



Annual Report of the Independent Monitoring Board at HMYOI Werrington

**For reporting year
1 September 2021 – 31 August 2022**

Published January 2023



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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 Preventative 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 Preventative Mechanism.

2. Description of the establishment

HMYOI Werrington is a former industrial school dating from 1868. Some of the original buildings are still in use but accommodation is provided in more modern purpose-designed buildings. These are grouped into two units: Doulton and Denby. Doulton houses two wings, A and B, Denby houses C wing and the welfare and development enhancement (Wade) unit. 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. Half of the rooms on B and C wing now have showers in the rooms as well as half of the rooms on the Wade unit. The remaining rooms have three individual (not communal) showers in which the young person is locked until he has finished. The residential areas seemed stark until the end of the reporting period when young people and staff began a programme of redecoration and refurbishment.

The Wade unit 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 (young offender institution) 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) but over the reporting year the occupancy has been little more than about 50%.

The three wings, A, B and C, each have a youth club room, which once housed game 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, which has had showers fitted this year, is used for health education. There is a modern well-equipped health centre. There is a sports field, but poor drainage sometimes prevents use. During the reporting period a multi-purpose outdoor sports court has been built.

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 and the chapel were accommodated in ageing buildings which began to be rebuilt, allowing them to be used for different activities. The Restart dog training area also has been upgraded to provide toilet facilities. Car park provision has been extended.

The following areas of Werrington are operated by external organisations:

1. Education and purposeful activity – Novus and Kinetics
2. Physical healthcare – Practice Plus Group
3. Mental health/substance misuse – Inclusion (Midlands Partnership NHS Trust)
4. Estate management – Amey
5. Restart – Moorlands Dog Rescue

3. Executive summary

3.1 Background to the report

The Board has grave concerns about violence and the amount of time young people spend out of their rooms. During the reporting period the level of violence has increased, with both attacks on young people by young people and attacks on staff, some requiring hospital treatment. The low staffing levels, due to Covid-19 and long-term sickness, have resulted in young people not going to education and a reduced regime, especially at the weekends. This has impacted on the young people, with increased boredom and frustration resulting in prolific weapon making and violence. The number of serious incidents has increased, especially incidents at height, again the antecedent being frustration and reduced regime. The Board was concerned that in April a serious incident (at height) occurred and members were not contacted, resulting in them being unable to monitor the situation. This incident lasted for over three hours and the national team was called into the establishment; the young person concerned, following stand down, had a medical emergency which required intervention by the nurse on duty. On investigation it was found that Silver Command had issued the order for the IMB to be notified but a message was left on a Board member's answerphone and the other Board members were not contacted; this is contrary to the procedures set out in the memorandum of understanding between HMPPS and the IMB.

The Board was very concerned about the deteriorating situation in the establishment; increased violence, restricted regime and very low staff morale and informed the YCS (Youth Custody Service) headquarters about their concerns, this being the second time within a 12-month period that the Board has been forced to take this action. The intervention improvement plan by the YCS followed the first Werrington IMB report to them and tier 2 status was put in place. This was implemented in the initial part of the reporting period but had limited effect. In a final bid to rescue the escalating situation, in July the YCS Effective Practice and Service Improvement Group, tier 3, began working in the establishment to prevent urgent notification status and an even more negative His Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons (HMIP) report in September. The Governor then moved on to a different position and a Governor from another YOI has recently been put in post. A new deputy governor was put in post in May of this year following the promotion of the previous deputy, who had been in the establishment for many years.

3.2 Main judgements

How safe is the establishment?

As in the previous reporting period, the Board considered that YOI Werrington was unsafe for the young people and the staff. In May 2022 the Board escalated its concerns to the YCS Executive Director.

How fairly and humanely are young people treated?

The Board again feels that young people were mostly treated fairly but were not treated humanely due to the restricted time out of room, especially at the weekends

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

Young people's health was proactively and efficiently catered for. Their wellbeing needs were met by a wide variety of staff even though this was impacted by a reduction in regime.

How effective is the education provision for young people?

The Board does not consider the educational provision was adequate due to curriculum, facilities, restricted regime and violence.

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

The Board is satisfied that most young people at Werrington were progressed well.

