in the reporting period, the highest being 75 per month and the lowest 14 in April. The last 4 weeks of the reporting period has seen an increase in violence against staff, but it has been a concern all year (3.2).

Pain inducing techniques were used 8 times in the reporting period with minimal increase from previous years

4.6 Substance misuse

The substance misuse service is effective, for instance in the delivery of psychological support/harm reduction/motivational interviewing to 84 young people who were added to the caseload in the reporting period. A regional team support with required medication. All reviews are on target and the levels of delivery are above expectation. The team has attended 64 ACCT reviews in the reporting period (4.4)

5. Fair and humane treatment

5.1 Accommodation, clothing, food

Accommodation is provided in single occupancy rooms on 3 wings. At the start of the reporting period phones were installed in all the rooms, thus ensuring greater contact with families and other free helplines, enhancing resettlement. The Board commends this improved communication as an invaluable asset for maintaining the young people's mental health (3.4).

Wearing their own clothes has made visits more normal for young people therefore improving the experience. In spring new washing machines were provided on the wings so that the young people could choose to do their own laundry, another improvement in daily living skills. Unfortunately, the prison laundry continues to be an issue, evidenced by complaints to the prison re loss and damage.

The new catering manager has improved the daily menu choices and has monitored the serveries regularly. There is underuse of the young people's catering complaints system which suggests their satisfaction but which the Board will monitor (3.4).

5.2 Segregation and separation

During the reporting period young people, on R49 were moved from segregation in the WADE to their own rooms on the wings themselves, thus allowing young people with complex needs to use the WADE. Monitoring R49 young people and self-isolators had been difficult for the Board as a result of confusing paperwork which was filled in unevenly by staff. However, the appointment of a governor for Enhanced Support Services and Equality during the reporting period has led to improved paperwork for all.

The Board feels this is now a greatly improved situation, although it will need close monitoring. The number of R49s has reduced from 157 in the previous reporting year to only 94 in this one.

There were 1593 adjudications between January to June 2020 in comparison with 1272 adjudications from January 2019 until June 2019; unfortunately the adjudication data for the 1st 6 months of this reporting period was deleted in error but the existing data does show a reduction in the use of adjudications. Of the 1,593 adjudications, 36 young people were referred to the independent adjudicator. The Board was concerned, when monitoring adjudications that not all governors were at the time, offering the young person the right to appeal when the charge was proven. The Board has taken this concern to the Governing Governor and an improvement has since been observed.

5.3 Staff-young people relationships

The introduction of CuSP (Custody Support Programme) has been positive but patchy. CuSP session data indicates that there has been an increase in the engagement percentage from 51% in December 2019 to 83% in March 2020, but there was a decrease in the sessions offered in this time from 213 in December to 99 in March. Due to the pandemic and the young people's regime being altered

dramatically in April there were 237 sessions offered but only 174 engaged with a % drop to 73%. May and June saw a big drop in the sessions offered, 32 and 53 respectively, but engagement remained at 75% and 82%. Average engagement is around 79%. Since 13th July there was a change from CuSP to CoSP (Covid Support Programme) which are shorter sessions, but the young people have a work book to work through so engagement has been slightly higher (3.2). The was pleased see Governors and other officers wearing similar polo shirts, thus enhancing the approachability of senior staff. The interaction between staff and young people has been noted on repeated IMB Rota visits to be positive

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5.4 Equality and diversity

An IMB member attended monthly Equalities Strategies Board, set up by the Governing Governor at the start of the reporting period. Young people and staff attendance is excellent. The aim of the board is to monitor the action plan, which identifies and addresses issues of disproportionality. A cultural web exercise across the whole establishment was carried out by undertaking workshops to draw out main themes, engage the senior management team in completion of a cultural vision setting and sharing this with the whole staffing group and young people's representatives. In September 2019 a World Café Event was held to discuss how to make improvements and how to change the culture, the following month a week of staff engagement events were held to formulate an action plan.

The Strategy Board has monitored the data from the minutes of all functional meetings held to ensure quality assurance, Equality and Diversity now are integrated into all meetings.

