



Annual Report of the Independent Monitoring Board at HMP/YOI Kirklevington Grange

**For reporting year
1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022**

Published June 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 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 Kirklevington Grange is a category D open prison, located close to the village of Kirklevington, North Yorkshire, catering for adult male prisoners and young adults. The operational capacity at the start of the year was 187; towards the end of the year this was raised to 207, as it was agreed at national level that the prison should hold two prisoners in cells connected to the reception unit. Prisoners were moved on to single cells in a reasonable timescale.

Prisoners are accommodated within the main building and two units within the grounds. One of these units (L unit – 60 prisoners) was purpose built and the other consists of modular accommodation units (M unit – 24 prisoners) which were initially brought on site during the Covid pandemic and became part of the prison's operational capacity in 2021 for up to five years.

The grounds are open, which gives the prisoners a pleasant atmosphere for their leisure and work. The whole of the estate is surrounded by a high fence, giving assurance to the nearby local community and prison staff. The grounds are used extensively by the prisoners for various fitness activities organised by the gym personnel.

There is a sports hall and gym, a facility much appreciated by the prisoners, together with a fitness centre located in the main building. During the year, there was considerable expenditure on the gym with new ventilation, showers and hot water supply.

There is a building set aside for education, job seeking, chaplaincy etc., known as the New Direction Centre, and alongside this sits the medical centre.

The visitors' room is attractive; during the year, the room décor was upgraded, and additional facilities added. It has its own cafeteria and shop which is run by NEPACS (North East Prisons After Care Society). Visitors comment on the peaceful atmosphere of the facility and how well children are catered for.

Within the grounds there is a metalwork shop, recycling workshop, laundry etc. and during the year there has been a significant drive to reduce the impact the prison has on the environment by, amongst other things, cutting waste and bringing down water usage. The grounds are utilised for extensive gardening, and much of the produce is sold in the outside shop or utilised in the canteen.

The outside shop is run alongside a successful cafeteria and car wash/valeting service; these are well supported and appreciated by the public, and are educational, helping towards resettlement and reintegration-focused opportunities for the prisoners involved.

Within the grounds, investment has been made to replace the mains water supply, improving pressure together with additional fire hydrants. Car parking surfaces were improved as was the lighting. Groundwork preparations were ongoing ready for the new units to be built during 2023.

In the main block, extensive roofing repairs were carried out, and new kitchenettes were built and provided with new equipment, enabling some independent cooking for the prisoners.

3. Executive summary

3.1 Background to the report

This report represents the findings of the IMB at HMP/YOI Kirklevington Grange for the calendar year 2022. Evidence was gathered from scrutiny of prison records, conversations with officers and staff, evidence from weekly rota visits, prison meetings, and conversations with prisoners.

The Covid epidemic continued to have repercussions on the working of the prison but these were well managed by the Governor. Covid testing continued into the year and there was staff absence as a result of infection. There were three outbreaks of Covid amongst prisoners from January to April; these were well managed and infected prisoners, who were few, isolated to a section of one of the units, preventing a major incident.

An overall view of the establishment is that it was a well-run operation, ensuring that most prisoners had a positive experience during their stay and were well prepared for their release. This was again reflected in the low number of applications received by the IMB during the reporting year, a substantial reduction on the previous year.

3.2 Main judgements

How safe is the prison?

Kirklevington continues to be a safe environment. Statistics show that there was an increase in drugs and use of mobile phones, but we believe that these increases were the result of an increase in the number of intelligence reports received and have not endangered the safety of the establishment.

How fairly and humanely are prisoners treated?

It is the view of the Board, through monitoring, that the prisoners are treated both fairly and humanely. Staff and prisoners work together to resolve issues and the staff's knowledge of each individual is exceptional. Facilities were improved throughout the year, encouraging prisoners to adjust to independent living within the prison and preparing them for release.

How well are prisoners' health and wellbeing needs met?

Healthcare continues to be of a high standard and the wellbeing of the prisoners is paramount in the service provided. Waiting times for appointments are exceptionally good. The Board receives very few complaints regarding healthcare provided within the prison, and in fact we have heard many compliments from the prisoners.

How well are prisoners progressed towards successful resettlement?

Across the prison, there was a clear and increasing focus upon supporting prisoners to 'picture and achieve a future to be proud of'. Staff strive to support prisoners in increasing their independence, developing and embedding good work habits, finding sustainable employment and accommodation, and maintaining family relationships. For most prisoners, this is both appreciated and successful.

3.3 Main areas for development

TO THE MINISTER

There is still no definite date for the construction of the three new accommodation blocks to commence. The current capacity at Kirklevington Grange remains below optimal level without these new blocks. Some indication of progress would be welcome.

The IMB has monitored and verified that staff at Kirklevington have a proactive approach and a can-do attitude in respect of preparing prisoners to reintegrate with the outside world. With increased capacity, Kirklevington Grange will have even more success in sending out prisoners work-ready and capable of reintegrating.

TO THE PRISON SERVICE

There are still issues with property when prisoners move between prisons, especially when moving from privately run establishments to Kirklevington. This does not only apply to Kirklevington, as it is a point of discussion between IMB chairs. It is unsettling when prisoners experience long delays in receiving their belongings and in too many cases property is lost in transit between prisons.

TO THE GOVERNOR

Last year we commented on the culture around prisoners being returned to closed conditions without reason. This seems to have been overcome during the last year and the staff should be congratulated on this achievement.

The IMB is satisfied the prison is well run and this has led to a significant reduction in complaints during 2022 received by the IMB, indicating that most issues are resolved within staff abilities.

3.4 Progress since the last report

There has been some significant investment in facilities benefiting the prisoners this year and hopefully this will continue.

Progress has been made on the derelict sites where the three units were demolished, and plans are almost agreed for the replacement buildings.

Evidence sections 4 – 7

4. Safety

INTELLIGENCE REPORTS BY CATEGORY					
Threat area	2022		2021		Variation
					(%)
Absconds	0		0		-400
Breach of ROTL	31		31		148
Drugs	489		290		56
Mobile phones	105		85		3
Other illicit articles	108		80		35
Serious & organised crime	58		52		12
Violence	82		75		9
Safer custody	49		44		11
Order and stability	903		703		40
Sexual abuse	0		2		-200
Race relations/extremism	10		4		150
TOTAL	1839		1429		

During 2022, there was a significant increase in the number of intelligence reports – 29%. This is a result of raising the profile of intelligence-gathering in the establishment via various initiatives.

4.1 Reception and induction

During 2022, there were 201 receptions from various establishments – this compares to 198 receptions in 2021. There were no complaints regarding transportation.

On arrival, each prisoner was given an initial induction, which was followed up in more detail the following day.

