



# Annual Report 2023/2024



# Foreword to the report

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## MAPPA SMB Chair- Daniel Cooper Governor HMP Preston

On behalf of the Lancashire MAPPA Strategic Management Board (SMB) it is my pleasure to introduce the 2023-24 Annual Report.

At this time last year my predecessor as Chair, noted that a healthy culture of professionalism and partnership working within our responsible authorities and duty to co-operate agencies has enabled the work of MAPPA to continue to progress and really make a positive difference in protecting the public and improving the safety of our Lancashire communities.

Lancashire Constabulary has implemented a force-wide review of their MOSOVO / MAPPA teams, which has seen senior officers and administrative staff adapting their working practices and learning to facilitate MAPPA effectively. Although change always brings challenges, the new working model has now been established across the Constabulary. In particular this has been made possible with the support from Lancashire Probation Mappa colleagues for their assistance during the change process.

I'm pleased to report that although the MAPPA operating arrangements have seen several significant changes and challenges this year these arrangements continue to operate well.

This is a testament to the dedication and commitment of colleagues who work collectively to manage the MAPPA processes, for which I am very grateful, but also to a strong and healthy culture from our Senior Leaders across the county who ensure that MAPPA remains a priority within their own organisations and provide the support and resources to work together to change the lives of offenders, manage and mitigate any risks posed, and improve the future for the communities of Lancashire.

As I write this foreword, we are all collectively working on the challenges facing the criminal justice sector, with Prison population challenges being high on the agenda. These challenges are requiring an agile response from the sector and colleagues with MAPPA responsibilities are really going the extra mile to ensure that we maintain the high level of quality around our MAPPA meetings and the management of offenders. I am very appreciative of this response as Chair and the MAPPA SMB would like to place on record our thanks to all colleagues for their valuable contributions to this.

And finally to place on record our thanks to Detective Superintendent Neil Drummond who will retire from policing later this year having served the Constabulary and people of Lancashire for 30 years. His commitment to public protection in his role and as the long standing Chair of the MAPPA SMB, has contributed to, and continues to positively impact upon, MAPPA effectiveness here in Lancashire.

# What is MAPPA?

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## MAPPA background

MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by individuals who have committed the most serious sexual, violent and terrorist offences (MAPPA-eligible individuals) under the provisions of sections 325 to 327B of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

They bring together the Police, Probation and Prison Services in each of the 42 Areas in England and Wales into what is known as the MAPPA Responsible Authority.

A number of other agencies are under a Duty to Co-operate (DTC) with the Responsible Authority. These include Social Services, Health Services, Youth Offending Teams, Department for Work and Pensions and Local Housing and Education Authorities.

Local Strategic Management Boards (SMB) comprising senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authority and DTC agencies are responsible for delivering MAPPA within their respective areas. The Responsible Authority is also required to appoint two Lay Advisers to sit on each MAPPA SMB.

Lay Advisers are members of the public appointed by the Minister with no links to the business of managing MAPPA-eligible individuals act as independent, yet informed, observers; able to pose questions which the professionals closely involved in the work might not think of asking. They also bring to the SMB their understanding and perspective of the local community (where they must reside and have strong links).

## How MAPPA works

MAPPA-eligible individuals are identified and information about them is shared between agencies to inform the risk assessments and risk management plans of those managing or supervising them.

That is as far as MAPPA extend in the majority of cases, but some cases require more senior oversight and structured multi-agency

management. In such cases there will be regular MAPPA meetings attended by relevant agency practitioners.

There are 4 categories of MAPPA-eligible individual:

- **Category 1** –subject to sex offender notification requirements.
- **Category 2** – mainly violent offenders sentenced to 12 months or more imprisonment or a hospital order.
- **Category 3** – individuals who do not qualify under Categories 1, 2 or 4 but whose offences pose a risk of serious harm.
- **Category 4** – terrorism convicted and terrorism risk individuals.

There are three levels of management to ensure that resources are focused where they are most needed: generally, those presenting the higher risks of serious harm.

