



Annual Report of the **Independent Monitoring Board** at

HMP Berwyn
for
reporting Year
1 March 2019 to 29 February 2020

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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, with the exception of medical records.

The COVID-19 outbreak has had a significant impact on the Board's ability to gather information and discuss the contents of this annual report. The Board has therefore tried to cover as much ground as it can in these difficult circumstances, but inevitably there is less detail and supporting evidence than usual. Ministers are aware of these constraints. Regular information is being collected specifically on the prison's response to the pandemic, and that is being collated nationally.

2. INTRODUCTION

This report represents the findings of the Independent Monitoring Board (IMB) of Her Majesty's Prison (HMP) Berwyn for the period 1 March 2019 to 29 February 2020. The Board's evidence comes from observations made on visits, scrutiny of records and data, contact with the prisoners and applications to the IMB.

The report will take the format of reporting 'by exception'.

The Board would like to place on record its thanks to Eileen Darbyshire, the Chair of the IMB for the last three years. Eileen's skills in establishing and managing the Board to its position of strength today have been exceptional.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overall judgement

The main overall judgement of the Board in relation to the effective and efficient operation of HMP Berwyn is that it is still a work in progress, and is continually evolving and improving. The establishment was opened with an ethos based specifically on rehabilitation and resettlement, with many new and different methods of operation. Some have worked well, some have worked less well – and it has been necessary to make changes and adjustments, based on evidence, over time. At the time of writing this, our third annual report, a new Governor has been appointed and is charged with taking the establishment forward to the challenges of the future.

Main judgements

1. There is recognition from the Board that the establishment has had more consistent leadership throughout this reporting year. The Board would like to commend the new Governor in continuing to achieve progress and improvement at times of uncertainty. The Governor has shown continued commitment to the ethos on which the prison was built. He has also recognised the need to refine some approaches to create an environment that places clear standards and expectations on staff and prisoners alike. Throughout these changes, the Board has welcomed the Governor's commitment to keeping it informed. The Board has monitored these changes and will continue to report back on the impact for prisoners and staff. We look forward to continuing our working relationship with the Governor.
2. As reported last year, the ongoing availability of illicit substances within the prison continues to cause concern. This often results in prisoners building up substantial debts to individuals and leads to them using violent or aggressive behaviour against staff and other prisoners, or causing major damage to prison property to facilitate their relocation to the segregation unit (see also paragraph 4.1).
3. As reported last year, the lack of rooms for meetings and interviews with prisoners is of serious concern and has not been addressed. It would appear that these facilities were in the original plans but were discontinued on, we believe, financial grounds. While this is already a serious concern, it will become even more serious as the establishment moves towards full complement. This is coupled with the decision that rooms 70% of are double and 30% single, which is proving a challenge to manage, given the requirements of cell sharing risk assessments (CSRAs) and the composition of this diverse population. The figure of 70% double cells and 30% single cells can be misleading. In round terms, the establishment has 1,240 rooms; 70% of 1,240 is 867 rooms, housing 1,734 prisoners, and 30% of 1,240 is 372 rooms, housing 372 prisoners. The total number of prisoners that can be held is therefore 2,106, which is the capacity of the prison. This means that 82% of prisoners will be in double rooms and only 18% in single rooms when the prison reaches full capacity.

Main areas for development

TO THE MINISTER

The Board again highlights the issue of the lack of facilities, in terms of meeting rooms and interview rooms, in this newly built establishment. The 70% double room and 30% single room configuration is proving challenging to manage, given the requirements of CSRAs and the composition of this diverse population. The figure of 70% double rooms and 30% single rooms can be misleading when translated into prisoner numbers. It means that when the prison is full, approximately 82% of prisoners will be in double rooms and only 18% in single rooms (see main judgements).

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

- The consistency in leadership over the period is welcomed and has led to a refocusing of the priorities and the direction of the establishment as it moves to the next stage of development.
- There is a need to consider the further identification of specialist communities, to deal with specifically identified needs – for example, the increasing numbers of prisoners deciding to self-isolate.
- There is a need to be aware of the challenges surrounding an establishment the size of HMP Berwyn, with a lack of appropriate meeting rooms and interview rooms (see main judgements).
- There is a need to resolve the serious issues surrounding paint defects and ineffective heating systems. These issues are now starting to be addressed, and the Board will continue to monitor these areas.

