

# Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014

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Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

[www.gov.wales](http://www.gov.wales)

## Supplementary Guidance to support the code of practice Part 11

Meeting the needs for those in the Secure Estate



This guidance document should be read in conjunction with the code of practice for part 11, chapter 1 for those in the secure estate, which is issued under section 145 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 – (the 2014 Act).

Local authorities, when exercising their social services functions, must act in accordance with the requirements contained in the code of practice. This guidance will provide the local authority with further direction when applying the code of practice and providing care and support to adults in the secure estate in Wales and Welsh young people in the secure estate in England or Wales.

Partner agencies, including local health boards and NHS Trusts, Police and Crime Commissioners in Wales, NHS Wales, National Offender Management Service (NOMS), third and independent sector agencies, citizens of Wales, and nationals of other countries in prison in Wales, will all have an interest in the contents of the code of practice and this guidance.

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**Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg.**  
**This document is also available in Welsh.**

## **Profile of needs – adults and young people**

A Prison Mental Health Needs Assessment<sup>1</sup> undertaken by Public Health Wales published in March 2013 estimates that only 8% of the adult prison population held in Wales, at any given time, do not suffer from any type of diagnosable mental health problem. The majority have one or more presenting difficulty with a range of severity.

A report by the Ministry of Justice in 2008<sup>2</sup>, which describes the range of problems experienced by prisoners before the start of their sentence, and the extent to which prisoners felt they needed help and support for these problems during custody, provides further information on the profile of the prison population.

Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction 2014 (SPCR)<sup>3</sup> offers the results of a longitudinal cohort study of adult prisoners sentenced to between one month and four years in 2005 and 2006. Prisoners were asked about their time in custody during the Wave 2 interviews, which were conducted shortly before release and about their outcomes on release during the Wave 3 interviews, which were conducted shortly after release.

A project to profile young people who are prolific offenders (25+ offences) was undertaken by Youth Justice Board Cymru, supported by the Welsh Government<sup>4</sup>. This showed that significant numbers of young people involved with social services had no qualifications and had been referred to mental health services. Over a third were, or had been, placed on the child protection register, had experience of absconding or staying away from home and were identified as having Special Educational Needs.

These reports, amongst others, seek to illustrate the needs of those in the secure estate<sup>5</sup>. In the past the responsibility for meeting the care and support needs of those in the secure estate has been ambiguous. A report by the Law Commission in 2011 called for greater clarity and both the UK Government and Welsh Government addressed this through their respective Acts: Care Act 2014 for England, and the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 for Wales. The 2014 Act, and the code of practice for Part 11 set out the duties on local authorities to assess and meet the care and support needs of both adults and young people within the secure estate.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/news/27921>

<sup>2</sup> The problems and needs of newly sentenced prisoners: results from a national survey - Duncan Stewart  
Ministry of Justice Research Series 16/08 October 2008

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/surveying-prisoner-crime-reduction-spcr>

<sup>4</sup> Proposals to improve services in Wales to better meet the needs of children and young people who are at risk of entering, or are already in, the Youth Justice System – Annex A

<http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/people-and-communities/gpyouthjustice/?status=closed&lang=en>

<sup>5</sup> The secure estate is a generic term used to describe the different custodial types of custodial establishments for children and adults.

## **Background to the management of the secure estate, its agencies and policies**

This section sets out the agencies and policies that operate within the secure estate in Wales.

### **Adults**

#### **1. National Offender Management Service**

The National Offender Management Service (NOMS) is an executive agency of the Ministry of Justice, its role is to commission and provide offender services in the community and in custody in England and Wales, ensuring best value for money from public resources. NOMS works to protect the public and reduce offending by delivering punishment and orders of the courts and supporting rehabilitation by helping offenders to change their lives.

NOMS in Wales is a Directorate of NOMS. It ensures that offender management services in Wales are integrated across the whole of the offender journey. The Director of NOMS in Wales has responsibility for:

- National Probation Service in Wales;
- Public sector prisons in Wales;
- Management of the contracts for HMP Parc and the Community;
- Rehabilitation Company for Wales; and
- Representing NOMS to the Welsh Government and local partners, working with them to support an integrated system of delivery that complements the Welsh Government's strategic direction for Wales.

#### **2. National Probation Services**

NOMS has direct management of the National Probation Service (NPS) and management of the contract with Working Links, who run the Community Rehabilitation Company in Wales (CRCW). Both the NPS and the CRCs are leading on delivering the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms for offender management and rehabilitation across England and Wales.

The NPS is responsible for conducting all initial offender assessments for risk of harm, and the allocation of offenders to either the NPS or the CRC, depending on the level of risk. The NPS will manage all those who pose a high risk of serious harm to the public (including those who risk level escalates during their period of supervision), offenders who have committed the most serious sexual and violent offences (including those managed under Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements, known as MAPPA), foreign nationals who meet the criteria for deportation, and a small number of exceptional public interest cases. The NPS also manages approved premises in Wales.

### **3. Community Rehabilitation Companies**

There is one CRC for Wales that is responsible for managing offenders in the community (who pose a low to medium risk). The CRCW working in the resettlement prisons will create an individual resettlement plan to meet an individual's immediate needs upon entering custody, and work with them in the 12 weeks prior to their release to help deliver the resettlement plan and associated services.

At a minimum, the CRCW will deliver the following to individuals prior to their release: help finding and retaining some where to live, help finding or retaining a job, advice on money and debt, help and advice for sex workers and those who have been subject to domestic violence or abuse.

### **4. Transforming Rehabilitation Agenda**

The Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 supports the Transforming Rehabilitation Agenda. From 1 June 2014, all probation trusts in England and Wales were replaced by the NPS and 21 CRC's UK wide, with the CRCW covering the whole of Wales.

The CRCW is responsible for those offenders who pose a low to medium risk and arranging the resettlement planning of all offenders returning to Wales on release.

These changes are designed to ensure that all adult offenders are provided with resettlement support and that those, whose offence was committed from 1 February 2015 onwards, serving a custodial sentence of more than one day, can be supervised on release for a period of at least 12 months. 'Through the Gate'<sup>6</sup> support to offenders is facilitated via a network of 89 resettlement prisons across England and Wales to provide localised resettlement for offenders returning to their home area.

### **5. Through the Gate (adults)**

From May 2015 the nationwide 'Through the Gate' (TTG) resettlement service will be in operation. This means that all receptions into custody including all remanded, sentenced and recalled adult offenders will be given continuous support by one provider from custody into the community. In Wales this will be delivered by the CRCW.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.google.co.uk/url?url=https://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/rehab-prog/competition/target-operating-model.pdf&rct=j&frm=1&q=&esrc=s&sa=U&ei=-BdsVdmJFLWPsQTrkICoDg&ved=0CDgQFiAG&usg=AFQiCNGreQOtoabWlJXDcmwvLytkT61ZRQ> – also see page 6

## Young people

### **6. Youth Justice Board**

The Youth Justice Board (YJB) is a non-departmental public body. It was established by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 at the same time as wider reforms of the youth justice system, including the formation of youth offending teams.

The Board's statutory functions are to:

- monitor the youth justice system
- advise Ministers on its effective operation
- identify and promote good practice
- make grants to local authorities or other bodies for them to develop good practice
- commission research and publish information on good practice; and
- commission and place young people into secure accommodation.

Wherever possible the YJB will seek to place a young person from Wales into a Welsh secure establishment, or an establishment in England which has specialist provision for Welsh children and young people. Young people are placed based on their assessed needs and sometimes a placement in an establishment in England might be deemed to be the most appropriate to meet their needs.

### **7. Youth Offending Teams**

Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) are multidisciplinary teams made up of health, social services, education, police and probation, working together. These are statutory local partnerships established by section 39 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998<sup>7</sup>. YOTs are part of the local authority and have a statutory responsibility for managing children and young people who are subject to court orders. As at November 2015 there are 15 YOTs<sup>8</sup> in Wales.

Young people supervised by YOTs are assessed using Asset / Asset Plus (YJB approved assessment tools), which incorporates 12 different areas for consideration: living arrangements, family and personal relationships, education training and employment, neighbourhood, lifestyle, substance use, physical health, emotional and mental health, perception of self and others, thinking and behaviour, attitudes to offending, and motivation to change. The assessment incorporates consideration of any protective factors in young people's lives as well as concerns about vulnerability and risk of causing

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<sup>7</sup> The precise requirements of the Act are that youth offending teams shall include at least one of each of the following:

(a) an officer of a local probation board or an officer of a provider of probation services; (b) a social worker of a local authority; (c) a police officer; (d) a person nominated by a Local Health Board, any part of whose area lies within the local authority's area; (e) a person nominated by the chief education officer appointed by the local authority

<sup>8</sup> Local authorities are required to have a YOT either on an individual or partnership basis; there are 15 YOTs in Wales, 5 of which cover two Local Authorities each and one which covers three.

serious harm. The Asset / Asset Plus assessment will inform the pre-sentence report which is produced by a YOT to help a court to determine the most appropriate way of dealing with the child or young person.

YOTs are required to use these assessment tools to identify young people's needs and difficulties and to regularly review and update them throughout the duration of any court order (community and custody). This provides the opportunity to review the young person's risk of offending, risk of serious harm, their vulnerability as well as their needs and well-being requirements at regular intervals, to respond to them and to involve other agencies in ensuring their needs are met.

The key will be to ensure that information derived from the Asset / Asset Plus assessment can be used when assessing the young person's care and support needs, and that this information can feature in the development of any subsequent plans to provide a holistic approach.

## **8. Secure Children Homes**

Secure children's homes are run by local authorities and offer mixed accommodation focusing on the physical, emotional and behavioural needs of the young people they accommodate and provide young people with support tailored to their individual needs. The YJB commissions' beds within a secure children's home for those in the criminal justice system and local authorities can commission welfare beds for those that are required to be accommodated in secure accommodation following the procedure set out in section 25 of the Children Act 1989 and in the Children (Secure Accommodation) Regulations 1991. From April 2016 section 119 of the 2014 Act and the Children (Secure Accommodation) (Wales) Regulations 2015 will cover this requirement.<sup>9</sup> Wales has one secure children's home, Hillside in Neath.

## **9. Secure Training Centres**

Secure training centres are purpose built custodial facilities for 12 -17 year olds and are run by private contractors. There are no secure training centres in Wales.

## **10. Young Offender Institutions**

Young Offender Institutions (YOI) are run by the prison service and accommodate boys aged 15 - 17 years within the Criminal Justice System. There is one YOI in south Wales, Parc, near Bridgend.

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.ccwales.org.uk/the-act/>

Section 25 of the Children Act 1989 and the Children (Secure Accommodation) Regulations 1991 will continue to have effect in relation to England.