The Senior Management Team has embedded a child centred and inclusive culture. Posters and signs have been changed with positive and inspirational messages. Secure Stairs training has been completed and implementation commenced prior to the pandemic, which put the process on hold. Under Secure Stairs each young person will have an individual plan around their needs, including protected characteristics, formulated by people best placed to do so. An Equalities manager has been appointed with sole responsibility for this area, she had developed an excellent data monitoring tool, which gives details of all the protected characteristics (3.4).

Discrimination incident reporting forms (DIRF) have been included in the induction pack given to young people on arrival (4.1). They are also quality assured by an external assessor.

Parking spaces for disabled visitors and staff have been improved by better signage and usage is monitored by staff.

The board commends these developments in Equality and Diversity, also the addition of Looked After Children to the protected characteristics list.(3.4, 6.3))

5.5 Faith and pastoral support

There is a team of chaplains representing the major faiths and denominations who provide a 7 day spiritual and pastoral support service to the young people. Up until the start of the pandemic weekly faith services were held in the multi-faith chapel, which has recently been refurbished. Chaplains continued to provide support during the pandemic by “written prayers through doors”. At the end of the reporting period faith services have been recommenced but only for family groups.

5.6 Rewards and sanctions

The Board is concerned that minor reports have not been used effectively as a less punitive alternative to adjudications, especially as Werrington supports a positive reward culture rather than a negative one, as in the discontinued IEP (Incentives and Earned Privileges)

The Board wishes that adjudications were not the first choice of action in dealing with behavioural problems. There were 532 minor reports used in the reporting period.

5.7 Complaints

Complaints are investigated well and within the time limit. The young people receive a written response to their complaint and are visited by a staff member to discuss the problem. The complaints are quality assured by a member of the safeguarding team, a Social Worker and the IMB, with external quality assurance periodically being undertaken (3.4)

5.8 Property

Lost property continues to be an issue but at a low level (4.1).

6. Health and wellbeing

6.1 Physical healthcare

Care UK continues to provide the overall healthcare; the current contract is until 2023. A new manager, appointed in 2019, sits on the Senior Management Team. The board has monitored strong leadership and team effort, both of which provide effective and timely service. Staff engage well with the young people as observed on several IMB rotas. The team has communicated well with primary care services to provide effective discharge plans for each young person, vital for effective resettlement. In the case of one young person, who over a period of time had seriously repeated self-harm by inserting foreign bodies under the skin of his arm resulting in many hospitalisations, the Care UK team liaised with primary care to provide continuous care for this young person on release into the community.

The healthcare team responded well to the changing circumstances of the pandemic: there was no reduction in the delivery of services with the exception for dentistry, where treatment was suspended, check-ups continued to be provided. There is a health engagement strategy, which enables young people to be members of the health champion programme where they are encouraged to have their say on all important health issues. The team achieved 100% on the QOF (Quality Outcome Framework) in delivery services to young people with long term conditions. Following risk assessments young people have started to self-administer medication, this being dispensed weekly with spot checks in between.

The GP was able to support the delivery of all services on site. Six week waits for dental and optical appointments have been reduced now, meeting NHS England targets.

The Werrington team was awarded micro elimination of hepatitis C by Public Health England and maintained this even during the pandemic. During this time nurses continued face to face contact with young people and have also conducted welfare consultations by phone. 145 prescriptions were dispensed during May 2020 (3.2)

6.2 Mental healthcare

Mental health, learning disability, substance misuse and Clinical Psychology services are provided by Inclusion (Midlands Partnership NHS Foundation Trust). They provide a 7day service to the young people and have a Consultant Psychiatrist (Child and Adolescence) visiting weekly; these visits have increased from fortnightly from January 2020. Just prior to the reporting period Secure Stairs funding was used to increase the team to include 2 clinical psychologists, an extra fulltime mental health nurse and to increase a learning disability nurse post from part time to fulltime. The team actively offer appropriate interventions to all the young people and during the pandemic have phoned all young people on a weekly basis. During the majority of the reporting period the team have attended a minimum of 245 ACCT reviews (3.2)

6.3 Social care

The provision of a dedicated social work team at Werrington benefits all young people in the institution, whether convicted or on remand. The delivery of prompt, clear and accurate information concerning the status of LAC (Looked After Children) is particularly important. Data is compiled through initial screening and logged

electronically. Such shared information enhances the understanding of the individual circumstances affecting young people, informing the most appropriate sentence and resettlement planning. In the previous reporting period 177 LAC were accommodated, but only 155 in this reporting period. (see also section 5.4)

Under the Children Act 1989, LAC may be subject to a full Care Order (Section 31) or a Voluntary Accommodation arrangement (Section 20). Since 2012, all young people remanded in youth detention accommodation are also classed as LAC irrespective of their status otherwise. Dedicated social workers play a key role in liaising with the appropriate home local authority for all those young people categorised as LAC to ensure that statutory responsibilities are acknowledged and acted on. This includes consideration of financial support.