- **Level 1** is where the individual is managed by the lead agency with information exchange and **multi-agency support** as required but without formal MAPPA meetings.
- **Level 2** is where formal MAPPA meetings are required to manage the individual.
- **Level 3** is where risk management plans require the attendance and commitment of resources at a senior level at MAPPA meetings.

MAPPA are supported by ViSOR. This is a national IT system to assist in the management of individuals who pose a serious risk of harm to the public. The use of ViSOR increases the ability to share intelligence across organisations and enables the safe transfer of key information when high risk individuals move between areas, enhancing public protection measures. ViSOR allows staff from the Police, Probation and Prison Services to work on the same IT system, improving the

quality and timeliness of risk assessments and interventions to prevent offending.

## MAPPA and Terrorism

The government published an Independent Review of the MAPPA used to Supervise Terrorism and Terrorism-risk individuals on 2 September 2020 and published its response on 9 December. Both documents are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-review>. The report made a number of recommendations, the majority of which have been implemented, including via the Counterterrorism and Sentencing Act 2021 and the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts

Act 2022. The Secretary of State has also revised the statutory MAPPA Guidance on terrorism offenders.

The Probation Service, via its National Security Division, has created a specialist dedicated and highly skilled workforce, which provides an enhanced level of management and intervention for the most high-risk, complex, and high-profile individuals in the community. This includes the management of terrorist connected and terrorist risk offenders. The NSD and Counter-Terrorism Policing work closely with local SMBs to ensure the robust management of terrorism cases. Data on Category 4 individuals is not included in this report due to data protection issues related to low numbers. This data will be aggregated and published nationally.

All MAPPA reports from England and Wales are published online at: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)



**MAPPA Statistical Tables 2023-24**

**MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2024**

	Category 1: Subject to sex offender notification requirements	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	2439	742	-	3181
Level 2	11	7	15	33
Level 3	3	2	2	7
Total	2453	751	17	3221

**MAPPA-eligible offenders in Levels 2 and 3 by category (yearly total)**

	Category 1: Subject to sex offender notification requirements	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	33	37	36	106
Level 3	11	12	15	38
Total	44	49	51	144

**Notification Requirements**

Category 1 cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	33
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Category 1 who have had their lifetime notification revoked on application	13
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**Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders**

Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO)	220
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
Notification Order	1

Number of individuals who became subject to sex offender notification requirements following a breach(es) of a Sexual Risk Order (SRO)	2
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**Level 2 and 3 individuals returned to custody.**

Returned to custody for breach of licence	Category 1: Subject to notification requirements	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
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RESTRICTED: STATISTICS

Level 2	12	16	10	38
Level 3	3	5	3	11
Total	15	21	13	49

Breach of SHPO	
Level 2	0
Level 3	0
Total	0

Total number of individuals subject to sex offender notification requirements per 100,000 population	178
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This figure has been calculated using the mid-2023 estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 15 July 2024, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.

Consistent with previous publications up to 2021/22, this figure is based on the midyear of the publication period. For 2022/23 publication, the population figure was based mid-2021 instead of mid-2022 due to a change in publication schedule by the ONS. As such, the current figure may not be directly comparable with last year's figure.

## Explanation commentary on statistical tables

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### MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible individuals, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2023 (i.e., they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

**(a) MAPPA-eligible individuals** – there are individuals defined in law as eligible for MAPPA management because they have committed specified sexual, violent or terrorist offences or they currently pose a risk of serious harm. The majority are managed at Level 1 without formal MAPPA meetings. These figures only include those MAPPA eligible individuals living in the community. They do not include those in prison or detained under the Mental Health Act.

**(b) Subject to Sex Offender Notification Requirements** – those who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and to notify of any subsequent changes (this is known as the “notification requirement.”) These individuals are assessed and managed by the police. They may also be managed by probation or health services if they are subject to licence or a hospital order. Failure to comply with the notification requirement is a criminal offence that carries a maximum penalty of 5 years’ imprisonment.