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Boys from north Wales aged 15 -17 years are primarily placed in a designated establishment. Werrington YOI has been identified for this purpose. Girls are held in either secure children's home or secure training centres.

While the 2014 Act refers to prison, and bail accommodation in the context of young people, in practice young people from Wales, would not be sent to prison but would be accommodated in either a secure children's home, secure training centre of YOI, depending on their age / needs.

### **11. All Youth to Adult (Y2A)**

All youth to adult transition cases will be supervised by the NPS wherever possible rather than the CRCs, regardless of their identified level of risk<sup>10</sup>.

### **12. National Standards for Youth Justice**

National standards for youth justice are the standards which provide the framework within which YOTs operate, and the processes they are required to follow. The key standards in relation to planning and delivering interventions in custody and resettlement in the community (standard 9) are highlighted in the planning table.

All young people, supervised by YOTs follow the requirements of the national standards for youth justice, and case management guidance published by the Youth Justice Board

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-standards-for-youth-justice-services>

### **13. Case management guidance**

Case management guidance referred to above can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/case-management-guidance>  
<http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?IId=8220>

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<sup>10</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/youth-to-adult-transition-principles-and-guidance-for-wales>

## **Provisions for Adults - 18 years of age and over, in the secure estate in Wales**

### **14. Male**

As at April 2015 there were 3,265 male offenders held in Wales.

Currently adult males from Wales, depending on the sentencing court, offence and length of sentence, could also serve their sentences in almost all of the 108 prisons in England with particularly significant numbers at HMP Altcourse in Liverpool, HMP Oakwood in Wolverhampton and HMP Stoke Heath in Shropshire. However, the recent establishment of designated resettlement prisons will help to bring the majority of those in the secure estate nearer to their resettlement areas, prior to release.

**Table 1 below shows the male adult secure facilities in Wales as at June 2015**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Local Authority</b>
<b>HMP Cardiff</b>	Local / Resettlement	Males from 18 years of age	Cardiff
<b>HMP Swansea</b>	Local / Resettlement	Males from age 18	Swansea
<b>HMP Parc</b>	Local / Training / resettlement	Males from age 18	Bridgend
<b>HMP Usk</b>	Training prison - Sex Offender Treatment site	Males from 21 years of age	Monmouth
<b>HMP Prescoed</b>	Open Prison / Resettlement	Males from 18 years of age	Monmouth

A new prison is due to open in North Wales in 2017, within the Wrexham local authority area. This new facility will have 2106 places to serve England and Wales. The first intake is expected to start in February 2017. From this point

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in time Wrexham local authority will have responsibilities for the care and support needs of all those in the secure estate in that establishment.

Approved premises are a key risk management intervention for the NPS. Such premises provide short term structured regime of interventions for offenders subject to license or community supervision. The main function of the approved premises is to protect the public through providing enhanced monitoring and supervision of offenders whilst also supporting their rehabilitation. The majority of NPS referrals for approved premises are for high risk offenders subject to statutory supervision, following a period of custody, and they are the priority group in terms of admission criteria in view of the level of risk they pose.

**Table 2 below shows the approved premises for adults across Wales as at June 2015**

Name	Type	Population	Local authority
Quay House	Approved Premises	Male 18+ years	Swansea Local Authority
Ty Newydd	Approved Premises	Male 18 + years	Gwynedd Local Authority
Plas Y Wern	Approved Premises	Male 18 + years	Wrexham Local Authority
Manderville House	Approved Premises	Male 18 + years	Cardiff Local Authority

### 15. Female

HMP Eastwood Park in South Gloucestershire and HMP Styal in Cheshire are part of the women's secure estate, serving the courts and providing resettlement function for women for both England and Wales. HMP Eastwood Park holds the large majority of Welsh women and HMP Styal the minority, the latter are sentenced by Courts in North Wales. Both establishments hold adults and young offenders.

There are no approved premises for women in Wales and only limited bail accommodation.

### 16. Mixed

Bail accommodation is for people who would normally be living in the community on bail or Home Detention Curfew (HDC) but do not otherwise have a suitable address or they need some extra support during the period of their bail or HDC licence. The people eligible for this service, are not those who should be in prison.

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Table 3 shows the bail accommodation for adults across Wales as at June 2015

Type	Male/Female	Local authority
Bail Accommodation	3M	Bridgend
Bail Accommodation	4M	Cardiff
Bail Accommodation	2F	Cardiff
Bail Accommodation	3M	Llanelli
Bail Accommodation	3F (Temp)	Merthyr Tydfil
Bail Accommodation	3M	Newport
Bail Accommodation	2M	Newport
Bail Accommodation	3M	Swansea
Bail Accommodation	3M	Swansea
Bail Accommodation	3F	Wrexham
Bail Accommodation	3M	Wrexham

### Provision for Adults - 18 years of age and over, in the secure estate in England

#### 17. Adults in England

Some adults from Wales will serve all, or part, of their sentence in prisons in England. Female offenders from Wales will serve their entire sentences in English prisons as there are no female prisons in Wales.

The CRCW delivers 'through the gate' resettlement services at Eastwood Park with resettlement services for Welsh offenders at other English prisons being undertaken by the relevant CRC covering that geographical area.

Those offenders spending time in a secure facility in England will have their care and support needs met by the local authority in which their secure facility is based. This provision will be met by the Care Act 2014 which is underpinned by Care and Support Statutory Guidance - available at following link.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-2014-statutory-guidance-for-implementation>

Section 17 of the Statutory Guidance - Prisons, approved premises and bail accommodation will be of interest to those local authorities, and their partners, with responsibility for adults in the secure estate in Wales.

## Children and young people under 18 years in the secure estate in England or Wales

### 18. Children and young people in secure estate

As at June 2015 there were approximately 50 Welsh-resident children in youth detention accommodation. The majority of young people placed in the secure estate are placed in the two Welsh secure establishments; Parc Young Offender Institute (YOI) in Bridgend and Hillside Secure Children Home in Neath.

Table 4 below shows the children and young people's secure facilities in Wales as at May 2015

	Type	Population	Local Authority
<b>YOI Parc</b>	Young persons' unit	Hold young people aged 15 to 17 years	Bridgend
<b>Hillside</b>	Secure Children's Home	Young people up to 18 years	Neath

### 19. Hillside Secure Children's Home

Hillside Secure Children's Home operates as an integral part of social services children's provision in Wales. The secure children's home accommodates up to 22 children and young people of either gender between the ages of 12 – 17 years. As at May 2015, 10 of the 22 beds were commissioned by the YJB.

Girls are no longer accommodated in young offender institutions and are placed in secure children's homes and secure training centres.

### 20. Parc Young Offender Institution

Parc Young Offender Institution near Bridgend, in south Wales contains 64 beds and accommodates boys aged 15 to 17 years.

### 21. Werrington Young Offender Institute

Werrington Young Offender Institution in Stoke on Trent accommodates boys aged 15-17 years from North Wales. The YJB has commissioned a service from Werrington specifically to support the needs of young men from Wales.

A small number of children and young people from Wales are accommodated elsewhere in England.

The Children Act 1989, and the regulations made under it, notably the Care Planning, Placement and Review of Cases (England) Regulations 2010 and the Visits to Former Looked after Children in Detention (England) Regulations 2010 are the basis upon which the English home local authority retains responsibility for these children.

## **22. Care leavers**

Care leavers mean those young people who leave the care of the local authority. Young people formally leave care at age 18 years but a local authority retains some responsibility for its former looked after children beyond their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday if the young person informs the local authority that they are pursuing, or wish to pursue, a programme of education or training or if they left local authority care under a special guardianship order. These responsibilities include the provision of advice and support. Section 104 of the 2014 Act contains provision about a local authority's responsibilities in relation to care leavers aged between 16 and 25 years as appropriate. It is important for local authorities, and their partner organisations, to recognise that care leavers can be adults or children depending on their age.

## **Families of those in the secure estate**

### **23. Domestic abuse**

Live Fear Free is a Welsh Government website, providing information and advice for those suffering with domestic abuse, sexual violence and other forms of violence against women.

<http://bywhebofn.llyw.cymru/about/?lang=en>

As part of the Welsh Government's policy to raise awareness of the signs and symptoms of domestic abuse, all public sector workers in Wales must undertake a compulsory e-learning training package. This will include all those working with adults, children and young people in the secure estate. The e-learning training package is available at:

<http://awa.learningpool.com/login/index.php>

Those not employed by a local authority or local health board should email [elarning.nhswales@wales.nhs.uk](mailto:elarning.nhswales@wales.nhs.uk) in order to obtain access information.

### **24. Families requesting a care and support assessment**

In Wales, families of those in the secure estate will have the same right to the information, advice and assistance service provided under section 17 of the 2014 Act, to preventative well-being services and to an assessment for care and support needs as for any individual within the local authority area. The local authority where the family members are ordinarily resident would have the responsibility for their care and support needs.

Local authorities should ensure that there are robust arrangements in place so that a family member can raise concerns about the care and support needs of an individual within the secure estate and have the assurance that an assessment for care and support needs will be undertaken, whether or not they are living within the same local authority area or not.

Local authorities should ensure that an individual within the secure estate can raise concerns about the care and support needs of family member(s) and have the assurance that an assessment for care and support needs will be undertaken, whether or not they are living within the same local authority area or not.

If more than one local authority area is involved then local authorities should ensure that there are referral and information sharing arrangements between practitioners in place, to ensure that information, and the outcome of any relevant assessments that will impact on the other family members, are shared and acted upon.

## **25. Children affected by parental imprisonment**

Children of offenders are a key priority for the Welsh Government and NOMS in Wales. PACT and Barnardos<sup>11</sup> have together looked at the impact on children affected by parental imprisonment. It is estimated that 200,000 children are affected by parental imprisonment across England and Wales. In many instances, the well-being outcomes of children with parents in prison are not as good as those of their peers; and children with a parent in prison are:

- twice as likely to experience conduct and mental health problems, and less likely to do well at school and
- three times more likely to be involved in offending. Sixty five per cent of boys with a convicted father will go on to offend themselves.

Local authorities should develop referral arrangements to ensure that when information about the children and family of offenders is identified, often via the Basic Custody Screening Tool (completed in two parts – Part 1 within the first 72 hours and Part 2 within 5 days of arrival in custody) that a referral is made to the local authority where the children are living. This will enable the home local authority to assess the impact that the removal of a parent might have had on the family, and identify whether any children of the family have any needs for care and support (section 21, Part 3).

## **Resettlement or transfer**

### **26. Roles in resettlement or transfer**

When an individual within a prison or secure estate facility is due to be released or transfer to another facility, the Governor / Director of that facility must notify the local authority within which the prison is based (LAPB) of the details and the proposed date of release or proposed transfer.