During 2022, the prison reviewed its induction process. This now includes a pre-induction talk at the sending establishment, and information for Wayout TV has been developed as at other establishments.

During the year, a section of L unit was used as a reverse cohort unit to house quarantined prisoners, both new to the prison and established prisoners who required isolation. This was part of the national framework for managing Covid-19 regimes.

Exit interviews with prisoners indicated in 2022 that:

- 98% stated they were treated well in reception
- 13% stated that they had issues with property
- 69% stated that the induction programme met their needs.

4.2 Suicide and self harm, deaths in custody

There were no suicides or deaths in custody at the establishment during 2022.

The inquest on the death in custody which occurred in January 2021 took place during the year, the verdict being suicide. The coroner made one recommendation following the verdict, and this was implemented.

There were four incidents of self-harm; two of these by the same prisoner. This compares with two incidents in 2021.

Three of the incidents (two prisoners) were reactions to being placed in the holding room prior to transfer out. In order to mitigate this, prisoners are no longer held in the holding room prior to transfer unless absolutely necessary.

There were 10 ACCT (assessment, care in custody and teamwork) documents opened, four of which were attributed to self-harm, compared to 13 in 2021.

There were 52 challenge, support and intervention plan (CSIP) referrals, compared to 17 in 2021. The CSIP process was only introduced in May in 2021. The increase in these referrals reflects an improvement in intelligence gathering around the illicit economy and failed mandatory drug tests (MDTs).

4.3 Violence and violence reduction, self isolation

During 2022, there were three assaults, all prisoner-on-prisoner incidents; all three were unwitnessed. This compares to eight assaults recorded in 2021, one of which was an assault on staff. Staff were proactive in identifying prisoners who had been assaulted but not witnessed, through proactive follow up with prisoners showing unexplained injuries.

4.4 Use of force

There were two incidents throughout 2022, both in December. They were both linked to the illicit economy; neither involved the use of restraints. This compares to four incidents in 2021. In October 2022, the new generation of body-worn cameras were introduced and are worn by all officers.

4.5 Preventing illicit items

The frequency of substance abuse is measured via three types of testing – random, risk assessment and suspicion testing.

	Random tests		Risk assessment tests		Suspicion tests	
Number conducted	227		136		124	
Positive results	12		17		51	
% Positive results 2022	5.3		12.5		41.2	
% Positive results 2021	13.3		9.2		43.3	

During 2022, the following intelligence reports were raised:

- mobile phones – 105 compared to 102 in 2021
- drugs – 489 compared to 312 in 2021
- other illicit articles – 108 compared to 80 in 2021.

5. Fair and humane treatment

5.1 Accommodation, clothing and food

The year started with an operational capacity of 187. At year end, this stood at 207.. Overcrowding cells (double occupancy) on F unit began in November 2022, as a response to national population pressures. The demolition of the three units closed in 2020 was completed this year.

The units in the main block (A, B, C, J, F, G, H and R) have shared bathroom facilities. There is a prison laundry, and each prisoner is allocated two slots per week. Units L and M are mainly for working prisoners; each room has en-suite facilities and these units both have laundry facilities. Data from exit interviews (January to August and October to December – September data missing due to change of format) showed that 79% of prisoners were satisfied that they were able to maintain personal cleanliness and to keep their rooms clean.

There has been a persistent issue with bedbugs, with a small number of rooms affected at any one time. Established protocols are in place to deal with this.

All prisoners wear their own clothes and are entrusted with the key to their own room. Each room has its own telephone, and there are several digital kiosks sited around the establishment, which can be used for, amongst other things, ordering meals, items from the canteen and booking appointments. The men and staff both have access to the music shack. This is a small building well equipped with various musical instruments and amplifying equipment where the men can enjoy making music, either solo or as part of a group, without disturbing others.

Kirklevington Grange was successful in bidding for and securing funding for several other infrastructure improvement projects to benefit prisoner accommodation. These included:

- an overhaul of F unit and A,B, and C unit showers and toilets

- fire stopping and kitchenettes on each of the units
- replacement of the water main, improving water pressure in some bathrooms
- replacement of the diesel generators with electric ones in M unit
- creation of a designated induction unit on F unit
- creation of the safer custody inspiration station
- the introduction of further recycling facilities on all units.

Although the showers and toilets in F and A,B, and C units have been overhauled, they remain slightly shabby, and the showers are very narrow and cramped.

This reporting year saw the implementation of 'clean, rehabilitative, enabling and decent' (CRED) – a scheme involving a group of prisoners who utilise their existing skills to improve living conditions for other prisoners. This resulted in the upgrading of all room furniture and the repainting of every room on the main block.

In addition, there was significant investment from the social enterprise fund to improve facilities, such as new equipment for the kitchenettes, fish tanks and new equipment for the gym.

In October 2021, the kitchens were awarded a five-star green food hygiene rating from the Food Standards Agency. They are also subject to an annual inspection by the regional catering manager, with the last inspection in December 2022 resulting in a green rating award. The kitchens operate to a high standard both in terms of organisation and hygiene.

Most of the food is freshly prepared on site and there is a varied daily menu with several options to choose from. Food is generally accepted by the prisoners to be of good quality and appropriate portion size. The catering staff also accommodate a wide range of specialist diets, including those with medical, cultural, and religious needs. At the close of the reporting period, the kitchens were providing 15 medical and eight religious or cultural diets. The kitchen staff understand the dietary requirements of individual men very well, and they go to a great deal of time and trouble to accommodate them.

The kitchens make a significant contribution to the celebration of religious and cultural festivals. Some examples of this included a specialist menu for Black History Month, special arrangements for Ramadan followed by a meal for Eid, and also Christmas and Easter. They also provided catering for family days and other special events within the prison, for example the Queen's Platinum Jubilee.

Hot meals are served at lunchtime, but external workers can order a hot meal to be collected at reception on their return. All prisoners receive additional food items for their evening meal.

In the January to August exit interviews, 70% of prisoners reported overall levels of satisfaction with the food. This question is not included in the new exit interview process but is surveyed separately by the catering manager. Formal complaints to the prison about food represented only 2% of the total complaints in this reporting year. Comments received from the prisoners indicated that the few complaints received were noted and acted upon. Issues with canteen represented 8% of

complaints. Problems with the organisation contracted to supply food to the prison have seen it failing to deliver basic food items ordered, such as tuna and rice. This has caused some dissatisfaction and the prison is exploring several different options to resolve this problem.

The food in the internal coffee shop is an additional facility. This provides meals for prisoners and staff, as well as training and work opportunities for the men.