TO THE GOVERNOR

In order to ensure that HMP Berwyn grows and improves, there is a need to ensure that systems and policies are consistent and fully understood both by prisoners and staff. The issues raised last year are still relevant:

- There is a need to solve issues raised by the prisoners at the first possible opportunity, rather than allow them to escalate.
- It has been identified that many issues which became formal complaints could and should have been dealt with at community level.
- There is a high volume of applications (apps) on Unilink and an underestimation of the management required to deal with them effectively. The focus is now on the quality of replies and the need to resolve matters effectively at the first time of asking.
- Responses to complaints (that is, Comp 1 and Comp 1a) are an issue in the establishment. If prisoners were kept informed of progress, it could reduce frustration, including additional Comp 1as and applications to the Board and the chaplaincy.
- Of concern during this period has been the lack of Comp 1, Comp 2 and discrimination incident report forms (DIRFs) on the communities, which exacerbates the complaints procedure in other areas.

TO THE PROVIDER (of healthcare and education)

Healthcare – See section 8

2) Medication Policy issues, 3) Inpatient units/Medication Policy, 5 and 6) Did not attend appointments, DNA, 7) Peer Mentors, 8) Overnight nursing cover, 9) Healthcare representatives at good reviews.

Education – See section 9

2) Learning places, 3) Staffing, 4 Vocational training places, 5) Success data, 6) Security in the college, 7) Progress.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

HMP Berwyn is located on Wrexham Industrial Estate in North Wales. It is a category C resettlement and training prison, with a capacity to hold 2,106 prisoners. The prison consists of three main houses: Alwen, Bala and Ceiriog. Each house is divided into eight communities, which can accommodate 88 prisoners. The accommodation in each community is a combination of double- and single-occupancy cells. Across the prison, 30% of cells are single occupancy and 70% are double occupancy. Alongside the main communities, the prison has a care and separation unit (CASU; Ogwen) which can hold 21 prisoners.

B Evidence sections 6 – 13

4. SAFETY

4.1 There were 406 assaults on prisoners (48 of which were classed as serious) and 244 assaults on staff (26 of which were classed as serious) between March 2019 and February 2020. In addition, five sexual assaults were recorded. Additionally, there were 1,006 recorded incidents of self-harm and 864 assessment, care in custody and teamwork (ACCT) documents registered during the reporting year. The numbers of assaults and incidents of self-harm continue to be a concern to the Board.

4.2 It is noted that prisoners in Berwyn are the most numerous users of the Samaritans telephone line in the UK

4.3 Frustration and boredom, along with the use of illicit substances (and the associated debts) are identified as key factors behind these figures. To assist in combating these contributory factors, the Board is aware of several actions that it would like to highlight as good practice. These initiatives include:

- A razor policy has been introduced, to better control access to a potentially harmful object.
- Distraction boxes have been issued to houses, with prisoners able to borrow items such as puzzles, radios, self-help books and colouring materials as required.
- The 'STEAM' project¹ has been launched. to help prisoners better manage emotional outbursts.

4.4 The mandatory drug testing facility in the prison is consistently staffed and rigorously enforced.

4.5 It is also acknowledged that the health provider is undertaking adequate work to offer recovery-orientated substance misuse treatment services.

4.6 The establishment provides multiple roles for prisoners which have a focus on safety – namely, violence reduction representatives, Listeners, mentors, a new 'chain breaker' and the ongoing partnership with the local Samaritans branch. These groups attend monthly safety meetings with governors, and all contribute to a safer environment. Chain breakers are a peer support scheme created by 2 lifers at Berwyn. Their target audience are men that display cycles of very challenging behaviours, consistent with signs and or failure to express themselves appropriately.

4.7 The number of Board applications for staff/prisoner issues relating to bullying remains concerning. In this reporting year, we received 104 applications, compared with 92 in the last reporting year. However, it should be acknowledged that the prison population has also grown during the reporting period.

5. EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS

¹ **STEAM** – Supports Targets Engagement Activity Management of emotions.

5.1 In our last annual report and in the report following the subsequent inspection undertaken by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons in March 2019, equality and diversity was an area highlighted for improvement. These reports considered that the strategic leadership of equality work was weak and that the promotion of the importance of equality work within the prison was lacking. The prisoners in protected characteristics groups were not identified sufficiently, so their needs were not always recognised or met, or the available support given. Also reported was the lack of confidence by prisoners in the investigation process when submitting a DIRF.