**(c) Violent Offenders** – individuals convicted of violent offences who were sentenced to imprisonment or detention for 12 months or more, or detained under a hospital order and a small number of individuals convicted of sexual offences who are not subject to notification requirements. These individuals are assessed and managed by the Probation Service, Youth Offending Team, or Mental Health Services.

**(d) Other Dangerous Offenders** – individuals who do not qualify under the other MAPPA-eligible categories but have committed an offence that indicates that they

pose a risk of serious harm which requires management via MAPPA meetings. These individuals are assessed and managed by whichever agency has the primary responsibility for them.

**(e) Terrorism and Terrorism Risk Offenders** – individuals subject to terrorism offender notification requirements; individuals convicted of terrorism or terrorism related offences who were sentenced to imprisonment or detention for 12 months or more or detained under a hospital order; and those who have committed an offence and may be at risk of involvement in terrorism-related activity. These individuals are assessed and managed by Counter-Terrorism Police and the National Security Division of the Probation Service.

**(f) Breach of Licence** – individuals released into the community following a period of imprisonment will be subject to a licence with conditions (under probation supervision). If the individual does not comply with these conditions, the Probation Service will take breach action and the individual may be recalled to prison.

**(g) Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) (including any additional foreign travel restriction)**. Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) and interim SHPOs replaced Sexual Offence Prevention Orders are intended to protect the public from individuals convicted of a sexual or violent offence who pose a risk of sexual harm to the public by placing restrictions and/or positive obligations on their behaviour. They require the individual to notify their details to the police (as set out in Part 2 of the 2003 Act) for the duration of the order.

The court must be satisfied on the balance of probability that an order is necessary to protect the public (or any particular members of the public) in the UK, or children or vulnerable adults (or any particular children or vulnerable adults) abroad, from sexual harm from the individual. In the case of an order

made on a free-standing application by a Chief Officer, the National Crime Agency (NCA), British Transport Police (BTP) or the Ministry of Defence Police (MODP), the chief officer/NCA/BTP/MODP must be able to show that the individual has acted in a way since their conviction that makes the order necessary.

The minimum duration for a full order is five years. The lower age limit is 10, which is the age of criminal responsibility, but where the defendant is under the age of 18 an application for an order should only be considered exceptionally.

**(h) Notification Order** – this requires individuals convicted of qualifying sexual offences overseas to register with the police, in order to protect the public in the UK from the risks that they pose. The police in England and Wales may issue a notification order directly to an offender who is already in the UK or who is intending to come to the UK who must notify within three days of receipt. Individuals have a right of appeal against notification.

**(i) Sexual Risk Order (including any additional foreign travel restriction)** – *The Sexual Risk Order (SRO) replaced the Risk of Sexual Harm Order (RoSHO) and may be made in relation to a person without a conviction for a sexual or violent offence (or any other offence), but who poses a risk of sexual harm.*

The SRO may be made at the magistrates' court on application by the police, NCA, BTP or MODP where an individual has committed an act of a sexual nature and the court is satisfied that the person poses a risk of harm to the public in the UK or children or vulnerable adults overseas.

An SRO may prohibit the person from doing anything described in it, including travel overseas, or place positive obligations upon them. Any prohibition and/or obligation must be necessary to protect the public in the UK from sexual harm or, in relation to foreign travel, protecting children or vulnerable adults from sexual harm.

An individual subject to an SRO is required to

notify the police of their name and home.

address within three days of the order being made and also to notify any changes to this information within three days.

An SRO can last for a minimum of two years and has no maximum duration, with the exception of any foreign travel restrictions which, if applicable, last for a maximum of five years (but may be renewed).

The criminal standard of proof continues to apply. The person concerned is able to appeal against the making of the order and the police or the person concerned are able to apply for the order to be varied, renewed or discharged.

A breach of an SRO is a criminal offence punishable by a maximum of five years' imprisonment. Where an individual breaches their SRO, they will become subject to full notification requirements.