5.2 Segregation

Kirklevington Grange does not have a segregation unit. There are two holding cells available, which are used as a temporary measure, usually prior to prisoners being returned to closed conditions. The holding cells were typically only used for a few hours whilst waiting for transport. In exceptional circumstances, the holding cells were used overnight when the timing for transfer was late in the day or when the receiving prison could not accept incoming prisoners. Occasionally, the holding cells were used when there was concern for a prisoner's safety. Whenever the holding cells were occupied, the area was always properly supervised.

5.3 Staff/prisoner relationships, key workers

Kirklevington Grange operates an embedded rehabilitative culture, with supporting and collaborative relationships between staff and prisoners. Procedural justice is used in all processes and practices. The new SEED priorities (Staff-prisoner relationships, engagement in activity, employment on release, drug recovery) introduced this year aim to strengthen staff-prisoner relationships. Staff retention is good, and the team are very experienced, with many having over 20 years' service. IMB rota reports frequently recorded positive comments from the prisoners relating to staff from various departments within the prison. Prisoners are invited to nominate a member of staff for a monthly award during their exit interview and many choose to do so.

Staff have a good knowledge of prisoners and relationships appear, on the whole, to be positive and effective; 95% of prisoners reported in exit interviews (October to December) that they personally got on well with staff and felt that the staff treated them with respect.

Only 2% of recorded complaints to the prison related to staff.

Staff are equipped with a broad range of training to support prisoners and their families and there is continued development and training through working with NEPACS and Humankind, in addition to other external organisations and charities.

CSIPs, five minute interventions (FMIs), ACCTs and body-worn cameras are all used in the de-escalation and engagement of difficult or vulnerable prisoners. Vulnerable prisoners also have regular welfare checks.

There are no key workers at Kirklevington Grange; however, the personal officer scheme is used in its place. Each prisoner is allocated a personal officer shortly after

arrival, with each personal officer being responsible for approximately six prisoners. Young adults are given a specialist personal officer. The personal officer is obliged to make formal entries into the prison national offender management information system (P-Nomis) once a fortnight, but contact is constant and ongoing. In exit interviews (January to August), 90% of prisoners stated that their personal officer maintained contact. During IMB rota visits, it was evident that prisoners seemed very comfortable about approaching their personal officers.

5.4 Equality and diversity

The single equality action team (SEAT) meets bimonthly, with each protected characteristic group given a strand lead. These leads provide updates and report on key points for their strands. All data is carefully analysed in relation to transfers out, adjudications, paid employment and complaints, with reference as to how the protected characteristics groups are represented within these data. Any discrepancies are investigated. To give two examples, data for return to closed conditions was analysed. Across the year, prisoners from a minority ethnic background were between 6% and 8% of the population. During this period, 7.4% of prisoners returned to closed conditions were from a minority ethnic background, 12% were aged over 50, 3.7% had a disability and none were identified as other than heterosexual. The use of force data showed that 50% of the prisoners involved were from a minority ethnic background. However, as there were only two incidents, the sample size was too small to draw any reliable conclusions. Two IMB members attended the use of force review meeting in which the use of force was found to be proportionate and justified.

The prisoners had equality representatives who held regular meetings with staff to discuss issues. There are also prisoner representatives who attend monthly prisoner consultation meetings where prisoners raised any other issues. These meetings, together with regular prisoner focus groups, ensured that prisoner requests were heard and acted upon.

The use of discrimination incident reporting forms (DIRFs) was encouraged and a dedicated postbox for DIRFs is available in a prominent position, with only members of the equality team having access to it. There were 12 DIRFs submitted during the reporting period, covering race, sexuality and age. All DIRFs were dealt with individually by a thorough investigation and resolved to the satisfaction of all parties with any necessary action taken.

In a packed calendar this year, a particular highlight was the first ever Pride Stride. A very thought-provoking talk by a member of the LGBTQ+ community was followed by a walk around the grounds to discuss issues arising from the content of the talk. This event was very well received and successful and will be repeated in the future.

Black History Month was a full prison event, with staff members nominating their own black icon. This stimulated wide discussion. Black History Month was also well promoted by the library, and the kitchen prepared a themed menu to complement the event.

An officer won a Butler Trust award for his work with the Gypsy Roma and Traveller community and another officer won a NEPACS award for his work with veterans.

The prison aims to promote understanding and tolerance amongst the prisoners, not only for their time in prison, but also in preparation for life outside. To illustrate this point, although there were no transgender prisoners at Kirklevington Grange, the prison invited an ex-prisoner from the transgender community to give a talk to the men about their experiences within the prison system. This was very well received.

Prisoners aged over 50 years are currently housed together in H wing. Recently organised events for this age group included carpet bowls, and the visits room is opened on an evening for the playing of board games. In addition, the prison secured some funding through the NHS commissioners to have Age UK visit to provide support.

For prisoners with a physical disability, care and support is provided by Stockton on Tees Borough Council, who carry out social care need assessments. The education department provides prisoners who have a learning disability with individually tailored learning programmes to assist learning. Neurodivergent prisoners receive additional support from their personal officer, which is evidenced in their individual case notes.

Care leavers are supported by NEPACS, who identify any specific needs at the induction stage. They are provided with the support and pathways required to enable them to succeed whilst at Kirklevington and upon release.

5.5 Faith and pastoral support

The chaplaincy service continued to offer general and faith-specific pastoral support and is available to all prisoners and staff. The provision covers Church of England, Free Church, Roman Catholic, Muslim, Buddhist and Pagan faiths, with the option of requesting external support from sessional Sikh, Hindu, Jehovah's Witnesses and Mormon faiths. There is currently a vacancy for an Anglican chaplain. As part of the induction process, prisoners are told how to access the chaplaincy service.

Chaplains interacted with prisoners on a regular basis especially during prayers and study groups. In addition, there was direct involvement with the induction and discharges process, ACCTs, general counselling, and liaison with the mental health team when considered appropriate.

Bereavement support is available through both the chaplaincy and the safer custody officer, who will also support those prisoners who may be particularly struggling via Cruse Bereavement. There is a contact number for Cruse on prisoner PIN telephone numbers.

The chaplaincy also provided links to some external resources, such as the Prison Fellowship, which offers additional support and services.

A carol service was held in December 2022, and was well attended by prisoners, staff and IMB members.

The chaplaincy team is well respected and valued by the prisoners.

5.6 Incentives scheme

All prisoners start their journey at Kirklevington Grange on the enhanced/gold recognition and progression incentive level. Prisoners who are on the basic or equivalent incentive level are not eligible to transfer to Kirklevington Grange. During induction, the high standard of behaviour expected is clearly explained to the men. These high standards are used to positively manage behaviour. Any breach of these standards is marked by a negative casenote entry. If a prisoner accrues three negative entries over a three-month period, there will be a case conference referral. During this conference, which is carried out by a custodial manager with the personal officer or prison offender manager present, it is decided whether the prisoner's incentive level is appropriate and, if necessary, what support measures are required.