3.3 Main areas for development

TO THE MINISTER

Is it of concern to the Minister that there is such limited improvement at Werrington given that there are so few young people in custody and a full staff complement?

TO THE YOUTH CUSTODY SERVICE

What justification could there be for young people (legally children) being locked behind doors, often for up to 23 hours a day?

TO THE GOVERNOR

1. How will you improve relationships between officers and young people so that they are sustained and meaningful?
2. How will you instil confidence in the many young officers so that they enjoy the role and become more effective?
3. How will you promote the concept of Werrington as an educational establishment first and foremost, rather than just a prison?
4. How can you guarantee that the IMB, which provides external scrutiny, is able to monitor such crucial processes as rule 49 reviews?

3.4 Progress since the last report

- An added subject on the vocational curriculum.
- The agreement to a new education provider contract. (People Plus)

- The provision of laptop devices for young people.
- Young people being allowed to wear their own clothes.
- The commencement of age-appropriate decoration on the residential units.
- The Board was pleased by the prompt and effective intervention of the Youth Custody Service management team to help Werrington deal with the violence and disruption at the end of the reporting period.

Evidence sections 4 – 7

4. Safety

Most young people feel safe on their first night. However during the reporting period the Board has been very concerned about the levels of violence, making the establishment unsafe for those in custody and staff.

4.1 Reception and induction

There have been few late arrivals during the reporting period and the young people have been transported to Werrington without adult prisoners in the same transport. The reception building is purpose-built with showers and toilets available. The holding rooms have useful information about Werrington. The young people are given a hot meal and drink and can make a phone call to inform their family or friends that they are at Werrington and have been seen by healthcare. Overall, the Board commends the care provided by reception staff to new arrivals. Processing is conducted efficiently, and the young people confirm they are treated well. There is a strong emphasis on providing reassurance, which is particularly important to those who are new to the YOI environment. The reception building is modern with good facilities and a calm atmosphere.

The induction rooms are situated on the Denby unit with young people who are on the highest level of the reward system. During the reporting period these rooms have been upgraded to include an in-room shower. To allow for the refurbishment, young people were accommodated on one of the wings on the Doulton unit and the managers acknowledged that this has not worked well.

Due to Covid-19 the induction process was further impacted. Young people were tested on arrival, then not allowed to mix with other young people until they had a second negative test after five days; this meant that they spent most of their time on their own except for officers providing the daily regime. The inductees were in isolation but could hear activities taking place outside. Additionally, other young people could not act as mentors in the normal way. There were recurring problems with PIN phones during the reporting period, as evidenced in prison complaints; This increased the inductees' anxiety. Introduction to the various departments only took place sporadically due to Covid, also increasing a sense of isolation and unfamiliarity in the newcomers.

4.2 Suicide and self-harm, deaths in custody

There were no suicides and no deaths in custody. There were 37 incidents of self-harm, as in the previous reporting period, in an average population of under 60. All received medical attention, but none required external hospital treatment.

There were 66 assessment, care in custody and teamwork (ACCT) documents opened. The Board checked on young people on ACCTs regularly but struggled, again, to monitor ACCT reviews in person this year, both during periods when the IMB was operating remotely because of Covid-19 outbreak status and because communications, locations, timings and staffing of ACCT/rule 49 reviews were so

subject to last-minute changes. This is a repeat IMB criticism: it was levelled at safeguarding in the two most recent annual reports. It continues to be a problem, even though the previous Governor had urged greater communication throughout the establishment.

However, the documentation for reviews is monitored by the Board and it is comprehensive.

4.3 Violence and violence reduction, self-isolation

The Board has been very concerned about the level of safety for both young people and staff. Many staff reported to the IMB their fears about young people's aggression, hostility and weapon making. Some young people transferring from secure training centres (STCs) commented on the 'anxiety' of transferring to a 'more prison like regime' and perceived the 'violence' as a concern. During the reporting period there was a total of 269 incidents, 124 assaults on staff, 105 young person to young person assaults and 40 fights. This represented a sharp increase in violence.

Therefore, on the 22 May 2022 the Board wrote to the YCS Executive Director as they had grave concerns about the level of violence in the establishment and the number of serious incidents at height. This was the second occasion (the first being 1 July 2021) that the Board has had to take this action in 12 months. The first resulted in a tier 2 implementation, the latter in a tier 3.