The LAPB must then notify the receiving local authority of the move as soon as practical, and then portability arrangements are the same as for anyone else living in the community e.g. the receiving local authority will need to consider undertaking their own assessment when the individual arrives.

The receiving authority will need to consider the potential needs of some individuals when they are leaving a secure and structured environment to live in the community, even if they had not required care and support while they were in custody.

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<sup>11</sup> <http://www.prisonadvice.org.uk/news/barnardos-children-prisoners-report>



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The probation services (NPS and the CRCW) will have a major role to play in terms of leading the development of the prisoner's resettlement plans. Local authorities must work with probation services to ensure there are effective links between the resettlement plan and an individual's care and support plans, and any safeguarding issues.

In the majority of cases an individual will be encouraged to resettle back in the area in which they were ordinary resident before being remanded / sentenced. The individual will be required to reside in an area, to coincide with an area, that they are likely to be supervised in, pending a risk assessment. However, the risk to the individual, victim considerations and public protection issues will need to be considered by the probation services prior to this decision being taken.

Even if an individual has not been eligible for care and support while serving their sentence, the local authority where the individual intends to settle, will have a general duty to consider the individual's needs and to offer information, advice and assistance and access to preventative well-being services in the community, just as they would for anyone else living in their area.

Local authorities in Wales should work with the reciprocal local authority in England if the individual in question has been serving their sentence in the secure estate in England but is to resettle in Wales. It should be noted that there are no prisons for women in Wales and therefore local authorities must apply the cross border arrangements for all women resettling back to Wales, having served a custodial sentence.

Local authorities must be aware of the requirements under the *Housing (Wales) Act 2014* to help those returning to Wales in the secure estate, threatened with homelessness, to find suitable accommodation upon release and being involved in the planning 'for release' process as early as possible.

<http://www.senedd.assemblywales.org/mgIssueHistoryHome.aspx?lid=8220>

More detail is contained in the Code of Guidance for *Local Authorities' Allocation of Accommodation and Homelessness 2015*

<http://gov.wales/topics/housing-and-regeneration/services-and-support/managing-social-housing/allocate/?lang=en>

The National Pathway for *Homelessness Services for Children, Young People and Adults in the Secure Estate underpins the Housing (Wales) Act 2014* and the code of guidance.

<http://gov.wales/topics/housing-and-regeneration/services-and-support/homelessness/?lang=en>

It will also be important to take account of, and be informed by, the multi agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) when this is relevant to an

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individual being resettled. MAPPA takes advantage of co-ordinated information sharing on each MAPPA offender across the agencies, and ensures that appropriate resources are directed in a way that enhances public protection. Those providing care and support at the local authority level would already be involved in managing MAPPA offenders whilst in psychiatric hospitals and once discharged into the community.

### **27. Within Wales – adult resettlement**

All local authorities in Wales must be aware of the impact of offenders leaving prison and settling or resettling in their area. They will have to fulfil the portability responsibilities under the 2014 Act in the same way as for anyone in the community seeking to move into their area from elsewhere in Wales, subject to any risk and protection issues raised by probation services.

All local authorities across Wales must adopt the approach set out in to paragraph 26 above, to manage the transfer or resettlement of individual from the secure estate into their locality. Local authorities must work in partnership with those local authorities which have prisons within their boundaries, and who have hitherto had the responsibility of meeting the care and support needs of those while they were in custody. To help this, authorities should understand the role and function of the prisons, the local authority areas within the prisons' catchment area and the main resettlement areas. Local authorities may find it helpful involve NOMS in Wales colleagues to help inform those discussions.

### **28. From England to Wales - adults**

When an individual is released from prison in England and returns or resettles to Wales, an individual's care and support responsibilities will also move from being delivered under the Care Act 2014 in England, to the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 in Wales.

Cross border arrangements, developed between the Department of Health and Welsh Government will apply – Annex 4.

All local authorities across Wales must identify how they will work in partnership with those local authorities in England which have prisons and / or approved premises within their boundaries, and who have hitherto had the responsibility of meeting the individuals 'care and support needs while they were detained.

Local authorities in Wales will need to be mindful of the differences in eligibility criteria that will be operational within Wales and England – Code of Practice on Meeting Needs, Part 4.

## **29. Resettlement (young people)**

YOTs co-ordinate the resettlement arrangements for children and young people. The requirements in this respect are set out in the National Standards for Youth Justice<sup>12</sup>. Section 9 describes the processes and procedures in this respect.

The YJB's National Protocol for Case Responsibility<sup>13</sup> sets out the arrangement when cases under YOT supervision are transferred from one area to another.

## **Partnerships**

### **30. Opportunities for partners**

While the new duties of the 2014 Act fall to local authorities, there is recognition that the local authority cannot deliver the duties for those in the secure estate alone. The provisions under the 2014 Act will provide opportunities to enhance partnership working that will benefit the individual and the community. To realise the benefits there will need to be an integrated approach with criminal justice agencies and their existing networks to both support the individual's care and support needs and to reduce the risk of offending behaviour.

Local authorities should work in partnership across their departments: social services, housing, and education to ensure a consistent and consolidated response is offered.

### **31. Reintegration and Resettlement Partnerships**

The Welsh Government is proposing to introduce a duty, (enabled by Part 9 of the Social Services Well-being (Wales) Act 2014) on local authorities and Local Health Boards to operate Reintegration and Resettlement Partnerships Boards (RRPBs). These will work to prevent further reoffending by young people at greatest risk of progressing further in the system, and to ensure their effective settlement.

The RRPBs overarching aims will include the ability to provide regional leadership, improved support for young people and more effective relationships between external providers.

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<sup>12</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/296274/national-standards-youth-justice-services.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/296274/national-standards-youth-justice-services.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> YJB (2014) National Protocol for Case Responsibility Practice Guidance for Youth Offending Teams in England and Wales London: YJB  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/369248/national-protocol-for-case-responsibility.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/369248/national-protocol-for-case-responsibility.pdf)

### **32. Regional Partnership Boards**

Part 9 of the 2014 Act sets out the required partnership arrangements. Under the code of practice for Part 9 of the 2014 Act - local authorities must establish Regional Partnership Boards across six areas of Wales. Regional Partnership Boards have a key role to play in relation to bringing together partners to determine where the integrated provision of care and support will be most beneficial to people within their region. Regional Partnership Boards will also play a vital role in the oversight and governance of partnership arrangements. With the move towards pooled budgets and resources, it is essential that effective governance and accountability arrangements are in place in responding to the population assessment. Regional Partnership Boards will need to oversee that care and support is delivered effectively in the regions, including the advocacy requirements for all individuals.

The Regional Partnership Boards will also need to ensure that information, advice and assistance is offered in a manner which is accessible and suits the needs of their population. Local authorities should lead on agreeing, with regional partners, what service components should be developed on a National regional and local basis. The Code of Practice on Part 2 of the Act includes further advice on the provision of information, advice and assistance.

### **33. Prison Health Partnership Boards**

There are Prison Health Partnership Boards for each of the prisons in Wales. These local partnership boards draw together representatives from the prison and the local health board for the area in which the prison is located. The purpose of these Boards is to inform planning and delivery of healthcare services to meet the needs of the adult prison population.

Local authorities must explore opportunities to join the Prison Health Partnership Boards and to extend the terms of reference to include the delivery of care and support post 2016.

### **34. Prison Health Improvement Network**

The Prison Health Improvement Network (PHIN) is an overarching forum that brings together key stakeholders from both the adult prisons and health care providers to these prisons. Local authorities should explore opportunities to join this network and to extend the terms of reference to include the delivery of care and support post 2016.

## **Workforce implications**

### **35. Operational practices**

Local authorities, and their partners, should identify the key operational practices that are required under the national pathways. Local authorities must ensure that they provide an appropriate staff resource that is appropriately skilled and trained to meet the duties under the 2014 Act.

Staff supporting those in the secure estate must have sufficient knowledge of the care and support system and skills to understand and recognise needs for care and support. Staff will also need a clear understanding of how care and support can best be delivered to the individual and will also need to have an understanding of the requirements of that particular secure setting including a need for security and safeguarding responsibilities.

### **36. Co-operative working**

Staff must work co-operatively across their own departments and with other agencies, such as housing colleagues working to the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 to fulfil the requirements to deliver streamlined and effective care and support to children, young people and adults on an in-reach basis – bringing these services into secure settings so individuals can access them.

## **Resources**

### **37. Sufficient resources**

Local authorities must put in place sufficient resources (staff and non staff) to deliver the duties under the 2014 Act to meet the care and support needs of those in the secure estate.

While most local authorities with responsibility for adults in the secure estate / with prisons within their boundaries will work closely with their local partners to develop and implement care and support arrangements; there is nothing to preclude local authorities from working with each other, and / or with other agencies to develop a national approach.

### **38. Initial needs assessment**

Local authorities working, with their partners, should undertake an initial needs assessment of their local secure units, including Young Offender Institute at HMP Parc and Hillside Secure Children's Home, approved premises and bail accommodation in their areas prior to April 2016.

This work will identify the population profile and likely demands on the local care and support system. NOMS Wales and the individual prison representatives will be able to provide data on the demographic profile and some information on the potential care and support needs of those in those facilities. Local Health Boards will be able to provide data on the health needs of the local prison population; and this information will inform the planning of these new care and support arrangements.

### **39. Adult Offender Manager/ Supervisor**

Local authorities should be encouraged to use the existing resources of the adult offender managers (NPS and CRC) and offender supervisors in custody as ways to create a holistic package of care and support for individuals. It will be important that this will form part of the management of the individual's offending-related behaviour risks, needs and public protection.

### **40. Children and young people**

The responsibility for children and young people in the secure estate is retained by the Welsh home local authority. Local authorities will need to work together to consider how best to provide consistent and comprehensive care and support arrangements for children and young people held within Parc YOI and Hillside and establishments in England.

#### **41. Resources in Prison**

A significant range of services are provided by prisons and their partners and these will support local authorities to deliver the early intervention and prevention arrangements. For example, those in prison will be provided meals by the custodial regime, with access to on-site primary care and with access to education / work opportunities. This does not preclude the local authority from identifying additional care and support preventative well-being services which could be developed and operated from within the secure estate. There are advantages in ensuring that where either existing services, or new services, are available that these are linked / able to actively refer to preventative well-being services in the community that the individual may want / need to link to when they are released.

Prison Service Instructions (PSI) provide information on prison resources for adults on which local authorities can draw to inform the planning of the new care and support arrangements. PSIs cover prisons in England and Wales unless they state otherwise and are available at the following link:

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psis>

Relevant PSIs issued by NOMS include but are not limited to:

- PSI 15/2015 Adult Social Care
- PSI 16/2015 Adult Safeguarding in Prisons
- PSI 17/2015 Prisoners Assisting Other Prisoners

Where appropriate, the above instructions will be reviewed and updated by NOMS to acknowledge the arrangements in Wales under the 2014 Act from April 2016.