During the reporting year, 60 prisoners were issued a warning, with nine case conferences. Only three cases were reduced to silver level, which indicates that the incentives scheme is improving prisoner behaviour. Those few prisoners who have their incentive level downgraded received clear advice and direction on how to improve their status.

During 2022, a revised incentives system was implemented, better rewarding positive behaviour and discouraging poor compliance. This gave clear feedback to the prisoners, a few of whom had previously complained they were unaware of recorded negative P-Nomis comments until it was too late to address either the accuracy or the behaviour. During the year, only three prisoners had their status downgraded and 60 warnings were issued. This indicates that methods of addressing poor behaviour/attitude were very effective.

5.7 Complaints

Monitoring has shown that complaints were dealt with efficiently and in accordance with the prisoner complaints policy. Where complaints disclosed common themes, these were reviewed at monthly performance meetings, and solutions sought. The men were reassured that they would not receive any repercussions or consequences as a result of any complaints they made. Data from exit interviews (January to August inclusive; no data collected post-August due to format change) show that 90% of respondents felt that their complaints were dealt with appropriately. The table below shows the breakdown of complaints received.

Subject of complaint	Number of complaints – Comp 1	Number of complaints – Comp 1a	Total number of complaints	Percentage
Property	47	8	55	42%
OASys/Offender management	12	0	12	9%

Canteen	10	1	11	8%
Other	9	2	11	8%
Work	9	1	10	7%
Finance/cash	8	0	8	6%
Residential	7	1	8	6%
Security	4	0	4	3%
Education	2	1	3	2%
Food	3	0	3	2%
Bullying	2	0	2	2%
Staff	2	0	2	2%
Adjudications	1	0	1	1%
IEP	1	0	1	1%
Visits	1	0	1	1%
Total	118	14	132	

5.8 Property

Complaints relating to property amounted to 42% of all complaints received during the reporting period. Forty-seven of the complaints were Comp 1s, and eight Comp 1as (confidential complaints). Most complaints related to the incomplete transfer of property upon arrival at or departure from Kirklevington Grange due to the limited number of property bags permitted on transfer. This limit is three property bags and a single large item, with any remaining property being posted or dispatched in a van later. The remaining property is often sent late or is incomplete. These issues often took time to resolve, as they required negotiation with the sending or receiving establishment, who, at times, can be slow to respond. This can be a source of frustration for affected prisoners. There were also occasional incidents of property going missing from the laundry.

6. Health and wellbeing

6.1 Healthcare general

Spectrum Community CIC continues to be the contracted provider for all nursing provision, clinical drug and alcohol recovery team (DART) services, GP clinics, mental health services, non-clinical DART and pharmacy service.

Staffing

Role	Banding	Staff in post	Hours
Head of healthcare	8A	1	Full-time (37.5 hours) – covering both HMPYOI Deerbolt/Kirklevington Grange
Clinical manager	7	1	Full-time (37.5 hours)
Senior nurse	6	1	Full-time (37.5 hours)
Staff nurse	5	1	Part-time (28.5 hours)
Pharmacy technician	5	1	Full-time (37.5 hours)
Associate practitioner	4	1	Full time (37.5 hours)
Administration manager	5	1	Full-time (37.5 hours) – covering both HMPYOI Deerbolt/Kirklevington Grange

Administration assistant	2	3	All part-time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 hours (Monday/Tuesday) • 15 hours (Wednesday/Thursday) • 20 hours (Tuesday/Wednesday/Thursday)
Bank staff nurse	5	1	Bank hours – staff member utilised to cover weekend medications.

Care and treatment are planned and delivered in line with the individual care plan. Nurses participate in the pre-admission assessment of individuals to ensure that the prison can provide continuity of care and treatment. Further comprehensive assessments are completed on a person's arrival at the prison, using templates that reflect national clinical guidance. Immunisation and screening are offered which are appropriate to the prisoner's needs and in line with national recommendations. Throughout the year, prisoners' needs were continuously assessed.

Care and treatment are planned and delivered in a way that is intended to ensure people's safety and welfare. Waiting lists for most clinics are minimal and appointments are prioritised to ensure that each prisoner is seen by the appropriate healthcare professional promptly, according to their needs.

Prisoners who require it are referred to external health services and are supported to obtain an appointment to ensure their needs are met in a timely manner. Referrals and attendances are monitored effectively by the administrator, who liaises with prison staff to arrange escorts and transport as necessary.

Prisoners are encouraged to take responsibility for managing and maintaining their health in preparation for returning to live in the community. Drop-in clinics are held by appointment so that prisoners can seek advice and treatment promptly. Clinics can also be arranged on an evening, as and when requested, to ensure that those people in employment can attend outside of their working day.

Prisoners who receive methadone treatment for drug dependency are supported by other healthcare staff who supervise them taking their prescribed medicines. Nurses work closely with substance misuse practitioners to provide effective care and treatment. Prisoners, throughout their sentence, are given relevant information concerning the dangers of drug and alcohol use in the community.

There are arrangements in place to enable nurses to respond to medical emergencies. The prison provided transport for people who required urgent investigation or treatment for minor injuries at the local hospital.

The needs of prisoners being released from the prison are routinely assessed by nurses. They are provided with a supply of any medicines prescribed for them and advice about how to access local health services. People with more urgent or complex medical needs are given information to take to their general practitioner to ensure continuity of care and treatment.

Health-related information shared with other agencies is carried out safely and in accordance with relevant legislation.

Health records are kept securely. Access to records is restricted to only those staff authorised to do so. All health records are maintained electronically on SystmOne, which is password-protected for security purposes. All health staff working within the prison (including those visiting from partner health organisations) have access to SystmOne and recorded information about every contact made with prisoners using the service.

Healthcare requirements differ from most prisons due to the categorisation as an open prison. New arrivals are seen once they have been located to the appropriate unit. The first reception screen is carried out within 24 hours of arrival. Patients can make appointments via the kiosk; paper applications are also accepted. This is explained to the prisoner during the first reception. The centre is open Monday to Friday, 8am to 5.30pm and later, if arranged, for prisoners returning from work to collect their medication. Methadone is administered between 7.45am and 8.30am every day, including weekends.

The mental health service was good, with a clear pathway for referral and treatment, and access to a broad range of services and interventions. The drug and alcohol recovery team (DART) provided a wide variety of psychosocial interventions, and clinical support delivered flexible patient-centred outcomes. Medicines were managed well and access to a pharmacist has now improved. Prisoners were positive about the access and quality of dental services, which are responsive and well managed.