4.4 Young people with specific vulnerabilities

Of an average population of under 60 young people, 22% were supported by an educational healthcare plan (EHCP).

There are two dedicated social workers employed by Staffordshire County Council on site. They are in the safeguarding building but during the rebuilding of the safeguarding building it has been difficult to locate the social workers as they have had to hot-desk.

The coverage provided by CCTV on site and the increased use of body-worn cameras (BWC) by staff has provided useful evidence, when available, and this can be shared with the young people involved. Initial screening is undertaken by the social work team in conjunction with safeguarding and, whilst all cases are reported to the local authority designated officer (LADO), an agreement has been reached that cases which do not present as significant harm can be internally investigated. Referrals made by external parties such as Barnardos still go directly to the LADO. Most allegations relate to physical abuse during restraint. A comprehensive log is maintained which has been monitored by the Board and it is clear that learning points from the screening are identified and acted upon, even when these are not directly related to the allegation.

4.5 Use of force

It has been difficult for the Board to monitor CCTV and BWC video footage of incidents as the minimising and managing physical restraint (MMPR) team have been moved from safeguarding to various localities on the site while the new safeguarding building has been under construction. This has made monitoring incidents very difficult for the Board as there was no consistency in timing and location for viewing footage despite reassurances to the contrary from senior staff. This was unsupportive of young people's applications to the IMB about alleged manhandling during restraint.

The number of use of force incidents was virtually the same as the previous reporting period, which mirrors the continued levels of violence and disruption in the establishment. The Board is disappointed to note that the use of pain-inducing techniques used has risen to seven in the reporting period but is pleased that there has been an increase in the number of trained negotiators from one to six.

4.6 Substance misuse

Substance misuse is beginning to be a concern in the view of the Board, with an increase in referrals to the substance misuse practitioner in the reporting year from 91 to 110..

5. Fair and humane treatment

5.1 Accommodation, clothing, food

The Board remains extremely concerned that young people had worryingly little time out of room. The weekend figures were very disturbing, often falling short of two hours for some individuals. Towards the very end of the reporting period, due to the arrival of a new Governor and deputy, there was a small increase in time out of room. The Board routinely monitored this data and could only see the low numbers as inhumane treatment,, both physical and psychological, according to the United Nations Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners ('Nelson Mandela Rules'). See also section 6.4 Exercise, regime.

The building of in-room showers, beginning July 2021, was completed on half of B wing, the whole of C2 and six out of eight rooms on the Wade unit. It was a real benefit but has reduced the actual time out of room for the young people; previously 30 minutes was allocated for this. However, the new showers provided a humane and time-saving way to stay clean and safe. They offered an alternative to hand washing after the toilet. They also provided a chance to be clean before Friday prayers and prevented young people from having to read graffiti containing threats and gang references, a feature of the old landing showers. The young people benefited from taking responsibility for the cleanliness of their own showers, as well as rooms.

All young people now have laptop tablets on which they can order canteen and meals, watch videos, email relatives and receive information updates about Werrington. They can also use this technology to make applications to the IMB, which has seen an increase in the number received in the reporting year.

Young people's rooms have been a cause of concern for the IMB: often not fully equipped with such basics as curtains and clean toilets and walls. The Board felt that many were not fit for habitation in spite of the daily checks. Young people regularly requested their family photographs (including themselves) be displayed but this was not allowed due to security issues, a response which the Board found inhumane, but this veto was removed towards the end of the reporting period.

The kitchen at Werrington did an excellent job of catering during the pandemic in the reporting year. The menus varied, often as a response to young people whom the manager had surveyed about their preferences, but also in response to seasons and faith. The Board felt this was crucial to physical and mental wellbeing, especially as all meals were eaten in the isolation of young people's rooms.

The food serveries on the wings, which the Board checked fortnightly, were not always very clean, nor were the appliances always working, nor were plates of leftover food routinely disposed of, nor were dripping taps fixed.

5.2 Segregation

The Board commends the constant emphasis on keeping separation to a humane minimum. As identified on Werrington's daily operational report those on 'self-separation' had to be visited daily by the duty governor. These young people were always discussed and frequently reassessed at the daily senior leaders' team meeting.