5.2 The Governor has taken the lead in chairing the equality and diversity meetings within Berwyn. Lead officers have been allocated to cover all protected characteristics and are requested to attend the two-monthly meetings and submit reports directly to the Governor. There is a more strategic approach towards this area, which has slowly improved from the start of the reporting year. Prisoner representatives for each of the houses attend the meetings and their contribution is acknowledged by the Governor and staff. Attendance at these meetings still requires improvement, particularly from the protected characteristics lead officers.

5.3 Forums, workshops and events involving key areas have taken place throughout the year, with success. These have included Gypsy, Roma, Traveller Month, Learning Disability Week, Pride, Black History Month, and International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and Holocaust Memorial Day, among others. Staff and prisoners alike appear to engage well with these activities.

5.4 Prisoners have good access to the chaplaincy and are able to practise their faith and religion in the prison. However, some changes to the timing of medication administration meant that some prisoners missed their faith sessions or prayers as a result. The Board believes that this issue has since been addressed.

5.5 The Board noted an ongoing issue involving the cross-contamination of food on house serveries, which has been continually highlighted during the equality meetings over the year. Work has been undertaken with both the chaplaincy and the catering staff to address the concerns. Monitoring of these serveries has been undertaken, as well as server training, particularly around the use of halal equipment and servery set-up. Catering staff will carry out spot checks, and staff working at the serveries are expected to monitor that the correct equipment is being used.

5.6 The DIRF system provides prisoners with an opportunity to report any discrimination, harassment and victimisation that they are experiencing. There has been reported a continued lack of confidence in the DIRF investigation process from both staff and prisoners. The prison has looked at an external independent quality assurance to review the DIRF process at Berwyn.

5.7 The Governor has been overseeing responses made by staff to the prisoners and checking their appropriateness. DIRFs are being responded to and collected within reasonable time frames.

5.8 In terms of the Welsh language, it was noted that some DIRFs submitted concerned prisoners speaking Welsh on the communities who could not be understood by officers. It was alleged that these prisoners were challenged with a review of their incentives and earned privileges (IEP) status. Welsh-speaking prisoners also highlighted concerns that they were denied a Welsh-speaking interpreter in their adjudications and felt that they could not rely on

the Welsh-speaking prison staff to be impartial. The induction community has recognised that it would benefit from having a live-in Welsh speaker.

7.9 Most DIRFs relate to race, which includes the Welsh language and the Gypsy, Roma, Traveller community.

5.10 We recognise that effort to improve equality has been made but this needs to be continued, with specific effort being required to improve confidence in using the DIRF process. At present, too many complainants do not appear to recognise the good work being carried out, so there is a need to improve satisfaction with DIRF outcomes.

6. SEGREGATION/CARE AND SEPARATION UNIT

6.1 Board members would like to acknowledge the professional and caring approach that they have witnessed staff taking when working with prisoners in the CASU.

6.2 The ethos of the establishment is to retain prisoners on the CASU for the least possible amount of time. However, there are times, including for prisoners on an ACCT, where this has not been possible. These situations are known to, and monitored by, the Board via attendance at Rule 45 review boards. This also applies to the stays on the CASU of over 42 days, of prisoners who are recategorised to B and awaiting a place in a category B establishment which is able to take them on. Of concern this year has been the number of prisoners held on the CASU for more than 84 days, and the Board feels that this must be addressed as a matter of urgency.

6.3 Prisoners held in segregation pending transfer to a hospital for mental health grounds need to be closely monitored.

6.4 Board members attending reviews on the CASU have noted the difference in terms of preparation by the governors chairing the reviews. There has been a notable change/improvement in the management of Rule 45s. House governors now chair the reviews and are well informed following the morning meetings.

6.5 It is recognised by the Board that prisoners continue to use the CASU as a means of avoiding the debts they have built up when resident on a community. Prisoners often commit offences which will result in their enforced removal from the community to the CASU for this reason. This has a significant impact on staffing and causes disruption to other prisoners' daily regimes. Further evidence-based interventions need to be implemented to prevent the opportunity to build up debt. These would include not only interventions to prevent the ingress of drugs to the establishment, but also an increase in meaningful activities and early identification and intervention for those at risk of developing debts.