## **Health care in the secure estate**

### **42. Local health board responsibilities**

The responsibility for health services for adults in the public sector prisons in Wales was transferred from the Home Office to the Welsh Assembly Government (as it was then called) in April 2003.

The NHS (Wales) Act 2006 imposed a duty of co-operation on the NHS and the Prison Service with a view to improving the way in which their respective functions were exercised. In April 2006 this responsibility was devolved to the relevant local health boards (LHBs). The relevant boards are now:

- Aneurin Bevan Health Board - HM Prisons Usk and Prescoed, Monmouthshire
- Cardiff and Vale University Health Board - HM Prison Cardiff
- Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board - HM Prison Swansea

HMP Parc in Bridgend is a private sector prison. The commissioning responsibility for primary healthcare in this prison rests with NOMS in Wales and is delivered via their contract with the main operator of the prison.

The responsibility for meeting the secondary and tertiary healthcare needs of those in the secure estate, whether held in the public or private sector prison estate rests with NHS in Wales.

There are five key intervention stages during an individual's journey through the criminal justice system to prison at which there would be some health intervention provided:

- Arrest stage – Police custody may have mental health provision and drug treatment referral service.
- Court Stage – Access to services of a Mental Health Liaison Nurse. The NPS is responsible for preparing the court reports for those being given a custodial sentence and for the sentenced offender's risk assessment.
- Prison Reception and Induction Stage – All those in the secure estate will have a basic screening and health care assessment involving the health care team and others. This would continue during the early days of the prisoner's induction to help inform the required interventions for the prisoner and in preparing the sentence plan by the Offender Management Unit at prison. Following from the reception stage probation services will be responsible for developing a resettlement plan for the prisoner.
- Change of circumstance to a prisoner whilst in prison.
- Prisoner resettlement and release.



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Local authorities may wish to consider the benefits of providing any services or liaison at these specific points in the journey. There are similar intervention stages for children and young people in the secure estate which can ensure that healthcare staff and YOT staff can maximise the opportunities for an individual's care and support needs to be recognised and a referral made:

- Court and presentencing stage
- On reception
- While in custody
- Pre-release
- Day of release
- Post release

## **GLOSSARY**

Part 11, code of practice, chapter 1 offers definitions and interpretations within the 2014 Act. Additional terms and acronyms used routinely amongst those statutory and third sector partners working in secure facilities are included in this glossary. This will offer further guidance to those assessing and meeting the care and support needs of those in the secure estate.

**Asset / Asset Plus** assessment means the Youth Justice Board approved assessment tool used by Youth Offending Teams.

**Care leavers** mean those young people who leave the care of the local authority.

**CRC means** the Community Rehabilitation Companies who are leading on delivering the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms and supervises all low and medium risk offenders across England and Wales.

**CRCW** means the Community Rehabilitation Company for Wales.

**LAPB** means the local authority within which the prison or other secure facility is based.

**Local Prison** means a prison that serves the courts in its catchment area and those it will hold on remand.

**MAPP**A means the multi-agency public protection arrangements.

**NOMS** means the National Offenders Management Service. NOMS is an executive agency of the Ministry of Justice, its role is to commission and provide offender services in the community and in custody in England and Wales, ensuring best value for money from public resources.

**NPS** means the National Probation Services which conducts all initial offender assessments for risk of harm and allocation of offenders to either the NPS or the CRCs. The NPS supervises all offenders posing high risk of harm, foreign national offenders, cases supervised by the MAPP

A and public interest cases.

**Probation Services** mean the provision of services by both the NPS and CRCs.

**Resettlement Prison** means a prison that hosts an individual likely to resettle in the local area within 12 weeks of that individual being release.

**Secure children's homes** provide welfare or justice placements for boys and girls aged 10 to 17 year are and are run by local authorities.

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**Secure estate** means prison, approved premises, youth detention accommodation or bail accommodation as defined in the 2014 Act. It can also mean secure children's homes, secure training centres and young offender institutions.

**Secure Training Centers** are custodial facilities for boys and girls aged 12-17 year and are run by private contractors. There are no secure training centres in Wales.

**Temporarily Absent** means the following deeming provisions apply: A person who is temporarily absent:

- from prison or youth detention is to be regarded as detained in prison for the period of the absence
- from approved premises is to be regarded as detained in approved premises for the period of the absence
- from other premises, in which an individual is required to reside having been granted bail in criminal proceedings, is to be regarded as detained in these bail premises for the period of absence.

**Welsh home local authority** means the local authority area where the young person was ordinarily resident prior to being held in custody.

**Young people** means children and young people under the age of 18 years.

**Young Offender Institution** are facilities are run by the prison service and the private sector in Wales (Parc YOI). They are custodial facilities for boys aged 15-17 years.

**YOTs** means Youth Offending Teams which are multidisciplinary teams established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

**Youth Justice Board** is a non-departmental public body, established by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. It has a number of statutory functions in relation to the youth justice system and the juvenile secure estate.

## **Annex 1**

### **Other relevant Guidance, Codes of Practice and additional Information**

**Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014** provides provisions to reform social care law, to make provisions about improving the well-being outcomes for people who need care and support and carers who need support.

<http://www.senedd.assemblywales.org/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?IId=5664>

**Housing (Wales) Act 2014** provides details of the new duties on local authorities in respect of providing prevention focused homelessness services, new registration and licensing requirements for private sector landlords, powers for local authorities to increase council tax charges on second homes, and requirements to meet accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers. The Act will come into effect in April 2015.

<http://www.senedd.assemblywales.org/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?IId=8220>

**Care Act 2014 – Section 76** Prisoners and persons in approved premises etc. sets out provisions within the Care Act that provide care and support for adult prisoners in the secure estate in England (this includes adults in approved premises and other bail accommodation, as well as people aged over 18 years in young offender institutions, secure children's homes and secure training centres).

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/contents/enacted>

**Mental Health Measure (Wales) 2010** sets out arrangements to help people with mental health problems by:

- improving access to primary mental health support services
- improving care and treatment planning for people using secondary mental health services

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/health/nhswales/healthservice/mental-health-services/measure/?lang=en>

[Policy Implementation Guidance for Mental Health Services for Prisoners 2014 sets out a vision for mental health services for prisoners and identifies some issues that will need to be addressed to get there.](http://wales.gov.uk/topics/health/nhswales/healthservice/mental-health-services/measure/?lang=en)

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/health/nhswales/healthservice/mental-health-services/?lang=en>

**Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders 2012** sets out provision about legal aid; provision about bail and about remand otherwise than on bail; to make provision about the employment, payment and transfer of persons detained in prisons and other institutions; to make provision about penalty notices for disorderly behaviour and cautions; and to amongst other duties, to amend section 76 of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 (self defence). Section 104 designates that a child who is remanded to youth

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detention accommodation is to be treated as a child who is looked after by the designated authority.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/10/contents/enacted>

**Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008** sets out further provision about criminal justice (including provision about the police) and dealing with offenders and defaulters; to make further provision about the management of offenders; to amend the criminal law; and amongst other duties, makes further provision for combatting crime and disorder

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/4/contents>

**The Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014** extends statutory supervision in England and Wales to around 50,000 offenders with sentences of less than 12 months. These offenders will serve their whole sentence in a resettlement prison.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/11/contents/enacted>

**Access to Justice** – A multi-agency guidebook supporting the responsive and appropriate management of adults with a learning disability in the criminal justice system in Wales published in 2013. It is intended to support commissioners, planners and practitioners across health, social care and criminal justice services in Wales in improving service provision.

<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/page/67512>

**The ‘Wales Reducing Re-offending Strategy: 2014-2016’** provides a vehicle through which collaborative working can be enhanced; thereby ensuring resources can be targeted to their maximum effect. A key objective within the Strategy is to put in place measures to ensure all offenders have access to health and social care services appropriate to their needs.

**Policing and Crime Act 2009** – extends the mandate to formulate and implement a strategy to reduce reoffending to local authorities as a ‘responsible authority within Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs)’. This duty requires local areas to fully understand offender profiles, the ways in which services can address the needs of offenders and critically, where resources should be targeted to achieve a reduction in reoffending.

### **The Youth Justice Board for England and Wales Order 2000**

In April 2000, the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (YJB) took responsibility for commissioning places in the secure estate for children and young people in England and Wales, and for placing them after they had been remanded or sentenced by the courts.

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**Children and Youth People First** - The Welsh Government and the Youth Justice Board's joint strategy to improve services for young offenders or those at risk of offending.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/youth-justice-strategy-for-wales-children-and-young-people-first>

**Crime and Disorder Act 1998** - The precise requirements of the Act are that youth offending teams shall include at least one of each of the following:

- (a) an officer of a local probation board or an officer of a provider of probation services;
- (b) a social worker of a local authority;
- (c) a police officer;
- (d) a person nominated by a Local Health Board, any part of whose area lies within the local authority's area;
- (e) a person nominated by the chief education officer appointed by the local authority

**Youth to Adult Transitions Guidance and Principles for Wales** - improving the way youth offending teams and the National Probation Service work together.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/youth-to-adult-transition-principles-and-guidance-for-wales>

**Joint guidance on mental health in the youth justice system** - Policy implementation guidance to address the mental health problems of children and young people in the youth justice system.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/joint-guidance-on-mental-health-in-the-youth-justice-system>

**National standards for youth justice services (2013)** - Standards for youth justice services, for youth offending teams and other professionals working with young people in the justice system

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-standards-for-youth-justice-services>

## **Pathways**

Two National Pathways have been developed: one for adults in the secure estate in Wales; and another for children and young people in the secure estate in England or Wales. These pathways document the journey individuals take through the secure estate and the way in which care and support can be accessed. The pathway assigns responsibility to key practitioners when an individual, or someone on their behalf, raises an issue about need for care and support and sets out how the local authority, working with its partners, would meet any identified care and support needs as set out in the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. .

**Annex 2** provides details of the National Pathway for the care and support of adults in the secure estate.

**Annex 3** provides details of the National Pathway for the care and support of children and young people in the secure estate.

The national pathways ensure a consistent and effective method of providing care and support arrangements to those in the secure estate. Local authorities should use these pathways, and work with their partners, to develop and implement their local care and support arrangements.

Local authorities have duties under the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 which includes providing support for any who is homeless or at risk of homelessness within 56 days. This includes offering support to those in the secure estate planning for their release. A *National Pathway for Homelessness Services to children, young people and adults in the secure estate* has been developed to underpin the Housing (Wales) Act 2014. Both this pathway and the two pathways developed to underpin the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 have been cross referenced to ensure robust read across and to aid local authority and their partners to deliver their duties effectively.