The IMB regularly monitored separated young people. In the reporting period there were 99 young people separated due to rule 49 and 28 due to self-separation.

5.3 Staff/young people relationships

The Board is concerned that in the reporting year it has received 17 applications from young people about staff whose relationships with young people have broken down. This is a very sharp contrast with the nil return from last year's report. IMB visits have reported that staff are rarely seen having meaningful/relaxed conversations with young people; interactions tended to be brief, transactional and through the doors.

5.4 Equality and diversity

Face-to-face equality and diversity board meetings did not take place throughout the reporting period but a total of 79 discrimination incident reporting forms (DIRFs) were submitted and quality assured. An acting-up equality and diversity manager met regularly with Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) young people who felt they

were treated differently by staff. She escalated the problem to the IMB, who had received applications along these lines, and to the Governor, even arranging meetings between the young people and him. Unfortunately, she resigned from this post; no progress was made.

The IMB was spoken to by a BAME member of staff who felt he was being treated differently by his peers and managers and felt there was no one who he could speak to.

5.5 Faith and pastoral support

Werrington's chaplaincy department caters for all faiths. This is overseen by the managing chaplain.

During the reporting year the chapel has been extensively refurbished, creating extra room which can be multi-functional. Werrington's main religions are Christianity and Islam, and it caters for Rastafarians, Jehovah's Witnesses and Quakers as well as a few Traveller children. Young people are encouraged to lead chapel services and there has been a welcome increase in attendance at services.

Where possible, religious festivals are observed with support from the kitchens team; in the interests of diversity, however, all young people benefit from the celebration/food so that it is not exclusive. Alternative means for supporting young people's faith during the pandemic were created in the form of daily visits to those of a faith; printed prayers and texts were also left under the doors. The IMB was impressed by the level of chaplaincy care and management.

5.6 Rewards and sanctions

The enhanced diamond status was valued by the young people and built on interventions to promote their confidence and self-worth. A monthly positive behaviour award has been recently introduced: if a young person gets no negative comments, demerits, minor report or adjudications over a month, he receives a certificate. The reward shop for good behaviour is reported as working better.

Sanctions appear well understood by the young people as evidenced by IMB discussions while visiting those on rule 49. Sanctions and the reasons they are being enforced are discussed and explained with the young people, as evidenced by IMB monitoring the adjudications. This form of procedural justice is however patchy; few officers have been seen by the IMB explaining to young people why something is/isn't happening.

5.7 Complaints

Werrington's prison complaints are monitored monthly by the IMB team. The complaints trend unfortunately confirmed what the IMB team was seeing during their rota visits; it reflected increased disruption within the establishment over the latter months of the annual reporting period.

The main complaint area remained property issues. However, a random analysis of all complaints suggested they were handled in a fair and timely way by staff. The

complaints system was used by all young people in Werrington including those with protected characteristics.

5.8 Property

Lost property during the laundry process still gave rise to young people's complaints. Progress has been made in registering more clearly the owner's identity. Despite the previous Governor's efforts, washing machines for the two main wings did not materialise so the young people have had no means of washing their own clothes and thus achieving independence.

6. Health and wellbeing

6.1 Healthcare general

The Board commends the effective and reassuring work of both the healthcare and mental healthcare departments.

6.2 Physical healthcare

During the pandemic the healthcare team had in place rigorous protocols for screening and isolating young people who were symptomatic. The healthcare department made positive strides towards encouraging the take-up of the Covid-19 vaccine within the prison population. An example of this was a patient focus group designed to assist with discussing vaccine hesitancy. There were only six positive Covid cases throughout the pandemic, largely due to the rigorous processes put in place.

Healthcare maintained scrupulous attendance at all incidents of violence, also in reviewing MMR footage. Werrington has now achieved micro-elimination for hepatitis C. In terms of sexual health services, a scheme was rolled out whereby young people were encouraged to take part in sexual health screening. This was a very successful programme, about which the staff were passionate. The IMB rota reports recorded staff explaining thoroughly the benefits of taking part to young people in a needs-appropriate manner that catered to special educational needs requirements.

Healthcare have provided an excellent service to the young people in the reporting period.