Individuals made subject of an SRO are recorded on VISOR as a Potentially Dangerous Person (PDP).

**(j) Lifetime notification requirements revoked on application** – *A legal challenge in 2010 and a corresponding legislative response means there is a mechanism in place that allows qualifying individuals to apply for a review of their notification requirements. Qualifying individuals may submit an application to the police to review their indefinite notification requirements. The police review the application and decide whether to revoke the notification requirements. This decision is made at the rank of Superintendent. Those who continue to pose a significant risk will remain subject to notification requirements for life, if necessary.*

Individuals will only become eligible to seek a review once they have been subject to indefinite notification requirements for a period of at least 15 years for adults and 8 years for juveniles.

# MAPPA – At work in Lancashire

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## **Women under MAPPA**

Following the Corston Report in 2007, which explored the experiences of women in custody, there have been numerous efforts to try and improve the experience of women within the criminal justice system (CJS)

The Equality Act (2010) is the basic legal framework against direct and indirect discrimination and the UN Bangkok Rules (2010) and the Equal Treatment Benchbook (updated 2018) provide guidance to courts/sentencers around meeting the specific needs of women.

The 2018 Female Offender Strategy first set out the Government's commitment to improving outcomes for women in CJS and this was supported by the Farmer Review on Women in 2019 which highlighted the importance of maintaining family ties.

The National Concordat (2020) was a national agreement by all statutory organisations to work together to improve outcomes for women in or at risk of CJS involvement and most recently the Delivery Plan (2023-25) builds on Government's commitment to improve outcomes for women with focus on four main areas.

1. Fewer women entering the justice system and reoffending
2. Fewer women serving short custodial sentences with a greater proportion managed successfully in the community.
3. Better outcomes for women in custody
4. Protecting the public through better outcomes for women on release

Multi-agency working is the nucleus of effective, trauma-informed work with women in the Criminal Justice System. It is particularly effective for supporting women to achieve and maintain fulfilling, safe, and offence-free lives.

Services for women are delivered through our Commissioned Rehabilitative Providers (CRS) who aim to provide a holistic model of support for women in our care. They work with women within their resettlement window in prison and following release to address various areas of need including accommodation, finances, relationships, and emotional well-being.

Some CRS providers are also able to offer a full, holistic package of care to all women regardless of their involvement with CJS through their Women's Centres. This enables a model of early intervention, diversion, and ongoing support post completion of sentence. Providers work hard to provide a strengths-based and collaborative approach to supporting women to move forward from their experiences of trauma, abuse, victimisation, and criminality.

Probation colleagues work closely with CRS providers and are often co-located to ensure effective, collaborative support and risk management.

## Victim Liaison Team

The Victim Liaison team continue to provide the highest standard of service to eligible victims and have effectively implemented several important developments.

Following the Probation Reform Programme, the Victim Notification Scheme (VNS) went live on the 26<sup>th</sup> of February 2024 in Lancashire.

This was created to ensure that victims of stalking and harassment type offences can be notified of an offender's release from custody, signposted to support services and are able to request licence conditions to help them feel safe.

This service is separate from the Victim Contact Scheme (VCS), which is governed by the DVCVA Act 2004 and has been supported by the appointment of additional Victim Liaison and Administrative Officers.

The VNS covers victims of the following offences, where the offender has been sentenced to a period of custody of any duration, including custodial sentences under 12 months and 12 months or more.