**ANNEX 2**

**National Care and Support Pathway for adults in the secure estate**

This pathway is to be read in conjunction with both the code of practice for Part11, Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 and the supplementary guidance produced to support those providing care and support for those in the secure estate.

This pathway should also be read in conjunction with the code of guidance underpinning the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 and national pathways for homelessness service to children, young people and adults in the secure estate.

Adults have rights and entitlements under both these Acts.

<b>Audience</b>	Local authorities in Wales; Local Health Boards; National Offender Management Service (NOMS), which includes HM Prison Service, National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company Wales (CRC Wales); Police Commissioners in Wales; Police; Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Cymru Board; third sector and partner organisations involved with supporting those in the secure estate in Wales
<b>Overview</b>	This document sets out key steps, and those responsible at each step, in terms of identifying, referring, assessing and meeting the care and support needs of adults in the secure estate held in custody in Wales, and in planning for, and upon their release back to the community.
<b>Action required</b>	For practitioners and stakeholders to be aware of their responsibility under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 , in particular Part 11, and to the modifications of the provisions of the Act in respect of persons within the secure estate within sections 185-188 <a href="http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mglssueHistoryHome.aspx?lId=5664">http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mglssueHistoryHome.aspx?lId=5664</a> Part 11 needs to be read alongside other Parts of the 2014 Act, but in particular with Parts 3, 4 and Parts 6 which set out the duties that are subject to modification within Part 11.
<b>Further information</b>	Social Services and Integration Welsh Government Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ



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<b>Additional Copies</b>	The Supplementary Guidance and Pathways are available from the Care Council for Wales Information and Learning Hub website at: <a href="http://www.cgymru.org.uk/y-ddeddf">http://www.cgymru.org.uk/y-ddeddf</a> <a href="http://www.ccwales.org.uk/the-act">http://www.ccwales.org.uk/the-act</a>
<b>related documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014</li><li>• Housing (Wales) Act 2014</li><li>• Offenders Rehabilitation Act 2014</li><li>• Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010</li><li>• A Guide to Improving the Health, Well-being and Healthcare of Older Prisoners 2011</li><li>• Mental Health Services for Prisoners Policy Implementation Guidance 2014</li><li>• Talk to Me 2 – Suicide and Self Harm Prevention Strategy and Action Plan</li><li>• Prison Service Instructions: <a href="http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psis">http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/psis</a><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ 15/2015 Adult Social Care</li><li>➤ 16/2015 Adult Safeguarding in prisons</li><li>➤ 17/2015 Prisoners assisting other prisoners</li></ul></li></ul>

### Introduction

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (the Act) gained Royal Assent on 1 May 2014 and will come into effect in Wales in April 2016. The 2014 Act focuses on well-being, on rights, on entitlements, on empowering people to have a new relationship with social services. It is about supporting people who deliver social services, empowering them to co-produce solutions with people themselves.

Well-being outcomes underpin the new system, which has early intervention and prevention at its heart. The Act will transform the way social services are delivered, promoting people's independence to give them stronger voice and control.

Integration and simplification of the law will also provide greater consistency and clarity to:

- people who use social services;
- their carers;
- local authority staff and their partner organisations; and
- the courts and the judiciary.

The Act will promote equality, improve the quality of services and enhance access to the provision of information people receive. It will also encourage a renewed focus on prevention and early intervention. Part 11, sections 185-188 contains modifications of the duties under the 2014 Act in respect of those persons detained in the secure estate – adults and children.

### This Pathway

This pathway has been developed to provide a step by step journey for adults when they are detained in the secure estate in Wales and sets out the many opportunities for their care and support to be considered and acted upon.

Those reading this pathway need to understand that Part 11 of the Act is not stand alone, and it, the code of practice and supplementary guidance must be read in conjunction with other parts of the Act and the relevant codes of practice, particularly Part 3 assessing needs, Part 4 meeting needs, and Part 6 looked after and accommodated children. Access to those documents can be found within the Care Council for Wales Information and Learning Hub.

The steps of the journey are trigger points that offer opportunities for key staff working with offenders to check whether the adult already has care and support needs and/or a current care and support plan; or if they have not been previously identified , and they may have such needs to refer them for a care and support assessment.

The steps in the journey are as follows:

- Pre-sentence
- On reception (remand and sentence) first night, 72 hours, and induction
- In custody
- Pre-release resettlement planning process
- Within days of release
- On release
- After release

**Key terms used within the pathway**

LAPB	Local authority in which the prison is based.
LAWP	Local authority without a prison within its boundary.
LA Home	Local authority where the adult is deemed to be ordinary resident now or in the future if planning for release.
WHLA	Welsh home local authority of any children that the adult in secure estate may have.
NPS	National Probation Service.
CRCW	Community Rehabilitation Company Wales.
PSR	A pre-sentence report is a report which is requested by the Court from the NPS aimed at assisting the Court in determining the appropriate sentence for an adult.
PER	A Prison Escort Record is a hard copy document which arrives with the adult when they are transferred to the secure estate. All other information should arrive within 24 hours including the PSR. The PER should seek to capture any immediate care and support needs that the individual may have that would impact on their first 24 hours in the secure estate.

**Care and support**

The following section sets out what is meant by care and support under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and the process undertaken by a local authority to assess someone's care and support needs, how eligibility is determined, and how local authorities will meet any such needs.

Assessment

A local authority must offer an assessment to any adult where it appears to that authority that the adult may have needs for care and support.

A local authority must assess whether the adult has needs for care and support and if so, what those needs are. In carrying out the assessment the local authority must be proportionate to need and must focus on the outcomes the adult wishes to achieve in his or

her daily life and the extent to which the provision of care and support, preventative services, or the provision of information, advice or assistance, could contribute to those outcomes. The assessment needs to take into account the constraints of the secure estate.

A key element of the assessment will be to build on the individual's strengths and capabilities, through access to appropriate support both inside and outside the secure establishment, to enable the individual to better support themselves both while they are in the secure estate and to better prepare them for release.

The local authority will need to liaise with other professionals if specialist assessments are required and these will be integrated into the care and support plan if a plan is required. The outcome of the care and support assessment will be shared with the adult, their family/carers, secure estate staff, and other agencies working with them to provide their care and support. The local authority will be responsible for gaining consent for this information to be shared from the adult during the course of the assessment.

The adult will be asked to give their consent to share information about their assessment and the outcome of their assessment with other parties / organisations for the purpose of assisting them to meet their care and support needs.

The local authority must follow the requirements set out in the Care and Support (Assessment (Wales) Regulations 2015, the code of practice for Part 3 assessing needs and use the National Assessment and Eligibility Tool. These are available at:

<http://www.ccwales.org.uk/regulations-and-codes/>

### Eligibility

The local authority will determine if any of the adult's needs are eligible, as set out in the Care and Support (Eligibility) (Wales) Regulations 2015, the code of practice Part 4 meeting needs. These are available at:

<http://www.ccwales.org.uk/regulations-and-codes/>

If any of the adult's needs are **eligible** then the local authority will develop a care and support plan to ensure the required support is delivered. If any of the adult's needs are **not eligible** the local authority must still provide information, advice and assistance and signpost and access to preventative services to assist the individual and to prevent them deteriorating further. It is important to remember that eligibility does not mean the individual has access to different support merely that the provision of such support is managed by the local authority.

The care and support plan

The local authority will develop a care and support plan with the adult, whose needs are deemed eligible.

The requirements for care and support plans are set out in the Care and Support (Care Planning) (Wales) Regulations 2015, the code of practice Part 4 meeting needs. These are available at:

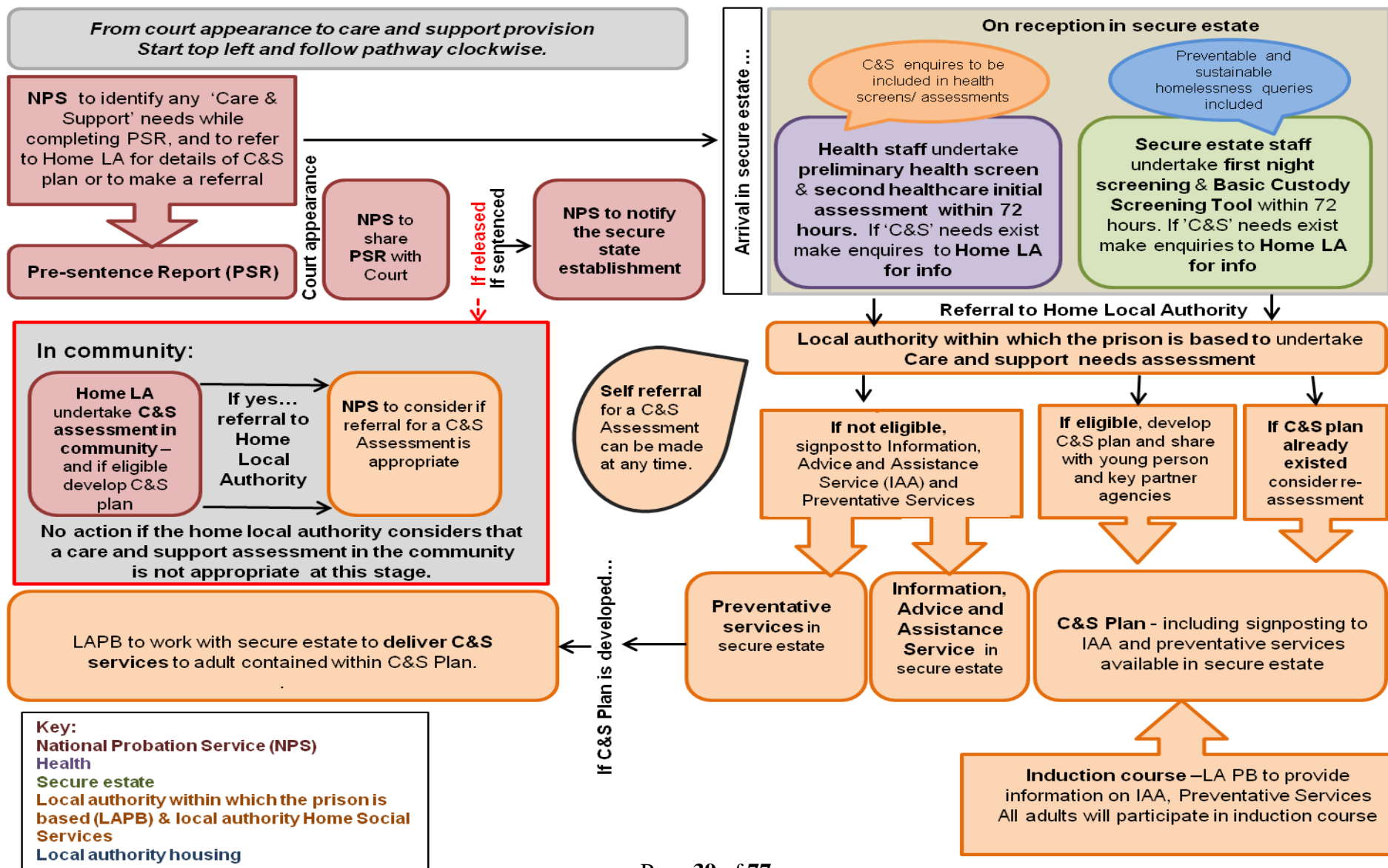
<http://www.ccwales.org.uk/regulations-and-codes/>