Outsourced: services

Dentistry – Hardwick Dental Practice

Mental Health – Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust (subcontracted under Spectrum)

Optician – Henderson Opticians

Podiatry – North Tees and Hartlepool Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Physiotherapy – North Tees and Hartlepool Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Diabetic eye screening – North Tees and Hartlepool Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) screening – Gateshead Health NHS Foundation Trust

Non-clinical DART services – Humankind, subcontracted under Spectrum.

6.2 Physical healthcare

Health staff complete a pre-admission assessment of prisoners to ensure that continuity of care can be provided. A registered nurse carries out an initial health screening of new arrivals within their first 24 hours. If the prisoner arrives after the health centre has closed, then this takes place the following day and any urgent needs addressed by contacting HMP Holme House with any queries.

Spectrum provides one GP and one advanced nurse practitioner a half-day per week as required. There is also access to community GP services out of hours.

Prisoners have access to a nurse every weekday for advice and triage. Some patients with long-term conditions are seen by the GP. A nurse has received additional training to monitor respiratory conditions, and care plans are in place.

External hospital appointments are well managed with prompt referrals. Prisoners attend hospital appointments on their own or with an escort, subject to risk assessment.

Prisoners are offered a pre-release appointment a week before their release, and patients receive a GP discharge letter detailing the care they received and any continuing medications.

Work was under way on completing the 'dying well in custody' charter, a national framework for local action and self-assessment. Kirklevington Grange still cannot accept some prisoners with severe physical disabilities or wheelchair users given the layout of the prison.

Relevant eye-catching health promotion materials are displayed in the health centre but only in English; however, information can be translated if a prisoner so desires. Telephone interpreting services are available if non-English speakers need them.

There is access to some community screening programmes and sexual health services, which are provided by a visiting sexual health and community specialist.

Medicines are supplied and dispensed promptly by the pharmacy. Most medicines are supplied on a named-patient basis with information leaflets. A porter delivers medication every weekday if needed and collects returned items once a week in a secure and safe manner.

Patients collect in-possession medication from the health centre and sign a printed script to verify receipt, along with the nurse in attendance. All new arrivals on medication have a medication reconciliation within 48 hours. Patients are responsible for re-ordering their own prescriptions to prepare them for release, which was positive. The health care team explained this and helped anyone who needed additional support.

There is a medicine in-possession risk assessment policy, which all providers had contributed to, and new arrivals are risk assessed on reception. All prisoners receive their medication in possession, apart from those receiving methadone. Prisoners have locked boxes to store their medicines securely.

In line with national guidance for category D prisons, gabapentin and pregabalin (used for neuropathic pain or as an anti-convulsant) were reclassified as controlled drugs in April 2019. These are given weekly as in-possession medications to allow prisoners to go to work and participate fully in the regime. There are regular recorded spot checks to ensure compliance.

Methadone is supplied on a supervised basis using stock against a prescription, and administered by a registered nurse with a second person to check.

There are regional medicines management meetings that discuss tradeable medication reports and antibiotic use. The local medicines management meeting focuses on prescribing trends and pain management.

There is a medication review clinic as and when required for prisoners, and a limited range of patient group directions (PGDs) allow nurses to administer specified medicines without a prescription, mainly for immunisations and basic remedies to treat minor ailments.

Covid was still evident at the beginning of the year; random testing continued for the first few months and staff numbers continued to be down for a short time as a result of infection. There were three outbreaks of Covid amongst prisoners from January to April, that were well managed; infected prisoners, who were few, were isolated to a section of one of the units, preventing a major incident.

In a survey, prisoners said it was easy to see the dentist and that the quality of dental service was good. Urgent appointments are prioritised by clinical need and were prompt, and waits for routine appointments were around three weeks. A full range of NHS treatments are offered, and records were good. The dental room meets infection control standards and there is a separate decontamination room. Dental equipment is maintained and serviced regularly, ensuring that a safe service is provided. Prisoners could access a branch of the same dental practice in the community.

6.3 Mental health

The integrated mental health team, with support from HMP Holme House, provides a responsive service through a stepped model of care to patients at Kirklevington Grange. There is a clear pathway for referring and treating patients with mental health problems and learning disabilities, with access to a broad range of services and interventions.

Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust provides secondary mental health services; it subcontracts Rethink Mental Illness to provide psychological interventions and Mind to provide counselling services.

There is regular weekly input by the members of the team, providing emotional health and wellbeing support, self-help guidance, counselling and psychological treatments, including eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing therapy, and interventions based on cognitive behavioural therapy. Other members of the

multidisciplinary team attend according to clinical need, including a psychiatrist and a speech and language therapist (SALT).

The number of referrals fluctuated but around ten a month were received through self-referral and from health and prison staff. An initial mental health assessment was carried out within four working days. The current team caseload has significantly improved, and patients are seen promptly for treatment. Physical health checks are carried out for individuals on antipsychotic and antidepressant medication.

Mental health staff attend the first assessment, care in custody and teamwork (ACCT) case management assessment for prisoners in crisis, and subsequent meetings if the prisoner is on their caseload. Primary care health staff attend all these meetings.

No patients have been transferred to secure mental health units under the Mental Health Act in the past year. If a patient becomes mentally unwell, there is a suitable protocol for referral in conjunction with HMP Holme House.

The foundation trust delivered specific mental health awareness training to the prisoner Listeners, and most operational prison staff had completed mental health training, which is positive.

6.4 Social care

Spectrum Community CIC provides social care and has good links with Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, and there have been referrals during the year. The council's occupational therapists do respond to requests for aid to assist prisoners if this is warranted.

If there are any complex needs, the prisoner would be transferred back to closed conditions where 24 hours healthcare provision is available.

6.5 Exercise, regime

The main core day commenced at 7.30am and routinely ran to time with no undue delays during prisoner movement to work areas. Prisoners remaining on site are required to be at their rooms periodically throughout the day for roll checks.

Prisoners enjoy relatively free access across the site. Late returners can also access communal areas for a short time to reheat prepacked meals.

Prisoners have access to recreational facilities during the evenings and at weekends.

The physical education department continued to be adequately resourced. Prisoner access is good and 87% of respondents in the survey said they went to the gym at least twice a week. Timetabling of gym and exercise sessions accommodated the varying needs of prisoners who were away on courses, working in the community or employed inside or outside the prison during the working day. For example, there were early morning, late evening and weekend sessions for shift workers. Gym

activities continued to reflect the working nature of the prison and did not conflict with attendance at learning and skills activities.

Outdoor facilities consist of a full-size football pitch and an all-weather surface, which is well used throughout the year. The gym consists of a cardiovascular (CV) area, free weights and a single-court sports hall. A well-equipped CV room on the main corridor is accessible from 7.30am to 9.00pm. A series of events, including a regular Parkrun, are held throughout the year.