1. Harassment (Sect 2 of Protection from Harassment Act 1997)
2. Stalking (Sect 2 of Protection from Harassment Act 1997)
3. Breach of a Stalking Order (Sect 8(1) and (2) of the Stalking Protection Act 2019)
4. Breach of conditions of injunction against harassment (Sect 3A of Protection from Harassment Act 1997)
- 5. Putting people in fear of violence (Sect 4 of Protection from Harassment Act 1997)**
- 6. Stalking involving serious alarm/distress (Sect 4A of Protection from Harassment Act 1997)**
7. Breach of Restraining Order issued on conviction (Sect 5 of Protection from Harassment Act 1997)
8. Breach of Restraining Order issued on conviction (Sect 363 of Sentencing Act 2020)
9. Breach of a Restraining Order issued on acquittal (Sect 5A of Protection from Harassment Act 1997)
10. Racially or religiously aggravated harassment or stalking with fear of violence (Section 32 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
11. Breach of Non-Molestation Order (Sect 42A of Family Law Act 1996)
- 12. Controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship (Sect 76 of Serious Crime Act 2015)**

The offences in bold are statutory offences under the Victim Contact Scheme, and therefore, where the sentence is 12 months or more, or a Hospital Order, victims must be offered the full Victim Contact Scheme. If the sentence is under 12 months, the VNS must be offered to the victim.

More recently and in readiness for the measures implemented by the Government to ease acute prison capacity pressures, the Victim Liaison team continue to work closely with Probation Practitioners to ensure all affected and eligible victims, are contacted prior to the release of their perpetrator and release plans taking into account victim safety.

VLO's make a significant contribution to the assessment and management of risk by way of sharing (with consent), relevant victim contact information, representing the victim in MAPPA meetings and signposting victims to Victim Support and other local services.

In line with the Victim's Code, VLO's are also responsible for updating victims on key sentence milestones and upholding their right to request Exclusion Zones and No Contact Licence Conditions for consideration by the decision maker.

## **Enhancing Multi-Agency Arrangements for Victims by the MAPPA, Victims and Veterans (MVV) Team**

The MVV Team within Lancashire and South Cumbria NHS Foundation Trust provide a single point of contact for partnership agencies as well as internal staff across three areas of practice MAPPA, Victims and Veterans. The team can be contacted via email [MVVTeam@lscft.nhs.uk](mailto:MVVTeam@lscft.nhs.uk).

In addition to MAPPA responsibilities, the MVV Team provide leadership for Victim Liaison work in relation to a distinct group of victims, within Lancashire and Cumbria NHS Trust footprint. These are victims of perpetrators/patients referred to as mentally disordered offenders (MDOs), within Sections 35-45 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (DVCVA) 2004. This legislation imposed specific duties on clinical teams, Mental Health Tribunals (MHTs) and the Ministry of Justice / Mental Health Casework Section with the aim of ensuring parity of services, as available for victims of offenders serving custodial sentences.

For a decade, the MVV Team provided a full victim liaison and support service to victims of unrestricted orders such as Section 37 and unrestricted prison transfers Section 47, of the Mental Health Act, 1983. However, on the 1st April 2021, these responsibilities transferred to the Victim Contact Services (VCS) within Probation. The VCS designated to provide direct victim casework and engage with relevant clinical teams to share appropriate victim information and requests, at critical point within the patient pathway, such as discharge from hospital. The VCS provide victim contact services for victims of both restricted and unrestricted orders with the MVV Team retaining responsibilities for legacy cases (prior to April 2021), where the patient is subject to unrestricted hospital and prison transfer orders.

The difference in victim's rights between unrestricted and restricted orders is stark. Victims of restricted orders can request restrictions such as non-contact conditions or exclusion zones, for consideration by the Mental Health Casework Section of the Ministry of Justice. However, victims of unrestricted orders have the 'right to request', but no entitlement to have restrictions, which can be confusing for victims, patients, and staff.

### **Improvements in Victims practices by the MVV Team:**

The MVV Team have attempted to improve victim practices by working with representatives of the VCS, such as the regional Mental Health Victim Liaison Officer providing a single point of contact. This has led to the development of a 'Request for Information Form'. The form, initiated by the VCS, is for the MVV Team to forward to the designated Clinical Team. This highlights, for example, the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator and the proximity of the victim to the patient's home address so that clinical teams have this awareness. This is part of the LSCFT Trust Policy for Victims and shared with other Trusts and organisations.