The following diagrams outline the pathway for:

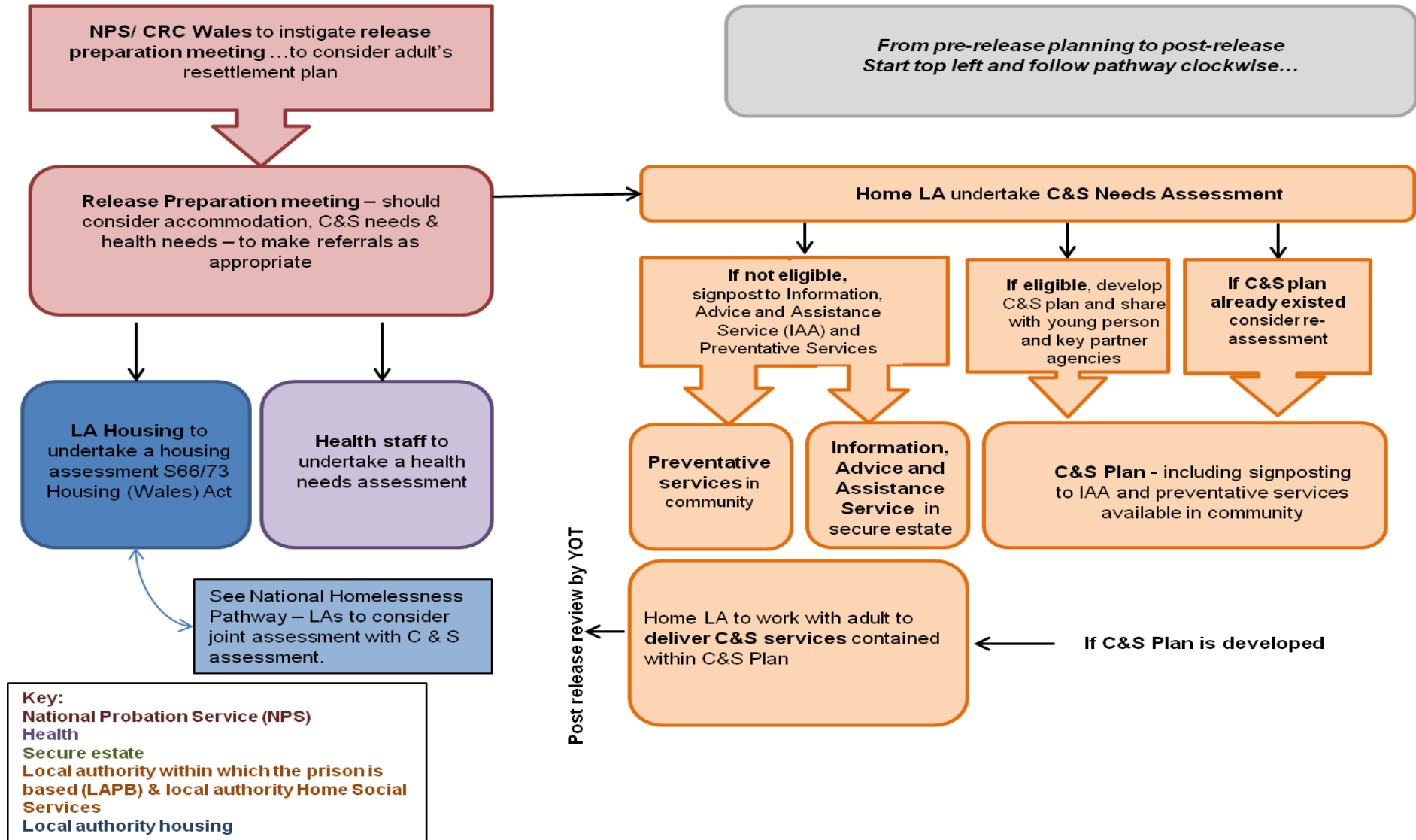
- A: those entering the secure estate and while they are in custody; and**
- B: as they are preparing for their release.**

Supplementary Guidance to support the code of practice Part 11 Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014

A: Care and Support (C & S) Pathway for Adults in the secure estate



B: Care and Support (C & S) Pathway for Adults in the secure estate





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<b>Court stage/ Pre-sentence</b>	<b>How</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<p>The NPS or the Court Officer will produce a PSR, prior to sentencing. The PSR includes information about the adult’s living arrangements, health, risk of harm and reoffending as well as any involvement with social services.</p> <p>When the PSR is being produced it is an opportunity to identify if there are any care and support needs of the adult awaiting sentencing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The adults’ care and support needs may already be being met in the community through a care and support plan or through preventative well-being services.</li> <li>• The adult may have been assessed previously but care and support needs were not identified</li> <li>• The adult may never have had an assessment.</li> </ul> <p>The PSR should highlight any care and support being received and, where possible, the NPS should contact the local authority where the adult had been living to learn the current position.</p> <p>This is also the first opportunity to ask 18-24 year olds if they are care leavers and for this to be documented in the PSR. Responsibilities on local authorities in respect to care leavers are set out in Part 6 of the Act and the associated code of practice.</p> <p>PSRs are not produced for all offenders but where they are there is a requirement to produce these quickly within the timescales set by the court. In situations where there are care and support needs being met it is important that the local authority where the adult has been living work with the NPS to ensure that the information about the individual is made available.</p>	<p>PSR is a hard copy documents that will contain details of the adult’s care and support needs and the way in which these are met, if previously known.</p> <p>The PSR will inform the court and then transfer to the secure facility with the offender if they are sentenced.</p>	<p>NPS/Court Officer to produce PSR</p> <p>LA Home to liaise with the NPS to share details of any care and support needs that are being met.</p>

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<p>Local authorities should consider making information, advice and assistance available at the court as this is seen as a valuable way of supporting those attending court, and their families.</p>		
<p><b>On remand</b></p>	<p><b>How</b></p>	<p><b>Responsibility</b></p>
<p>If an adult is placed on remand they may be received into custody with or without a PSR.</p> <p>Arrival at the secure facility will trigger an opportunity to screen for an adult's care and support needs in the same way as offenders who have been sentenced.</p>	<p>Adults on remand will have their care and support needs screened for on reception at the secure facility.</p>	<p>Secure estate/ healthcare staff will screen for care and support needs. See section - on reception.</p>
<p><b>Escorting adults to the secure estate</b></p>	<p><b>How</b></p>	<p><b>Responsibility</b></p>
<p>Whether on remand or sentenced the adult is transferred to the secure estate via the prisoner escort service. The PER will be given to the reception staff by the escort service as they hand over the individual, and the PER will be used by reception staff to highlight any immediate concerns for the individual, this may include any care and support needs if these are a priority.</p>	<p>PER travels with the adult and is given to reception staff when the individual arrives at the secure facility.</p>	<p>Secure estate staff use the PER to determine any immediate needs, including any urgent care and support needs.</p>
<p><b>Homelessness pathway for adults (read across)</b></p> <p><b>MILESTONE – prior to custody</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The opportunity to consider the housing needs of those awaiting trial/ sentencing are established, and if a stay in custody is likely to threaten the housing position reasonable steps can be taken at this stage to prevent a loss of accommodation of these individuals.</li> </ul>	<p>Local authorities to ensure an integrated approach from both social services and housing colleagues</p>	<p>LA Home and LAPB to work together to provide a holistic response.</p>

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On reception into custody	How	Responsibility
<p><b>FIRST NIGHT:</b></p> <p>Prison staff will carry out a <b>First Night Screening</b> and healthcare staff will carry out <b>Preliminary Healthcare Screen</b> on first day of custody.</p> <p>Both these screening opportunities will enable those who are sentenced, and those on remand, to have their care and support needs considered. These screens will present an opportunity to check if the adult entering custody:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• already has a care and support plan; or;</li> <li>• displays needs for care and support.</li> </ul> <p>If the adult <b>already has a care and support plan</b> before they entered the secure facility this should already be known and documented in the PER and / or the PSR, although routine health and / or custody screening should be used to gather this information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If this is the case, and the local authority <u>has not</u> been in touch with the secure estate prior to the arrival of the adult, then the staff who conducted the first night screens should discuss and agree which of them will contact the LAPB the next working day to discuss how the care and support plan can be met while the adult is in custody. Consideration needs to be given by local authorities, working with the secure estate and healthcare teams, on ways to meet any urgent needs for the first night.</li> </ul>	<p>Local authorities to provide a set of trigger questions that secure estate staff / healthcare staff can use during these screens to highlight the need for a care and support assessment to be requested.</p>	<p>Agreed staff in secure facility to contact the LAPB if an adult had a care and support plan prior to entering custody, if arrangements to meet these needs are not already in place.</p> <p>Locally agreed staff to refer an adult to LAPB for a care and support assessment</p>

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<p>If the adult <b>does not have a care and support plan</b> before they enter the secure facility the first night screenings will provide that opportunity for secure estate / healthcare staff to screen for any immediate care and support needs, and if these are believed to exist staff will agree between them which of them will make a referral to the local authority the next working day.</p>		
<p><b>Homelessness pathway for adults (read across)</b></p> <p><b>MILESTONE – on reception</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic Custody Screening Tool Part 1 (within 72 hours) will identify any risk areas including risks to housing/ accommodation completed by secure estate staff – see below.</li> <li>• Basic Custody Screening Tool Part 2 (within 5 days) completed by CRCW.</li> </ul>	<p>CRCW complete Part 2 of the Basic Custody Screening Tool and highlight any risk to retaining accommodation. While completing this it provides a further opportunity for the CRCW to consider if the adult they are screening has any care and support needs, and if so, the CRCW will tell prison staff / healthcare staff so this referral can be made to the LAPB.</p>	<p>LAPB to conduct a care and support assessment and link with LA Home if appropriate to provide a holistic response</p>
<p><b>WITHIN 72 HOURS:</b></p> <p>Within 72 hours secure estate staff will carry out a <b>Basic Custody Screening Tool</b> to highlight any immediate risks to the adult in custody.</p> <p>Within 72 hours healthcare staff will carry out a <b>Secondary Healthcare Screen</b>.</p> <p>Both of these screens provide an opportunity to assess if the adult has any</p>	<p>Following the completion of the secondary healthcare a referral for a care and support assessment will be made to the LAPB if it is believed they have care and support needs.</p>	<p>Local protocols to be established on which locally agreed staff will ask the care and support screening questions and who will make a referral to LAPB for a care</p>