The physical education (PE) department has good links to other departments, especially with health care, to provide additional support to prisoners who require physiotherapy or specifically tailored exercise programmes.

The physical education officer in HMP Kirklevington Grange continues to work closely with the Middlesbrough Football Club (MFC) Foundation. HMP Kirklevington Grange collaborates with the Foundation as part of the Twinning Project.

6.6 Drug and alcohol rehabilitation

Substance misuse and the provision of support remains a priority for the prison. An induction session is undertaken within 24 hours of arrival for all new prisoners. Assessments are completed for those who choose to engage with the service. The screening assessment and treatment for drug and alcohol misuse look at the wide range of substance use and any other related physical and mental health needs.

Engagement is on a voluntary basis, unless there is a clinical need, such as the prescription of methadone, opioid substitution therapy (OST). A DART care plan is implemented with the prisoner's consent and reviewed every three months, maybe less or more if needed. Humankind provides the non-clinical DART service.

Prisoners' feedback, reported through the establishment's local delivery board, chaired by the Governor, is positive, and the caseload is well managed with no waiting lists.

Drug recovery strategy meetings have been replaced by a pathway focused on reducing reoffending; there have been two meetings on this, attended by health and Spectrum Community CIC staff. There are good links with the security department, which shared mandatory drug testing (MDT) results and relevant security information.

The drug and alcohol recovery team works under DART. There is a full-time service manager based at Holme House, a lead practitioner who works between Holme House and Kirklevington Grange, a full-time recovery coordinator, and part-time family worker. The team was actively supporting up to 60 prisoners (29% of the population) and assessment was prompt. Structured one-to-one sessions are supplemented by excellent individual workbooks, and acupuncture and relaxation were popular.

Other interventions include self-management and recovery training, Breaking Free online (an evidence-based recovery programme for alcohol and drugs) and Foundations of Recovery, a structured 16-session programme. Brief interventions,

such as alcohol awareness, psychoactive substances and overdose awareness, are available, and information is displayed on the electronic information kiosks to promote awareness throughout the prison.

There is access to three non-medical prescribers, including the clinical lead, who confirms prisoners' previous prescribing regimes promptly to enable effective and safe treatment continuity. Prescribing is flexible and care is regularly reviewed jointly. Prisoners are fully involved in their care and are positive about the support they received. Monitoring has verified that 15 prisoners were receiving methadone, of whom 11 were reducing and two were on maintenance doses. Methadone remained the only opiate substitution treatment on offer, but this is under review.

A peer mentor and three peer supporters offer support to new arrivals on their first night, and run drop-in sessions and co-facilitated groups, including some at weekends. They delivered talks about their experience and recovery to local schools, colleges and youth offending teams, which is a good initiative to raise awareness. There is also a volunteer placement for a peer mentor within the Change, Grow, Live (CGL) Stockton community team once their release on temporary licence (ROTL) has been granted, which is positive.

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) provides monthly meetings and prisoners can attend other mutual aid meetings in the community through ROTL.

Naloxone training to treat opiate overdose is delivered to every new arrival during induction and offered again to all prisoners on their release, which was thorough. Over 90% of officers have also received naloxone and overdose awareness training.

Pre-release planning is good with effective links with community services to ensure continuity of clinical treatment for prisoners on ROTL and being released. Prisoners due for release have a structured session with the recovery coordinator, which confirms appointments, provides local community services information, refreshes harm reduction, overdose and tolerance advice, and updates naloxone training when required.

On release from prison, the DART makes referrals to the external drug and alcohol support services. The appointments are made for the day the prisoner is released so the treatment can continue uninterrupted. DART staff follow up with the external agencies to ensure the prisoner keeps their appointment.

6.7 Soft skills

The prisoners are encouraged to be active during their leisure time and are provided with pool tables, table tennis and other such leisure activities. An additional room was opened which provides a quiet space for drawing, art and quiet activities, and is well frequented and appreciated.

The prisoners continue to produce their own monthly newsletter containing interesting articles and information on past and future events. It also includes interviews with officers/staff and providers which gives the prisoner an insight into how the establishment functions.

Opportunities are provided to engage with and give back to the wider community, such as a beach clean-up at Redcar. A monthly special needs group recommenced in October following Covid precautions being lifted for this vulnerable group. Bowling sessions were reinstated with a local community club.

7. Progression and resettlement

7.1 Education, library

Novus holds the contract for education provision, employing eight staff.

The education manager works collaboratively with the prison management team to achieve the best possible outcomes for prisoners.

In January, a new learner progress tracker, Waypoint, was introduced and proved useful in giving clearer assessment information.

During the year, courses included maths and English, customer service, digital skills, sports coaching with MFC Foundation, cleaning (non-accredited), and recording and recognising work skills. An employment and training portfolio was introduced to assist prisoners to identify transferable skills, collate documentation, develop a CV and review progress. This brought greater engagement and learner awareness.

At any one time there were 68 education places. All education at Kirklevington was part-time (halfdays per week) with every effort being made to tailor this around employment, both internal and external to the prison.

The following table shows prisoners engaged in education and the types/levels of courses studied.

	Q2 April -June	Q3 July-Sept	Q4 Oct-Dec
Maths L1	6	6	10
Maths L2	1	6	3
English L1	4	7	9
English L2	7	6	7
Vocational	11	24	33
Further ed/college	6	7	25
OU	0	2	2
Higher ed	0	0	0

Figures for Q1 were not available.

One issue for education staff was the number of men arriving with very poor literacy/numeracy skills. In September, 59 prisoners were assessed as having a literacy level of E3 or below (operating at a level expected of a 9-11-year-old). This would be expected to have been addressed earlier in their prison sentence. Only 0.6 tutor provision was available and no additional funding.

Attention was focused upon improving attendance as prisoners naturally tend to prefer paid employment over education. New procedures involving greater liaison

between prison and Novus employees raised attendance levels to 76%. Of 3,878 available places, 2,945 were attended (April to Dec). The compulsory courses in maths and English were unsurprisingly, better subscribed than those which were optional. Very few sessions were cancelled and only when there was short notice staff sickness which could not be covered.

The Office for Standards in Education (Ofsted) made a monitoring visit in November 1922 and identified 'reasonable improvement' in the following areas: the quality of teaching and learning; links to other agencies, eg the Prison Education Trust (PET); and screening assessments.

The library serves the prison well; it is welcoming, attractive and responsive to the needs of the population. During 2022, there were topical themes and displays to encourage engagement with reading; these included Holocaust Memorial Day, LGBTQ+ Month, Men's Health, Autism Awareness, Black History Month and Remembrance Day. In addition, books and DVDs linked to BBC programmes and events were promoted. A reading challenge involving prisoners and staff was also held during the summer months with prizes and certificates awarded.