Whilst the Board notes that all young people categorised as LAC at Werrington have received some level of financial support from their local authority, it is disappointing to report that a small number of authorities can be very slow to respond with two evidenced cases of a young person not in receipt of financial assistance for more than 18 weeks.

6.4 Exercise, time out of cell, gym

There has been major upgrading of the gym over the reporting period including new showers, a new floor in the main gym area and new equipment. These improvements have not curtailed the use of the gym for the young people as alternative arrangements were made for showering; the circuit training room was adapted and used when the floor was being replaced. Young people on R49 have separate gym sessions in a locked area of the gym

The gym staff have facilitated ROTL (Released on Temporary Licence) with 2 groups of young people attending the Airbourne Course for 5 days on Dartmoor, being taken to walking and biking venues.

A football team play other local young people's teams on Sundays; the young people are allowed to use their own football boots; a party of 16 young people go out to these matches. Rugby has also just begun on Sundays in the past year.

Acupuncture sessions lasting 4-6 weeks for 3 young people at a time are provided following referral from healthcare for diagnosed anxiety and depression (6.2); staff also provide ear candling for young people with hearing difficulties, anxiety or stress.

Owing to the pandemic the gym has had to be closed but every young person receives circuit training outdoors every week which also includes weight training.

Prior to the pandemic the young people were getting up to seven hours a day out of their room.

6.5 Drug rehabilitation

It is reassuring that drugs are not a problem at Werrington. Drug rehabilitation is mainly psycho-social interventions.

7 Education and skills

7.1 Education, Library

Classroom teaching, especially of maths and English, continues to be a challenge: young people's educational attainment prior to conviction was low with 67 at Entry Levels, 62 at Level 1, 10 at Level 2 and none higher. Young people's engagement with the work is often poor but general behaviour is usually acceptable and swearing is being challenged by some teachers; other behaviours are not managed well.

During the reporting period the Board rarely managed an IMB rota visit without some classes being returned to the wing for a variety of reasons associated with behaviour. In one observed class only two of seven young people could successfully log on to the computer. It is disappointing that new arrivals at the prison often cannot get their first (or even second) choice of classes.

The starting time of classes on time seem to have improved with the great reduction in non- associates. The Board felt that some DIRF and adjudication situations could have been better handled on the spot rather than deferred to a formal procedure, thus highlighting some teachers' lack of confidence. The Board is pleased to note that teachers have a half-day per week for professional development. There was concern, at times, when officers' safety checks did not take place, especially in the more remote teaching locations; at least two rooms used for education have no CCTV, leaving staff vulnerable.

Outreach education is sometimes compromised owing to space and staff issues when two or more non-associates require it on the wing. Team games have been further developed and this is valuable education: however, one instructor was disappointed that team sport was not recognised within educational time, and one (physical educational instructor) noted that young people are often very keen on weight training but less so on team work, which has greater personal development value. (6.4)

The Kinetic team provides a good atmosphere in the youth club and encourages engagement with games such as Scrabble and chess. The Board was impressed by the team's full time presence during the pandemic, when other educational support was withdrawn from these very vulnerable young people.

During the pandemic lockdown, Novus sent out bespoke workbooks to young people, together with puzzles and quizzes. Engagement rates were reported as 75%. One boy completed a level 2 Sport diploma during lockdown.

The education attendance register was running at an impressive rate of 93-95% during most of the reporting period.

The Board is pleased that Werrington is in receipt of dyslexia friendly status but has seen little evidence of this in practice.

At the start of the reporting period, the board noted a lack of engagement in young people attending the library; however, on one rota visit a young person was

observed taking four books back to his room to read. From lockdown until the end of the reporting period the library has not been in use; the books would have been a valuable asset to young people locked in their rooms.