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<p>care and support needs. Questions should be asked in line with the locally agreed protocol, although in the majority of cases it has been agreed that healthcare staff will ask questions during the secondary healthcare screen to determine an individual's care and support needs, to determine if a referral for a care and support assessment should be made. If so, the healthcare staff will make the referral to the LAPB and this will be logged on System 1.</p> <p>If the adult <b>already has a care and support plan</b> before they entered the secure facility this should already be known and LAPB should have acted to meet the individuals care and support needs. If this is not the case, and the local authority has not been in touch then staff having conducted the 72 hours screens should agree which of them (prison or healthcare) will contact the LAPB to discuss how the care and support plan can be met while the adult is in custody.</p> <p>The identification of offenders' children is also important in order to ensure that the care and support needs of these children / family are also given consideration. Section 6 relationships and section 8 health and well-being of the Basic Custody Screening Tool are relevant here. Staff conducting the screening should record the existence of any children and make the LAPB aware of these circumstances. The LAPB will in turn make their counterpart in the local authority where the offender's child/children are living aware of the situation. The LA Home can consider whether the children/ family do have any care and support needs.</p> <p>[The identification of the offender's children can be undertaken at any time during the adult pathway but within 72 hours seems the most appropriate to capture this information initially].</p>	<p>Secure estate staff / healthcare staff to agree locally which of them should make this referral to LAPB and inform the NPS / CRCW of this referral.</p> <p>If a referral is made, and the adult has children, this information should be highlighted within the referral in order that the LAPB can share that information with the child's home local authority.</p> <p>If no referral is made but children of the adult are identified this information should still be shared with the LAPB in order that they can</p>	<p>and support assessment should this be required. The local agreement will also set out how to share information about any children the adult may have.</p> <p>LAPB will share information about any children the offender may have with appropriate LA Home.</p>
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<p>Having received a referral from the secure facility the LAPB will conduct a care and support assessment to determine if the individual in question has care and support needs; and if so whether these meet the national eligibility criteria. The adult will be asked to give their consent to share the information gained during the assessment.</p> <p>Those conducting the care and support assessment will need to consult with the Offender Supervisor in custody and / or the Offender Manager in the community to share information and to take into account any risk of serious harm issues which may be relevant to a care and support assessment.</p> <p>Where possible, a care and support assessment should be conducted alongside health assessments (e.g. under Part 1 Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010 to aid integration and avoid the need for individuals to repeat their health and support needs to several different professionals during several different assessments. Liaison with the Offender Management Unit will be beneficial in terms of sharing information and supporting a holistic assessment.</p>	<p>share that information with the child's home local authority.</p>	
<p><b>WITHIN THE FIRST 7 DAYS: INDUCTION</b></p> <p>All prisoners participate in an <b>induction course</b> within their first week of custody where they receive information about their rights and entitlements while they are in custody.</p> <p>The Induction course resource will be expanded in each prison in Wales to include a module on the care and support system and how individual's can access this while in the secure estate, i.e. knowledge about how to make</p>	<p>The <b>induction course</b> is managed by the secure estate staff but the LAPB will provide a material to support a new module which will explain the duties under the 2014 Act around care and support.</p>	<p>Adult / secure estate staff / LAPB</p>

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<p>contact with the Information, Advice and Assistance Service and what preventative services/ support are available within the prison and how to self refer for a care and support assessment while the adult is in custody. The module must also cover local authority responsibilities for care leavers and make clear to participants what their rights and entitlements are as a care leaver.</p> <p>If care and support needs are <b>only</b> identified during the induction course a self referral should be made by the adult and passed to the LAPB (via prison staff). Self referral can be a simple process agreed between the partners and publicised locally. The process should be accessible and take account of general literacy levels within the prison population. A simple self referral may be included in the induction course pack.</p> <p>Upon receipt of the referral the LAPB will conduct a care and support assessment to determine if there are care and support needs and if so whether these are eligible against the eligibility criteria.</p> <p>If the adult is sentenced the LAPB should consult with the Offender Supervisor in custody and/or the Offender Manager in the community to ensure a holistic assessment is undertaken that takes into account any relevant risk of serious harm issues.</p>	<p>The adult can self refer for a care and support assessment at any time</p>	
<p><b>In custody</b> - portability and cross border arrangements</p>	<p><b>How</b></p>	<p><b>Responsibility</b></p>
<p>When adult in one secure facility are transferred to another (often at short notice) they may have care and support needs which need to be supported in the new facility.</p>	<p>Portability and cross border arrangements to be adopted.</p>	<p>Secure estate staff/ LAPB</p>

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<p>Portability and cross border arrangements are set out in the code of practice Part 11 and the role of the governor, and or their representative are set out in PS1 15/2015 Adult Social Care</p> <p><i>When an adult in the secure estate moves across a local authority boundary (either within Wales or across the English / Welsh border), as a result of an inter-prison transfer whilst in custody or on resettlement after release, it is important to maintain continuity of care and support.</i></p> <p><i>Following the notification by the secure estate of a transfer or impending release the local authority responsible for the care and support of the individual while they were detained (the sending authority) will be responsible for contacting the local authority to which the individual will relocate (the receiving authority) as soon as possible. Both authorities will need to work together, and share appropriate information, to ensure continuity of care and support is maintained, until the receiving authority undertakes a re-assessment of the individual's needs for care and support.</i></p> <p><i>These arrangements are supported by the principles of cross border continuity of care within the United Kingdom as set out in Annex 4, code of practice for Part 4 of the Act, and responsibilities of the prison service in such circumstances are set out in PSI 15/2015 Adult Social Care.</i></p>		
<p><b>6 Months prior to release</b></p>	<p><b>How</b></p>	<p><b>Responsibility</b></p>
<p>MAPPA eligible offenders should be referred into the MAPPA process 6 months prior to release.</p> <p>Local authorities have a duty to co-operate with MAPPA and therefore the individuals responsible for assessing the care and support needs and developing a care and support plan, should one be appropriate, would be</p>		<p>LAPB/MAPPA</p>



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<p>expected to do so in consultation with MAPPA in relevant cases, taking into account the multi agency risk management plan.</p> <p>This is particularly important for adult who present with high or very high risk or serious harm as the risk they present would need to be taken into account in any care and support plan, to ensure that the risk can be managed appropriately.</p>		
<p><b>12 week pre-release work</b></p>	<p><b>How</b></p>	<p><b>Responsibility</b></p>
<p>12 weeks prior to release the <i>Through the Gate</i> arrangements will mean an adult will transfer to their resettlement prison (a prison within the local authority area where they will settle on release, or as close to it as possible).</p> <p>CRCW will review the adult’s resettlement plan at the 12 week point, including any accommodation needs. This review will trigger an opportunity for CRCW to consider the care and support needs of the individual on release, especially likely if the adult has had a care and support plan while they have been in custody.</p> <p>Portability and cross border arrangements are set out in the code of practice Part 11 and the role of the governor, and or their representative are set out in PS1 15/2015 Adult Social Care.</p> <p>If an adult has not had a care and support plan while they were in custody then the review of the resettlement plan will still provide the CRCW with an opportunity to request a care and support assessment for the individual on release.</p> <p>If the adult was likely to become a carer, or resume caring duties on release from custody the local authority will need to consider their support needs.</p>	<p>Secure estate to contact LAPB, who in turn will contact the LA Home to arrange to meet the care and support plan on release until such time as a re-assessment can be completed.</p> <p>CRCW can request a care and support assessment for the adult from the LA Home, as soon as the resettlement area is known.</p>	<p>Secure estate/ LAPB/LA Home</p> <p>CRCW / LA Home</p>

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<p>Adults should be informed of the Information, Advice and Assistance Service and how to contact the service within the area where they will resettle. Adults should have means to make contact with this service either through a self referral before or after release, or using a referral by other staff working with them prior to their release. The intention is to encourage proactive planning for their resettlement and for local authorities to be more proactive in considering their needs.</p> <p>If the adult was under the Community Mental Health in-reach Team (CMHT), arrangements would be made to transfer the adult to the CMHT working in the community.</p>		
<p><b>Homelessness pathway for adults (read across)</b></p> <p><b>MILESTONE – 12 weeks prior to release</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NPS/ CRC Wales is required to review the prisoner’s individual resettlement plan 12 weeks prior to release which would also involve reviewing the prisoner’s accommodation needs.</li> </ul>	<p>NPS / CRCW to review housing needs and make referral to LA Home as necessary.</p>	<p>NPS/CRCW</p>
<p>Healthcare staff to facilitate (re)registration and/or access to health services such as local GP surgery and community mental health teams to help facilitate integrated health and social care provision.</p> <p>This provides a further opportunity to consider an adult’s care and support needs, whether this is to address their needs while in custody or to request a care and support assessment for the individual when they are released.</p>	<p>Healthcare staff can refer to the LAPB for an assessment of the care and support needs while in custody.</p> <p>Healthcare staff to refer to NPS / CRCW to make referral to the LA Home for a</p>	<p>Healthcare staff/ NPS/ CRCW</p>

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<p>The NPS / CRCW will be the primary co-ordinator of the individuals' resettlement plan. Formal <i>Through the Gate</i> resettlement arrangements provide an ideal opportunity for local authorities to work collaboratively with CRCs and, where appropriate NPS, to consider any care and support needs and plan for release.</p>	<p>care and support assessment for post release.</p>	
<p><b>Homelessness pathway for adults (read across)</b></p> <p><b>MILESTONE – 66 days prior to release</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS/ CRCW to make a critical review of accommodation and if unresolved, they will make a referral to the relevant local authority to trigger a housing assessment under S62 of the Housing (Wales) Act.</li> <li>• This referral will use the Prisoner Housing Needs Application Form.</li> </ul>	<p>NPS / CRCW to make a referral for a Housing Assessments</p>	<p>NPS / CRCW</p>
<p><b>7 days prior to release</b></p>	<p><b>How</b></p>	<p><b>Responsibility</b></p>
<p>If a <b>care and support plan is already in existence</b> for the individual the LAPB must have already made contact with the LA Home to send a copy of the care and support plan to them prior to the release / transfer date.</p> <p>The LA Home must agree how these needs will be met on release and / or to undertake their own assessment on the individuals' care and support needs. This should have been triggered 12 weeks prior to release.</p> <p>If there is no care and support plan in existence but either the adult themselves, or those working with them on resettlement planning, believe there will be care and support needs on release a self referral or referral by practitioners can be made to the LA Home where the adult is planning to resettle. The LA Home will arrange for a care and support assessment to be conducted.</p>		