A regional Victim Development Group established to determine appropriate improvements in policy and practice. This included guidance on roles/responsibilities for clinical teams and VCS at the various stages of the patient's care pathway from admission, treatment, hospital leave through to discharge



to the community. These depicted in flowcharts as clear visual representations of the pathway to enhance knowledge and awareness among clinical teams and VCS staff.

Information leaflets developed to improve understanding of Victims, mental health clinicians and VCS staff, with leaflets available for both unrestricted and restricted orders. The MVV Team have also developed Victim Awareness Training for clinical teams, which has been enhanced by liaison with the regional Mental Health Victim Liaison Officer and Senior Probation Officer for Victims as training for delivery to all health and partner agencies. The Victim work provides a good example of multi-agency working to enhance safety planning and public protection, also captured within MAPPA meetings, specifically within the Victim Pillar and Risk Management Planning.

The MVV Team intend to continue to raise the profile of Victims work and its link with MAPPA practice, with the aim for these areas to be regarded as part of core mental health practice. Further information is available, by contacting the MAPPA, Victims and Veterans Team via email [MVVTeam@lscft.nhs.uk](mailto:MVVTeam@lscft.nhs.uk)

## **Partnership working in Lancashire.**

This year has seen the consolidation of a number of initiatives and projects focused on multiple disadvantages, trauma awareness and improvements to working with people subject to Probation supervision with neurodiverse needs.

The Changing Futures programme, funded by DLUHC (Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities) and Lottery money has promoted work with people through a trauma informed approach with peer led multi agency intervention.

The programme is due to close in March 2025 and the learning from this is being embedded throughout Lancashire and across all services.

Staff with lived experience of addiction and criminal justice have shown just how impactful this model can be in helping people to transform their lives and have supported many people involved in the Criminal Justice system to reduce their offending and seek support with all aspects of their lives.

The Lancashire Violence Reduction network has promoted and pioneered a number of initiatives to reduce the frequency and impact of violence in Lancashire.

At the heart of the work is an understanding of the impact that early life trauma can have on children and supporting organisations across Lancashire to undertake training and changes to practice to improve our understanding and response to violence, seeking to take a public health approach to these issues and emphasizing the need for strong prevention strategies and system change.

Working in partnership with statutory, voluntary and third sector providers has been fundamental to driving the key messages that promote a trauma informed approach to these complex issues.

This has included work with prisons, schools and Children and Family Well Being service to improve the understanding of, and response to, the needs of children with a parent in custody.

This year has also seen the commissioning of a new service, Lancashire Intensive Intervention and Risk Management service, the focus of which is to work with men and women who have personality difficulties, related to past trauma, and who find it difficult to comply with Probation supervision.

This service is commissioned by NHS England and HMPPS and is part of the Offender Personality Disorder pathway and seeks to work in a psychologically informed way to increase trust, improve compliance and engagement and ultimately reduce risk of harm.

The Probation service has also embedded a service provided by the National Autistic Society to support Probation staff in their work with men and women who have neurodiverse needs and the Prison service now have Neurodiversity Managers in every prison in the North West who have responsibility for identifying support needs and helping staff understand how best to work with the men and women in their care.

## **Integrated Offender Management**

Lancashire Constabulary has recently implemented reviews as part of the Target Operating Model. One such review included Integrated Offender Management (IOM).

IOM now sits amongst our Safer Neighbourhood Teams and has seen significant investment in staff who are all dedicated to IOM work.

Each Police Borough Command Unit (there are 3 in Lancashire – West, East and South) now have a dedicated IOM Sgt and up to 4 Offender Managers each, including Domestic Abuse Offender Managers.

This has allowed IOM to focus on building cohorts, working closer with partners and dedicated time working with people to reduce reoffending.

Central IOM Administration works out of Lancashire Constabulary Headquarters and supports each Borough Command Unit

There is a IOM Administrator in post and below is more detail about the role.