7. ACCOMMODATION AND COMMUNICATION

7.1 The reliability of the buildings' heating system is still a cause for concern. The system failed in March 2018 and February 2019, resulting in a lack of heating and hot water for prisoners. Fortunately, the situation was well managed by the prison staff, and a back-up system was installed in February 2019 in case the situation happened again. It should be noted that this back-up system applies only to the three main prisoner houses and not the remaining locations on the site. However, this does raise concerns as the building is relatively new and the potential for unrest that can be caused by a lack of heating and hot water is high.

7.2 Given that the establishment is newly built, it is disappointing to note that the plaster on the walls was incorrectly prepared and applied. This has resulted in latent paint defects, leading to excessive paint peeling in prisoners' rooms. Some remedial work has taken place. However, it remains an issue for resolution between HMPPS Wales, the Ministry of Justice and the contractor. The consequences are that conditions for the prisoners are not to the standard we would expect.

7.3 The Board would wish to be provided with assurance that the wider issues related to the serious paint defects and ineffective heating systems will be resolved in the near future. Not solving, or delaying this work carries major challenges in terms of capacity and the operation of the establishment.

7.4 Cell sharing is regularly raised as an issue by the prisoners, with staff, visitors, Board members on rota and the Board via applications. This also includes prisoners who are reduced to basic regime because they will not agree to share, and submit applications to this effect. However, the establishment cannot give what it does not have. Designing the prison with 70% of rooms as double occupancy and 30% as single occupancy causes significant challenges for both the prisoners and staff – especially given the high number of prisoners who are unable to share owing to CSRA requirements, medical conditions and various other individual issues in this category C establishment.

8. HEALTHCARE (INCLUDING MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE)

8.1 Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) continues to deliver the healthcare services at HMP Berwyn.

8.2 The Board recognises that the issues experienced by the medication policy have now subsided.

8.3 It is recognised that one of the reasons for the increased acceptance of the medication policy by prisoners is the introduction of health and wellbeing peer mentors. This model has offered prisoners an opportunity to discuss with trained peer mentors the decisions that have been made in relation to their healthcare, and the options available to them should they want to dispute any decisions that have been made. The model is now being expanded to undertake further work with prisoners who persistently do not attend their healthcare appointments.

8.4 The number of prisoners who did not attend their healthcare appointments continues to be concerning. Between April 2019 and February 2020, the healthcare service provided 51,370 appointments. Of these, 8,119 (15.8%) were wasted appointments due to prisoners failing to attend. These wasted appointments cause frustration as it is well known that other prisoners are waiting for similar appointments.

8.5 Further work needs to be undertaken to understand the cause of non-attendances at healthcare appointments, recognising that there could be a number of reasons, including competing appointment priorities (such as legal visits), inability to move around the prison to attend an appointment (lost movement slip, lack of staff to unlock) or a fear of bad news as just a few potential reasons. The work being undertaken by the health and wellbeing peer mentors should go some way to establishing some of the reasons.

8.6 The health and wellbeing peer mentors have operated a healthcare helpline since November 2018. The helpline is available for prisoners to call if they are having healthcare-related issues. The initiative has been well received so far, with 1,611 calls received between March 2019 and February 2020.

8.7 The lack of onsite healthcare staff after 7pm has been a concern to the Board since the model was established. Following discussions with the senior leadership team, BCUHB has introduced overnight nursing cover, with effect from April 2019.

8.8 Board members attending reviews of prisoners on the CASU have, in the past, raised concerns about the role of the healthcare representative who attends the review. It has been noted that significant improvements have been made, in that healthcare staff are now well informed and more able to contribute to the Rule 45 reviews.

9. EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

9.1 Education continues to be delivered in Coleg Berwyn by Novus Cambria, a partnership between Coleg Cambria and Novus Cambria. The partnership appears to be working well and is developing over time. The learning and skills model continues to be innovative and aims to support rehabilitation by delivering positive outcomes and increased chances of employment on release.

9.2 At the report year end, Coleg Berwyn provided 419 core learning places in the morning and 407 places in the afternoon. These places engage with the prisoner in both a formal classroom-based and vocational-style skills training setting.

9.3 The current staffing has increased to 70. Many are experienced teachers who are working in a prison environment for the first time. This has been seen as an advantage but also a challenge due to the different environment.

9.4 The allocation of prisoners to the vocational training places has proved to be a challenge – that is, ensuring that the right prisoner is on the right course. The number of prisoners not attending has been a problem. This has been recognised and the allocation process is to be reviewed.