6.3 Mental healthcare

The inclusion team have continued to provide a good service to the young people at Werrington during the reporting period, as can be evidenced by the reduction in self-harm.

The restrictions to the regime caused by the pandemic have seen young people confined to their rooms for long periods of time and it might have been expected that this would lead to an increase in mental health and general welfare issues but, overall, this does not seem to have been the case. The inclusion team either visited or spoke to every young person by in-room phone each day during the height of the pandemic. Several young people reported to IMB members that they felt 'safer' under this regime.

Inclusion team members reported to the IMB that they had problems accessing young people, either because the young person was in a gym session and refused to leave or there was a delay waiting for an officer on the wing to unlock the young person. It was stated that it was therefore very difficult to maintain continuity with the young people referred to the team.

There has been limited progress in implementing the Framework for Integrated Care (Secure Stairs) with formulations being developed for new receptions. The intention was to establish 'one story, one plan' for all young people which would be accessible to landing staff, increasing the understanding of each young person's particular circumstances and helping to build relationships. This is an ambitious project which the Board has already begun to monitor: familiarity with the formulations is as yet patchy.

6.4 Exercise, regime

The Board is very concerned that the limited time out of room is an obstacle to exercise, fresh air and good mental health. During the pandemic the data from time out of room sheets on the wings revealed that many suffered more than 22 hours within the walls of their own rooms. Weekends are still a concern due to staff shortage.

The young people have benefited from the improvements made to the gym facilities and to the outdoor space, which has given them continued exercise whenever possible.

6.5 Soft skills

During rota visits the IMB has been told by young people how much they enjoy working with the Kinetic Youth team, who maintained their face-to-face contact, on a day-to-day basis, throughout the pandemic. The Board commends the work of this team who create good relationships with those in custody.

7. Education and training

7.1 Education

The regime restricted the provision of education in the last reporting period. This was not just because of Covid restrictions but also, in the Board's view, because of officers' slowness to escort learners to their classes, because of an understandable apprehension about violence felt by teachers, because of the establishment's inability to solve the very long keep-apart list and the management's risk averse attitude. Approximately nine hours' teaching a week post-Covid was by no means enough, especially as pre-Covid at least 20 hours' teaching weekly was achieved with more than twice as many learners. The contract with Novus had not been renewed by the end of the reporting period; People Plus had succeeded in gaining the new contract but it does not commence until December 2022.

Despite the above problems, young people told Board members that they really did want to attend classes and behaviour had improved. In March 2022 there were as many as 31 'sent back' learners, a figure which reduced to 14 and 16 in April and May. Teachers told the IMB they did not always feel safe, as recorded in rota reports, but towards the end of the reporting period they did at least carry and use both radios and earpieces.

The Board continued to be disappointed by the physical appearance of the classrooms and the approach to them: they seemed neither child friendly, nor stimulating and interesting. Education staff offices were also poorly painted and carpeted; shared rooms were crowded with poor toilets and kitchen facilities. Officers who supervised the classes, in the corridors outside them, were invariably gathered in a cluster, chatting instead of monitoring and supporting. Education managers complained that the young people who requested the toilet during lessons sometimes had to wait for another two phone calls before the allocated officers provided help. This led to disrupted teaching, as observed by the IMB and recorded in rota reports.

The curriculum offers continued to be limited, especially in terms of qualifications. For instance, young people valued the excellent gym provision, but they were not working towards a sports qualification, even though at the end of the reporting period there were as many as eight physical education instructors working in the gym. English, maths and IT had changed from cross-curricular provision to bespoke throughout the reporting period. There were no GCSE subjects taught. Young people could only expect 1.5 hours weekly in maths, English and IT. The Board was worried that learners were not allocated enough time to progress in these vital areas, particularly because, once they left or transferred, their opportunities for education would diminish even more. In the academic year the average pass percentage in entry level 1 was 100% in both maths and in English. In entry level 2 it was 91% in Maths and 87.5% in English. In entry level 3 it was 81.25% in maths and 92.3% in English.

Purposeful activity and Kinetic Youth sessions were enjoyed and valued by the young people. As in previous years, the Board felt that their success could be

attributed to better relationships between the learners and staff. This was also because academic subjects were not valued by the young people, many of whom had not received conventional schooling for several years.