7.2 Vocational training

There is a good range of vocation training, led by enthusiastic tutors. The Barista refurbishment and a new menu was a success; paints, bricks and tiling and cadets were positive features. Officers encouraged a programme good cleaning on the wings but young people's enthusiasm was greater when they chose this role rather than being allocated to it.

The new catering manager is very energetic and keen to establish and expand training for City & Guilds Professional Catering qualifications which will offer real prospects for employment after release. One great success has been the establishment of Restart Dog Training with kennels being established on site as well as staff bringing in their own pets. In addition to care of the animals the course includes first aid and body language. For young people with emotional difficulties and attachment issues, together with the image of the dogs being given a second chance, there are also clear psychological benefits. However, places are very limited indeed.

The Board would like to see a far greater range of opportunities to prepare for life after custody.

8. Progression towards transfer or release

8.1 Case management and progression

Each young person is assigned a resettlement practitioner on arrival; each of the 8 resettlement practitioners (RP) have manageable caseloads of 8-10 young people. Case management is well managed: initial reviews take place within 10 days of arrival during which targets are set. Remanded young people are reviewed monthly until sentencing: sentenced young people are tri-monthly with a final review a month before release. Review meetings are well managed, attended by the RP and a member of Youth Offending Team; unfortunately, there is rarely representation from residential staff.

Progression to the adult estate at the age of 18 involves reviews up to 6 months beforehand. Young people on Section 91 may be kept at Werrington up to a month after their 18th birthday. Delays in transitions are often due to the young adult estate not accepting the young person, often because of his challenging behaviour.

8.2 Family contact

Family links were strengthened in 2019, when in cell telephones were installed, a significant improvement, in the Board's view. Weekly social visits are enhanced by the newly refurbished visits hall, which is welcoming and child friendly. Unfortunately, regular family days are only allocated to young people on the enhanced level of the incentives scheme. There is little support for young people who are fathers themselves.

8.3 Resettlement planning

The Board was delighted the Red Band scheme had been launched to encourage Young people to take responsibility and to lead others through the formation of a junior management team.

ROTL amounted to three to four young people engaged in 215 releases. Between July 2019 & March 2020 ROTL included work experience, family contact and participation in the Airborne Initiative: one young person, having successfully completed work experience, was offered employment on release. The board felt that ROTL matters were fair and well managed. A community engagement worker usually received feed-back after release from young people who had engaged in ROTL 3 and 6 months beforehand.

Post release accommodation is at 100%, as in previous years, a success rate which the Board commends. Young people cannot, however, bank their savings on discharge because banks will not offer an account without a permanent address. The department continues to work at this issue, as it is a concern.

8. The work of the IMB

The pandemic created new ways of monitoring, which the Board may continue: weekly teleconference with governing governor, Zoom Board meetings, weekly phone updates with safeguarding manager and healthcare manager, updates with education, once. Once prison meetings were resumed the Board utilised teleconferencing to participate in these. The board has found the data from the daily operational report very helpful in terms of remote monitoring.

The Board has commenced a regular “Boys duty” when members have longer conversations with individuals such as self- isolators in order to monitor their welfare and explore their views. This has come about because of the reduction of Apps received by the Board.

Unfortunately, during the reporting period, the Board compliment has fallen from ten to six, which has put extra pressure on the remaining members. Werrington IMB still struggles to attract a diverse membership.

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	6 + 1 on sabbatical
Total number of visits to the establishment	281
Total number of segregation reviews attended	49

Applications to the IMB

Code	Subject	Previous reporting year	Current reporting year
A	Accommodation, including laundry, clothing, ablutions	5	2
B	Discipline, including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	9	3
C	Equality	2	0
D	Purposeful activity, including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	3	1
E1	Letters, visits, telephones, public protection restrictions	7	0
E2	Finance, including pay, private monies, spends	6	0
F	Food and kitchens	2	0
G	Health, including physical, mental, social care	1	0
H1	Property within this establishment	5	0
H2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	0	0
H3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	2	0
I	Sentence management, including HDC, release on temporary licence, parole, release dates, recategorisation	0	1
J	Staff/prisoner concerns, including bullying	7	0
K	Transfers	0	0
L	Miscellaneous, including complaints system	0	1
	Total number of applications	49	8



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