9.5 The success data for 2019/20, for those prisoners who are retained and certificated, is forecast to be 97%, which is the same as in 2018/19. The retention rate for learners on courses is forecast to remain at 98%. These are forecasts as the actual figures are not yet available.

9.6 During the year, we saw security and safety for staff and prisoners in the college improve. This includes tighter controls on entering and exiting the college, with uniformed officers at the door and rigorous enforcement at the reception desk by the mentors, including the requirement for all visitors to sign in and out. The locking of internal corridor doors and toilets is also preventing the use of illicit substances. Overall, as time has progressed, staff confidence has increased as they have gained knowledge and experience in 'prison craft.'

9.7 Like other parts of the establishment, the college is on a journey and steady progress is being made. An inspection by Estyn² is expected early in the next Board reporting year.

² Estyn is the Office of Her Majesty's Inspectorate for Education and Training in Wales.

10. WORK, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

10.1 There is an issue with prisoners failing to attend the work to which they have been allocated. This has been an ongoing issue in the prison since July 2018. It has been identified that there are various reasons for this but the situation can cause frustration among prisoners who are awaiting a work placement.

10.2 The percentage of prisoners attending purposeful activity is 87%. This figure includes acceptable absences – that is, healthcare appointments, psychology interventions and visits. The non-attendance figure of those prisoners allocated purposeful activity is 13%.

10.3 The vocational training workshops have now opened in conjunction with Coleg Berwyn and offer the following opportunities:

- Site joinery – 25 spaces
- Bench joinery – 20 spaces
- Bricklaying – 10 spaces
- Plastering – 15 spaces
- Sustainability – 12 spaces
- Industrial cleaning – 30 spaces

10.4 Of further concern is that the prison has yet to complete the initial build of workshop activity places. It is pleasing that funding to provide for the final completion of this work has been provided this year. The Board is keen to stress that the final completion of the activity facilities is needed to give confidence that prisoners can be purposefully occupied in the future.

10.5 Work opportunities available in the establishment at the end of this reporting period include:

- Kitchens (including the Custodial Café) – 50
- Waste management – 12
- Grounds maintenance – 14
- DHL – 80
- Mentors – 80
- Community work – 302.

10.6 Berwyn continues to place emphasis on the value of peer-led delivery. This includes a presence in reception when new prisoners arrive. Prisoners also undertake mentoring roles on the communities, to support their peers in the use of digital technology via Unilink. The prison has also established a social enterprise with a North Wales company, Dylan's. This partnership has led to the production of award-winning 'custodial pies' and continues to lead to training and employment opportunities following release.

10.7 By way of explanation, Dylan's is a restaurant chain in North Wales with close links to Berwyn. The production of 'custodial pies' by the prisoners in Berwyn is a collaborative effort between the restaurant chain and the establishment catering team. The venture has, to date, resulted in two national awards.

11. RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

11.1 The establishment continues to develop and integrate the support services and interventions available to the prisoners at HMP Berwyn. These include internal and external partnership relationships. By working in this way, it has been possible to source many services to meet the needs of the population.

11.2 Many of the external partners attend meetings regularly at Berwyn and some have staff based in the establishment, such as the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) and the Salvation Army.

11.3 Prison Advice and Care Trust (PACT) staff, based in visits reception and the visits area, work proactively with families and visitors to the establishment, to offer support.

11.4 The prisoners have in-room laptop computers, through which they can access the reducing reoffending programmes.

11.5 Crucially, relationships with the community rehabilitation company (CRC) team ensure that good resettlement services are delivered at the prison

11.6 CRC staff continue to meet with every prisoner in their resettlement window. A 16-week period in Berwyn has been adopted, to ensure the best possible outcomes. The focus, during the resettlement period, is on the needs of the prisoner. This predominantly focuses on housing and employment issues. The CRC ensures that each prisoner leaving Berwyn has a suitable form of current identification to meet both employment and benefits needs. Further, each prisoner is offered support to ensure that they have a suitable bank account to facilitate their transition from custodial to community living. The CRC has excellent links with housing providers and ensures that relevant housing applications are submitted in advance of release, with relevant information, including priority need status, included to strengthen the application process.

11.7 The 'no fixed abode' figure for prisoners being released in Wales averages 9.88% as given by CRC. The figures for prisoners released to England, for whom all the same preparation is made, are not available.