In June, the library began opening one evening a week to better provide for those in outside employment. A reading group operated during this session supported by a member of the education staff. A chess group also met in the library.

The library had a Shannon Trust literacy facilitator but only one prisoner availed himself of the opportunity during the year.

The laptop providing driving test theory and hazard perception tests (car and HGV) remained popular.

The following table indicates engagement (the number of prisoners using the library) and issues (the number of books issued) across 2022. Note that the prison's occupational capacity at 1 January was 183 and increased to 207 in October.

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Engagement	1235	1436	1938	2055	6664
Issues	<i>unavailable</i>	1595	1641	1493	4729 <i>April- Dec</i>

The library is well used by prisoners and offers a book club, reading club, chess and other activities.

7.2 Vocational training, work

Kirklevington Grange is a resettlement, not a training, prison and therefore fewer opportunities exist for internal vocational training. The wood workshop has been closed given the lower operational capacity of the prison and the lack of need for internal work placements. This will be reviewed as the operational capacity increases in 2023. A welding workshop provides non-accredited work for a few men on a part-time basis (two-and-a-half days per week).

A greater focus has been paid to recycling with a greening committee having been established. A minimum of four men were employed in recycling the prison's internal waste materials.

At any time, there were a minimum of 14 men employed in internal cleaning, with four as part of the clean, rehabilitative, enabling and decent (CRED) team, four as gym orderlies, 13 in the external café, six in the internal café, four dealing with laundry, 22 in the kitchen, nine as car wash/valets and seasonally up to 16 in the gardens.

During the year, 'meet the employer' sessions were held where companies visit to showcase potential careers and introduce their businesses to prisoners. Seymour Skills and Wagamama (pan-Asian food) events were amongst those particularly appreciated by the prisoners.

In July, transport by prison vehicle for those working at a large employer approximately one hour away was withdrawn. This was partly to increase independence and reflect the normal situation in the outside world but also due to a lack of prison drivers, caused by the reduced operational capacity of the prison, and many men being unable to drive due to their offences/risk assessments. This did not appear to impact upon the number of men in employment.

The following table shows the figures relating to external employment and education placements.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Prisoners in internal employment	85	85	87	80	87	93	89	98	92	90	85	99
Prisoners in community work	30	32	30	31	26	30	31	30	29	28	30	35
Prisoners in paid/outside employment	46	46	47	51	50	48	48	47	47	50	46	45
Prisoners in outside college	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	6	7	2

7.3 Offender management, progression

The review of indeterminate sentences for public protection (IPP) brought several informal requests to the IMB for information from prisoners unable to understand the changes. There was little clear information to impart.

The relationships between prisoners, their offender managers, personal officers and staff in general were strong. Systems that have been prioritised in the Governor's delivery improvement plan are staff-prisoner relationships, engagement in activity, employment on release and drug recovery (SEED), which place emphasis upon this area of work.

The table below shows exit survey responses and demonstrates satisfaction with the support provided by offender managers and personal officers:

Total discharges during 2022 (excluding Sept)	92	Exit surveys completed	86
	yes	% Strongly agree & agree	
Was your personal officer helpful?	71	83%	
Was your offender manager helpful?	73	85%	
Was staff support available when needed?	64	74%	

Please note: The format questions within the exit survey changed significantly from October 2022 and no data is available for September. Data is a 'best fit' compilation.

In 2022, 104 prisoners were released from Kirklevington Grange on the completion of their sentence.

Offender managers worked hard to ensure OASys assessments were completed within the 12-week period specified without delays or backlogs.

Dependent upon a very detailed and thorough risk assessment most prisoners were able to leave on resettlement day release (RDR) and/or resettlement overnight release (ROR) after completion of their 'lie-down' at Kirklevington Grange. A total of 23180 ROTL events occurred with only failures.

Temporary release failure (TRFs)

Year	No of ROTL events	Absconds	SOA failure	Failure to return RDR	Failure to return ROR	Late return RDR	Late return ROR	Failure to comply RDR	Failure to comply ROR
2020	13,903	-	-	4	2	4	1	11	12
2021	12,214	-	1	1	-	3	-	4	2
2022	18,162	-	-	-	3	4	4	10	10

During 2022 and 2021, prisoners were released on home detention curfew (HDC) with electronic tags.

Thirteen prisoners were released at the direction of the parole boards.

A total of 81 prisoners failed to take advantage of the many opportunities for rehabilitation and resettlement and, after all available interventions and support, were returned to closed conditions.

The following table shows the breakdown of reasons for returning prisoners to the closed estate.

Reason for return to closed prison	Number of prisoners
Drug or illicit item finds	13
Security/intelligence	26
Possession of mobile phones	3
Further or potential charges	6
Breach of ROTL conditions	3

Non-compliance with regime	2
Failed alcohol test	1
Failed mandatory drug test	10
Under the influence of alcohol or drugs	3
Assault or threats to staff	2
Fire	1
Risk assessment	6
Safety/safety issues	2
Refusal to locate	1
No data	2

Some prisoners complained that staff were motivated to return prisoners to closed conditions at the earliest opportunity and for trivial reasons. The IMB found no evidence to support this, and found risk assessments to be robust and processes in place to support prisoners to succeed. The prison tracks data which demonstrates it is proportionate when deciding on which prisoners return to closed conditions.

7.4 Family contact

The visits room was decorated and newly furnished this year. It provides a warm, welcoming venue for families, with a play area for young children and a snack bar manned by volunteers.

No complaints were received regarding visits or visit arrangement systems, although there was some dissatisfaction with the nationally introduced automatic message preceding telephone calls, indicating the call was originating from a prison. Some prisoners' friends and family were unaware of their incarceration and some prisoners wished to maintain this position. This matter was referred nationally by the governor following prisoner dissatisfaction, but did not alter the situation.

A new family contract was introduced in October and greater flexibility resulted. After prisoner consultation, 12 hours of enrichment activities each month were commissioned. This includes creative sessions, such as making Christmas cards. NEPACS continues to offer support.

The many family days held during the year were very much appreciated and enjoyed by prisoners, families and staff. Examples included a Halloween themed event and Christmas activities.

7.5 Resettlement planning

Reducing reoffending is central to the ethos of the prison. The IMB believes most prisoners discharged from Kirklevington Grange were well served by the systems in place to support their resettlement, and staff worked very hard to this end.

The appointment, in July, of a prison employment lead (PEL) at Band 6 with considerable Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) experience brought greater capacity to the reducing reoffending team. The external chair of Kirklevington's new employment advisory board (EAB) brought networking opportunities with new

businesses, and this initiative looks set to reap rewards in the future. It is, however, in its early stages. Liaison with some construction companies meant they were able to ensure men are employed during ROTL; to conform with their licences, they are restricted to one site at any given time.