7.2 Library

Since the last report there has been no librarian (employed by Staffordshire County council) and even though Covid restrictions have eased there has been no resumption of regular library attendance. The Board feels very disappointed that such an excellent facility has been allowed to go to waste: the building has been used for meetings only. The Board was disappointed that books were not distributed on the residential wings when young people could not leave their rooms.

It is commendable, however, that Kinetic Youth do take young people to the library at the weekends.

7.3 Vocational training

In spite of the pandemic the Board is aware of and enthusiastically welcomes the shift to a more vocational approach to education, with academic elements such as maths and English integrated into multi-skill practical courses (e.g. construction, barista training) and independent learning skills. It also welcomes the breaking up of lessons with down-time such as playing board games. These developments have improved the boys' engagement with studies, as observed during IMB rota duties. The range of courses has expanded with the appointment of a keen new tutor for barbering (despite starting with limited resources).

Some young people transferring from STCs felt disappointed that it would be difficult to pursue courses or vocational training embarked on at the STC, as they were not run at HMYOI Werrington.

Restart, a dog training programme, has been extremely successful. It continues to be a great pity that it excludes all but the most well-behaved young people and only accepts four student trainers at a time. It teaches empathy, caring and discipline. Dogs are now trained to assist people with a diagnosis of autism. In the gym a very productive link with healthcare is resulting in young people being taught about first aid and basic health education.

8. Progression towards transfer or release

8.1 Case management and progression

The Board believes that the resettlement team is effective. Out of the 58 discharged in the reporting period, no young person was discharged homeless. It is aware of the difficulties regarding housing young people beyond the first night which is a local authority problem and beyond the team's control.

In the reporting year 2 young people did not transition within a month of their 18th birthday. However this was an improvement on the previous reporting year in which as many as 13 young people did not transition..

Over a third of the population at Werrington was on remand. The Board is very concerned that these young people could be held for many months without trial and with the possibility of their innocence.

Young people are encouraged to be independent in preparation for discharge and this year 10 young people were granted release on temporary licence (ROTL), an impressive improvement. A recurrent problem encountered during IMB monitoring is that the criteria for opening a bank account is still restricted, making financial independence difficult for the vast majority of those in custody in Werrington.

8.2 Family contact

The Board has been pleased with the appointment of a family engagement manager who values all forms of contact for the young people. The use of online social video calls has continued, and the number of in-person visits rose towards the end of the reporting period. The regular publication of the manager's family newsletter is to be commended for bringing young people and their families together.

8.3 Resettlement planning

The resettlement process is active from induction and continues up until discharge. However, the Board feels that more work needs to be undertaken with young people with long sentences.

The work of the IMB

The pandemic has created new ways of monitoring, which the Board continues to use: weekly teleconferences with the Governor and Zoom Board meetings in addition to physical meetings. The Board has found the data from Werrington's daily operational report and the regime management plan very helpful in terms of monitoring.

The Board has continued a regular 'boy's duty' when members have longer conversations with individuals or groups to monitor their welfare and explore their views. The number of applications to the Board in the reporting year has more than doubled due to the use of young people's laptops.

Board statistics

Recommended complement of Board members	12
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	8
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	5
Total number of visits to the establishment	227
Total number of segregation reviews attended	8 in-person and online reviews

Applications to the IMB

Code	Subject	Previous reporting year	Current reporting year
A	Accommodation, including laundry, clothing, ablutions	1	0
B	Discipline, including adjudications, incentives schemes, sanctions	2	3
C	Equality	0	5
D	Purposeful activity, including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	0	4
E1	Letters, visits, telephones, public protection restrictions	0	2
E2	Finance, including pay, private monies, spends	3	0
F	Food and kitchens	0	0
G	Health, including physical, mental, social care	1	0
H1	Property within this establishment	1	3
H2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	0	1
H3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	0	0
I	Sentence management, including HDC, release on temporary licence, parole, release dates, re-categorisation	4	0
J	Staff/prisoner concerns, including bullying	0	9
K	Transfers	0	0
L	Miscellaneous, including complaints system	1	3
M	Confidential applications	4	9
	Total number of applications	17	39



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