11.8 Access to universal credit is not highlighted as an issue at Berwyn, as appointments are made with Jobcentre Plus prior to release. Despite this there is still a gap before prisoners actually receive any benefits.

11.9 The visits process is based on principles of normality. Visitors are welcomed in an external building and offered support, with effective signposting arrangements in place for support to Citizens Advice, benefits, Shelter and food banks.

11.10 Outside the resettlement provision delivered to every prisoner, there is an opportunity for those with more complex needs or particular vulnerabilities to attend the monthly resettlement needs meeting. This is chaired by the head of the CRC team and supported by the reducing reoffending function. The meetings are well attended by partners and colleagues such as recovery and support provider CAIS, Cyfle Cymru, Remploy, local authority housing providers, veterans' charity SSAFA, the DWP, work coaches from Novus Cambria and healthcare staff. The aim is to identify needs arising in advance of release and offer the best support to smooth the transition into living in the community. Healthcare staff offer assurance regarding the provision of prescribed medication at the point of release and offer support to ensure that prisoners are registered with community practitioners, to ensure a seamless healthcare provision. There is the added support of mentors to ensure that prisoners are supported in advance of and following their participation in the meeting.

11.11 The establishment has worked hard to build positive relationships with the local community. These links have been strengthened by the commitment to continue to host the annual Christmas event for senior citizens in the community, which includes the provision of a three-course Christmas lunch prepared by the prisoners, plus entertainment. Chamber of Commerce events are hosted to explore release on temporary licence (ROTL) opportunities for the prisoners. More recently, links have been established with Shelter Wrexham, which has agreed to meet the clothing needs of prisoners at the point of release (such as warm coats), with a reciprocal arrangement in place from staff who are committed to donating clothing to the shop in Wrexham.

11.12 Housing on release remains a challenge. Resettlement services continue to submit relevant housing applications for all prisoners at the point of release, and the CRC has worked hard to establish positive links with regional and national housing providers.

11.13 On the day of release, prisoners with particular vulnerabilities or complex needs have access to PACT's 'through-the-gate' services, which can, if necessary, collect prisoners at the point of release and escort them to appointments with the DWP or the Probation Service. Release is via reception, where prisoners are supported with information regarding local transport links and offered the opportunity make telephone contact with relevant parties in advance of their release.

C Section – Work of the IMB

Board members have monitored a total of nine serious incidents during this reporting year, all of which have started when the members concerned were in the establishment undertaking their regular rota visits.

BOARD STATISTICS	
Recommended complement of board members <i>(New establishment, assessed as 24 when fully occupied)</i>	18
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period <i>(5 new members, 7 core Board members, 1 dual Board member)</i>	13
Number of board members at the end of the reporting period <i>(5 new members, 7 core Board members, 1 dual Board member)</i>	13
Total number of visits to the establishment	641
Total number of segregation reviews attended/monitored (that is, Monday/Wednesday and Friday weekly at 2pm) This method of monitoring also ensures that any prisoner moved to the CASU is seen by a member of the Board within the 72-hour deadline	127/99%

The Board recognises that it needs to do more to recruit members from minority groups. This includes individuals from the black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) community and individuals whose first language is not English. Currently, the Board does not have any representatives from the BAME community and has one member whose first language is not English (in this case, Welsh).

D Section – Applications to the IMB

Code	Subject	Current reporting year	Previous reporting year
A	Accommodation, including laundry, clothing, ablutions	20	26
B	Discipline, including adjudications, IEP, sanctions	34	40
C	Equality	12	20
D	Purposeful activity, including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	24	19
E 1	Letters, visits, telephones, public protection restrictions	32	43
E 2	Finance, including pay, private monies, spends	14	13
F	Food and kitchens	13	7
G	Health, including physical, mental, social care	57	43
H 1	Property within this establishment	88	103
H 2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	41	48
H 3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	13	8
I	Sentence management, including home detention curfew, ROTL, parole, release dates, recategorisation	62	42
J	Staff/prisoner concerns, including bullying	104	92
K	Transfers	44	20
L	Miscellaneous	40	32
	Total number of applications	598	556

A further 27 confidential applications were received and replied to in the current reporting year, taking the total to 625.

As the Board is not meeting face to face, this report has been approved online by Chair, John Atherton, and Vice Chairs, Susan Roberts and David Evans.