An ID clinic was instigated which supports men lacking documentation e.g., a birth certificate, NI number, driving licence. This process was further improved in the autumn, when a greater focus upon the targeting of men in their two-week induction period was instigated, and early intervention in this area became routine practice.

The administrative support to the PEL holds a one-to-one session with all new receptions within two weeks of arrival to check all their documentation, and set up a bank account and self-employed tax reference number, if necessary, to remove all barriers to employment.

The EAB, which first met in September, created a laser-like focus upon the target of prisoners maintaining employment six weeks after release. Much effort was made to agree that the remit of the board should strengthen relationships with probation and ensure accurate data was accessible in a timely manner. The outcome was a rise in the number of men employed after six weeks, and Kirklevington ranking higher on this target in the league tables.

Determined efforts were made to match prisoners' preferred employment destinations, such as construction, logistics and self-employment, with appropriate employer partnerships and a wider range of jobs, including those at a higher level. Further links were made with local employers, including those recruiting for the Tees Works Development, transforming Europe's largest brownfield site into a multi-sector setting, linked to the government's levelling up programme for the north-east.

In addition, raising awareness of employment opportunities for the over-50s in a changing work environment was promoted. During September, 22% of over-50s were in employment.

A comfortable and attractive employment hub (a one-stop job shop) was established with recruitment adverts displayed, provision and support to prepare CVs and apply for jobs, and space for employers to interview potential employees. Potential employers also visited to promote their businesses to prisoners seeking work.

This intensive work was reflected in improving numbers of men in employment on release. See table below.

	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22	May 22	June 22	July 22	Aug 22	Sep 22	Oct 22	Nov 22	Dec 22
% of releases in paid employment six weeks post release (data from the performance hub)	28.5 %	33 %	20%	67 %	20%	25%	25 %	10%	0%	50 %	50 %	57.14 %
Number in employment out	2/7	1/3	2/11	4/6	1/5	2/8	2/8	1/10	0/5	4/8	4/8	4/7

of eligible releases												
Local data								43% 3/7	25% 1/4	57% 4/7	50% 4/8	71% 5/7

NB Local data was introduced in August after the employment of the prisoner employment lead

HMP Kirklevington Grange has an excellent record of discharging men with appropriate accommodation in place. Through-the-gate staff provided excellent support in this respect. Some confusion was caused by the change of service provider during the summer. There was a lack of clarity as to where responsibilities lay; most affected were prisoners released outside the local area. Community resettlement services in some areas were oversubscribed and unable to take on prisoners until they were released. This caused anxiety for some. The prison and through-the-gate staff demonstrated much goodwill to maintain an effective service during the transition period. No prisoner left Kirklevington without accommodation.

The table shows discharge accommodation for 2022:

Number of discharges	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
104	22	23	30	29
To family home	16	16	24	24
NACRO BASS accommodation	1		1	
Flat				
Hotel / B&B				
Other		1	1	
Approved premises	5	6	5	3
Transient/short term				1

Across the year, 66% of prisoners stated they were registered with a GP at the time of their release.

The reducing reoffending team collaborates with a number of agencies to support prisoners during their time in prison, on ROTL and beyond as part of their resettlement. Some examples, and the list is long, include Wheels to Work, who can assist in providing 125cc motor bikes for transport to work, Ingeus, who can finance bike training, New Futures, Tempus Novo, Recycling Lives, Clean Slate Solutions. Many offer support from ROTL through to wrap-around care on release for up to three years. Some of these services are provided by organisations set up by former Kirklevington prisoners.

The reorganisation of probation and community support services brought more services on board, including support with finances and debt, personal wellbeing and a strategic housing specialist shared with Holme House.

The work of the IMB

The Board has been able to meet its commitment to monitoring duties throughout the year, and has been able to report on issues of concern and to identify good practice on each of those visits.

The Governor or deputy attended monthly Board meetings, providing updates to the members regarding current issues and developments, as well as giving feedback on issues raised by the Board relating to the daily activities and operation of the prison. Important issues raised during the Board meetings were noted and followed up by members during their rota visits.

The governors give the Board full support in our monitoring duties, supported by officers and staff, providing us with a dedicated office and secretarial services, our clerk giving the Board an exceptional service.

A rota timetable is published two months ahead, allowing for two visits per week to the prison by alternate members, each completing a written report, copies of which go to the Board, Governor/Deputy Governor, and IMB clerk. In addition, each member completes the areas visited sheet, ensuring that all areas of the prison are visited on a regular basis.

In addition to and alongside rota visits, members are able to attend prison meetings, daily briefings, security etc., gaining a further insight to monitoring, and minutes of all meetings are available to the Board.

There were few written applications received this year, all successfully dealt with, and there was a reduced number of 'on the hoof' applications recorded in our reference book. This could be attributed to the reduced population but also to the diligence of Board members when on a rota visit as, when members go through their visits, most issues arising are dealt with immediately and resolved without the need for an application but are recorded in rota reports for future reference.

For annual reporting purposes, each member of the Board is allocated to at least one specialist monitoring area. This improves the Board's overall knowledge and depth of monitoring. Teamwork continues to play a vital part of compiling our annual report.

We had a full Board of nine members at the beginning of the year, but during the year three members resigned; one being the Board development officer, resigning due to ill health, and two decided to pursue other interests.

During the year, we ran a successful recruitment campaign, which led to the appointment of two new members who started with us in September 2022. On appointment, they were allocated a mentor from the Board and were closely monitored during their training period. This will continue into 2023, when they will attend a national training seminar.

Board statistics

Recommended complement of Board members	9
Number of Board members at the start of the reporting period	9
Number of Board members at the end of the reporting period	8
Total number of visits to the establishment	211
Total number of shifts on the 0800 telephone line*	Does not apply
Total number of segregation reviews attended	Does not apply

Applications to the IMB (including via the 0800 telephone line)

Code	Subject	Previous reporting year	Current reporting year
A	Accommodation, including laundry, clothing, ablutions	2	
B	Discipline, including adjudications, incentives, sanctions	6	2
C	Equality	0	
D	Purposeful activity, including education, work, training, library, regime, time out of cell	6	1
E1	Letters, visits, telephones, public protection restrictions	3	
E2	Finance, including pay, private monies, spends	3	
F	Food and kitchens	1	
G	Health, including physical, mental, social care	10	
H1	Property within this establishment	1	2
H2	Property during transfer or in another establishment or location	3	
H3	Canteen, facility list, catalogue(s)	0	0
I	Sentence management, including HDC, release on temporary licence, parole, release dates, recategorisation	9	3
J	Staff/prisoner concerns, including bullying	2	1
K	Transfers	0	1
L	Miscellaneous, including complaints system	4	
	Total number of applications	50	10



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