**“I am the newly appointed administration officer for the new Lancashire IOM and have been in post since April 2024.**

**The main aim of IOM is to reduce the cost of crime committed by prolific offenders, and the impact this crime has on victims.**

**My role is to score the referrals received by police, from Probation, Police, or other agencies.**

**Probation colleagues will provide me with an assessment score which indicates the risk of reoffending, and I use a crime severity scoring algorithm to calculate the cost of the crimes committed by an individual over a 5-year period in the community.**

**Generally, we are looking for a score of over 1,500 but this is not a fixed figure and discretion can be used. Females are under represented on IOM and there is a push to engage this cohort and offer rehabilitation and involvement from agencies relevant to their barriers preventing them from needing to offend.**

**A condition to engage with IOM can be added to an individual’s prison licence conditions however, if an individual is not under Probation supervision, their engagement is voluntary.**

**I prepare an agenda for each area’s MACC (multi agency case conference) meeting which are held monthly and are essentially an opportunity for representatives from involved agencies to discuss the**

referrals and confirm if they have worked with an individual previously and can offer services and assistance.

There are exceptions to the acceptance of a referral, sex offenders for example are managed by the Lancashire MOSOVO teams (sexual and violent offenders) and the individual being referred into IOM should be convicted of offences prior to any referral.

The accepted referrals are then added onto IDIOM which is the national database used to record IOM cohorts and markers will be added to PNC should they come to police attention out of area. In this way, their IOM Offender Managers will be notified of any offending or police intelligence. I also liaise closely with Probation counterparts and their Offender Managers, and we have created an excellent working relationship across the two agencies.

IOM will utilise the FIXED cohort to manage offenders who commit burglaries and assaults in the main, the FLEX IOM cohort will manage shoplifters, thefts from vehicles, any other relevant neighbourhood priorities or an offender who is not subject to any Probation involvement.

In Lancashire the FREE cohort is currently utilised for the management of domestic abuse offenders.

Although IOM is in its infancy following the review earlier this year we have already had 'good news' stories from offenders who have wholeheartedly engaged in the process and an example of this is below. "

Male A has committed burglary offences and has served numerous custodial sentences. He had struggled with drug addiction but has managed to stay clean off drugs for over 2 years. During this time Male A has managed to complete his Probation supervisory period and has volunteered with the Hepatitis C Trust.

Due to his commitment to this role, he has managed to secure full time employment with the Trust after being successful at interview.

Male A is now working as a liaison between Prison and the community and will be assisting prison leavers with treatment in the community.

He has also passed his driving test last week.

His Police Offender Manager has worked with Male A since January 2024, and he will be assisting with an IOM presentation at an upcoming Lancashire Neighbourhood Police training day.

He is keen for the message to be sent out that the IOM scheme is something that needs to be promoted for others in his position to gain the support and opportunities that it can offer.

## **Resettlement learning under the Early Release Scheme.**

As much as the last few months have been a significant test of co-ordination and resourcing, the learning and opportunities as a consequence of the SDS40 legislation changes have been significant.

(SDS40; release of a certain cohort of prisoners released on licence supervision having served 40% of their sentence in prison custody as opposed to previous legislation which stipulated 50% to be served. Introduced by the Government to ease the pressure on the overcrowded prison system)

For prison-based probation teams this has enabled a renewed focus on the importance of streamlined and efficient resettlement processes which prioritise the co-ordination of accommodation, employment and health services, and ensure that people in prison have the best chance of successful resettlement in the community.

During the last few months as SDS40 releases have been prepared for and supported, pre-release teams have taken on a key role in reaching out to community offender managers and pro-actively supporting this accelerated transition from custody to community.

In turn this has inspired a focus on building upon these links with community teams and joining up existing processes in an attempt to avoid the duplication of prison-based and community-based processes with a view to a more co-ordinated system which echoes the 'One HMPPS' approach.

It is anticipated that by standardising and formalising resettlement boards this will also enable more consistent feedback into MAPPA and related safeguarding forums.