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<p>Continuity of care planning for adult health care rests with health care providers.</p>		
<p><b>Homelessness pathway for adults (read across)</b></p> <p><b>MILESTONE – 7 days prior to release</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review whether suitable accommodation is ready on release, if not consider the applicant's priority need status to provide interim accommodation on release.</li> </ul>	<p>NPS / CRCW to liaise with LA Home Housing to confirm arrangements</p>	<p>NPS/CRCW/ LA Home</p>
<p><b>Day of release</b></p>	<p><b>How</b></p>	<p><b>Responsibility</b></p>
<p>The NPS / CRC Wales to oversee initial resettlement takes place on day of release and co-ordinate agencies providing support to ensure issues are resolved quickly and pragmatically.</p> <p>Where appropriate, a care and support assessment may already have been conducted and a determination made of whether the adult's needs are either eligible or not eligible.</p> <p>If any care and support needs were <b>eligible</b> a care and support plan is required. This will document what care and support will be provided to the adult offender in the community and by whom. There should be discussion and consultation with the NPS / CRCW in the community and/or in custody to ensure a holistic assessment is undertaken and that it will takes into account any relevant risk of serious harm issues</p> <p>For any care and support needs are deemed <b>not eligible</b> the local authority</p>	<p>LA Home will have already undertake a care and support assessment prior to release or seek to do so as early as possible after release.</p> <p>The day of release provide a further opportunity for the NPS / CRC Wales to request a care and support assessment from LA Home if they believe the adult released has care and support needs.</p>	<p>LA Home/ NPS/CRC Wales</p>

<p>must still provide information, advice and assistance and preventative well-being services to assist the adult and to prevent them deteriorating further. A key element of the assessment is to build on the individual's own strengths and capacities through access to existing support networks or third sector organisations working within the individual now and once they are released. Where a planned release has not allowed for a care and support assessment to have taken place prior to release, the NPS / CRC Wales should refer to the LA Home for a care and support assessment to be undertake where they believe the adult may have care and support needs as soon as possible post release..</p>		
<p><b>Homelessness pathway for adults (read across)</b></p> <p><b>MILESTONE – Day of release</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LA Home can continue to provide prevention duties and relief duties under the Housing Act if no accommodation has been found prior to release, and</li> <li>• If there is reason to believe the adult is in one of the priority need categories the local authority has a duty to provide interim accommodation upon release.</li> </ul>	<p>NPS / CRCW to liaise with LA Home Housing to confirm arrangements</p>	<p>NPS/CRCW/ LA Home</p>

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<b>After release</b>	<b>How</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<p>Care and support needs can develop at any time and an adult may benefit from having a care and support assessment once they are resettled into the community, even if they have not required care and support in the past.</p> <p>While supervising the adult the NPS / CRC Wales should continue to consider the adult's needs for care and support and refer the adult offender to the LA Home for a care and support assessment if they believe that the adult does have care and support needs.</p> <p>An adult should be informed that they can self refer to the Information, Advice and Assistance Service in the community and be given the contact number.</p>	<p>The NPS / CRC Wales will continue to consider the adults' needs for care and support while the adult is under supervision. CPS / CRC wales can make the referral to LA Home on behalf of the adult, or the adult can self refer for a care and support assessment at any time.</p>	<p>CRC Wales/ NPS/ LA Home</p>

**ANNEX 3**

**National ‘Care and Support Pathway for Children and Young People in the secure estate**

This pathway is to be read in conjunction with both the code of practice for Part 11, Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 and the supplementary guidance produced to support those providing care and support to those in the secure estate.

This pathway should also be read in conjunction with the statutory guidance underpinning the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 and national pathways for homelessness service to children, young people and adults in the secure estate.

Children and young people have rights and entitlements under both of these Acts.

<b>Audience</b>	Local authorities in Wales; Local Health Boards; National Offender Management Service (NOMS), which includes HM Prison Service, National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company Wales (CRC Wales); Police and Crime Commissioners in Wales; Police; Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Cymru Board; Youth Offending Service, Parc Young Offender Institute (YOI); Hillside Secure Children’s Home (SCH); Youth Justice Board as well as third sector and partner organisations involved with supporting those in the secure estate in Wales
<b>Overview</b>	This document sets out key steps, and those responsible at each step, for identifying, referring, assessing and meeting the care and support needs of young people in the secure estate held in custody in Wales or England, and in planning for, and upon their release back to the community.
<b>Action required</b>	For practitioners and stakeholders to be aware of their responsibility under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 , in particular Part 11, and to the modifications of the provisions of the Act in respect of persons within the secure estate within sections 185 -188 <a href="http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mgIssueHistoryHome.aspx?lId=5664">http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mgIssueHistoryHome.aspx?lId=5664</a> Part 11 needs to be read alongside other Parts of the 2014 Act, but in particular with Parts 3, 4 and Parts 6 which set out the duties that are subject to modification within Part 11.

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<b>Further information</b>	Social Services and Integration Welsh Government Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ
<b>Additional Copies</b>	The Supplementary Guidance and Pathways are available from the Care Council for Wales Information and Learning Hub website at: <a href="http://www.cgcymru.org.uk/y-ddeddf">http://www.cgcymru.org.uk/y-ddeddf</a> <a href="http://www.ccwales.org.uk/the-act">http://www.ccwales.org.uk/the-act</a>
<b>Related documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014</li><li>• Housing (Wales) Act 2014</li><li>• Offenders Rehabilitation Act 2014</li><li>• Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010</li><li>• Code of Practice for Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014</li><li>• Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012</li><li>• Southwark Judgement 2009</li><li>• National Standards for Youth Justice 2013</li></ul>



### Introduction

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (the Act) gained Royal Assent on 1 May 2014 and will come into effect in Wales in April 2016. The Act focuses on well-being, on rights, on entitlements, on empowering people to have a new relationship with social services. It is about supporting people who deliver social services, empowering them to co-produce solutions with people themselves.

Well-being outcomes underpin the new system, which has early intervention and prevention at its heart. The Act will transform the way social services are delivered, promoting people's independence to give them stronger voice and control.

Integration and simplification of the law will also provide greater consistency and clarity to:

- people who use social services;
- their carers;
- local authority staff and their partner organisations; and
- the courts and the judiciary.

The Act will promote equality, improve the quality of services and enhance access to the provision of information people receive. It will also encourage a renewed focus on prevention and early intervention. Part 11, sections 185 -188 contains modifications of the duties under the 2014 in respect of those persons detained in the secure estate<sup>14</sup> – adults and children.

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<sup>14</sup> The secure estate is a generic term used to describe different custodial types of custodial establishments for children and adults.

### This Pathway

This pathway has been developed to provide a step by step journey for children and young people when they are detained in the secure estate and sets out the many opportunities for their care and support to be considered and acted upon.

Those reading this pathway need to understand that Part 11 of the Act is not stand alone, and it, the code of practice and supplementary guidance must be read in conjunction with other parts of the Act and the relevant codes of practice particularly, Part 3 assessing needs, Part 4 meeting needs and Part 6 looked after and accommodated children. Access to those documents can be found within the Care Council for Wales Information and Learning Hub.

The steps of the journey are trigger points (which have been mapped against the National Standards for Youth Justice)<sup>15</sup> that offer opportunities for key staff working with children and young people to check whether they already have care and support needs and/or a current care and support plan; or if they have not been previously identified and they may have such needs, to refer them for a care and support assessment.

The steps in the journey are as follows: The timeline for care and support assessments:

- Pre-sentence
- Reception (remand or sentence)
- In custody
- Pre-release resettlement planning process
- Within days of release
- On release
- After release

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<sup>15</sup> YJB (2013) National Standards for Youth Justice Services London: YJB, from National Standard 9 Planning and Delivering Interventions in Custody and Resettlement into the Community (including Civil Detention Orders ) in particular.

**Key terms used within the pathway**

YOT	Youth Offending Teams
WHLA	Welsh home local authority
YP	Young person
YJB	Youth Justice Board
NS	National Standards for Youth Justice
Asset/Asset Plus	YJB approved assessment tool used by YOTs across England and Wales
PSR	A pre-sentence report is produced by YOTs in readiness for the court to determine the most appropriate way of dealing with the child or young person.
Sentence Plan	This identifies how the young person will be supported throughout their custodial sentence and their resettlement into the community and should be informed by the youth justice assessment information.

**Care and support**

The following section sets out what is meant by care and support under the Act and the process undertaken by a local authority to assess someone’s care and support needs, how eligibility is determined, and how local authorities will meet any such needs.

The assessment

A local authority must offer an assessment to any child where it appears to that authority that the child may have needs for care and support in addition to, or instead of, the care and support provided by the child’s family

A local authority must assess whether a child has needs for care and support and if so, what those needs are. In carrying out the assessment the local authority must be proportionate to need but assess the developmental needs of the child, and seek to identify the outcomes that the child wishes to achieve (to the extent it considers appropriate having regard to the child’s age and understanding), and the outcomes that the persons with parental responsibility for the child wish to achieve in relation to the child (to the extent it considers appropriate having regard to the need to promote the child’s well-being). The assessment needs to take into account the constraints of the secure estate. There must be an assessment of the extent to which the provision of care and

support, preventative services, or the provision of information, advice or assistance, could contribute to those outcomes. A key element of the assessment will be to build on young people's strengths and capabilities, through access to appropriate support both inside and outside the secure establishment, to enable the young person to better support themselves both while they are in the secure estate and to better prepare them for release.

The local authority will need to liaise with other professionals if specialist assessments are required and these will be integrated into the care and support plan if a plan is required. The outcome of the care and support assessment will be shared with the child, their parents/carers, secure estate staff, and other agencies working with them to provide their care and support. The local authority will be responsible for gaining consent for this information to be shared from the young person during the course of the assessment.

The local authority must follow the requirements set out in the Care and Support (Assessment (Wales) Regulations 2015, the code of practice for Part 3 assessing needs and use the National Assessment and Eligibility Tool. These are available at:

<http://www.ccwales.org.uk/regulations-and-codes/>

### Eligibility

The local authority will determine if any of the child's needs are eligible, as set out in the Care and Support (Eligibility) (Wales) Regulations 2015, the code of practice Part 4 meeting needs. These are available at:

<http://www.ccwales.org.uk/regulations-and-codes/>

If any of the child's needs are **eligible** then the local authority will develop a care and support plan to ensure the required support is delivered. If any of the child's needs are **not eligible** the local authority must still provide information, advice and assistance and signpost and access to preventative services to assist the young person and to prevent them deteriorating further. It is important to remember that eligibility does not mean the young person has access to different services/ support merely that the provision of the service/ support is managed by the local authority.

### The care and support plan

The local authority will develop a care and support plan with the child, whose needs are deemed eligible.

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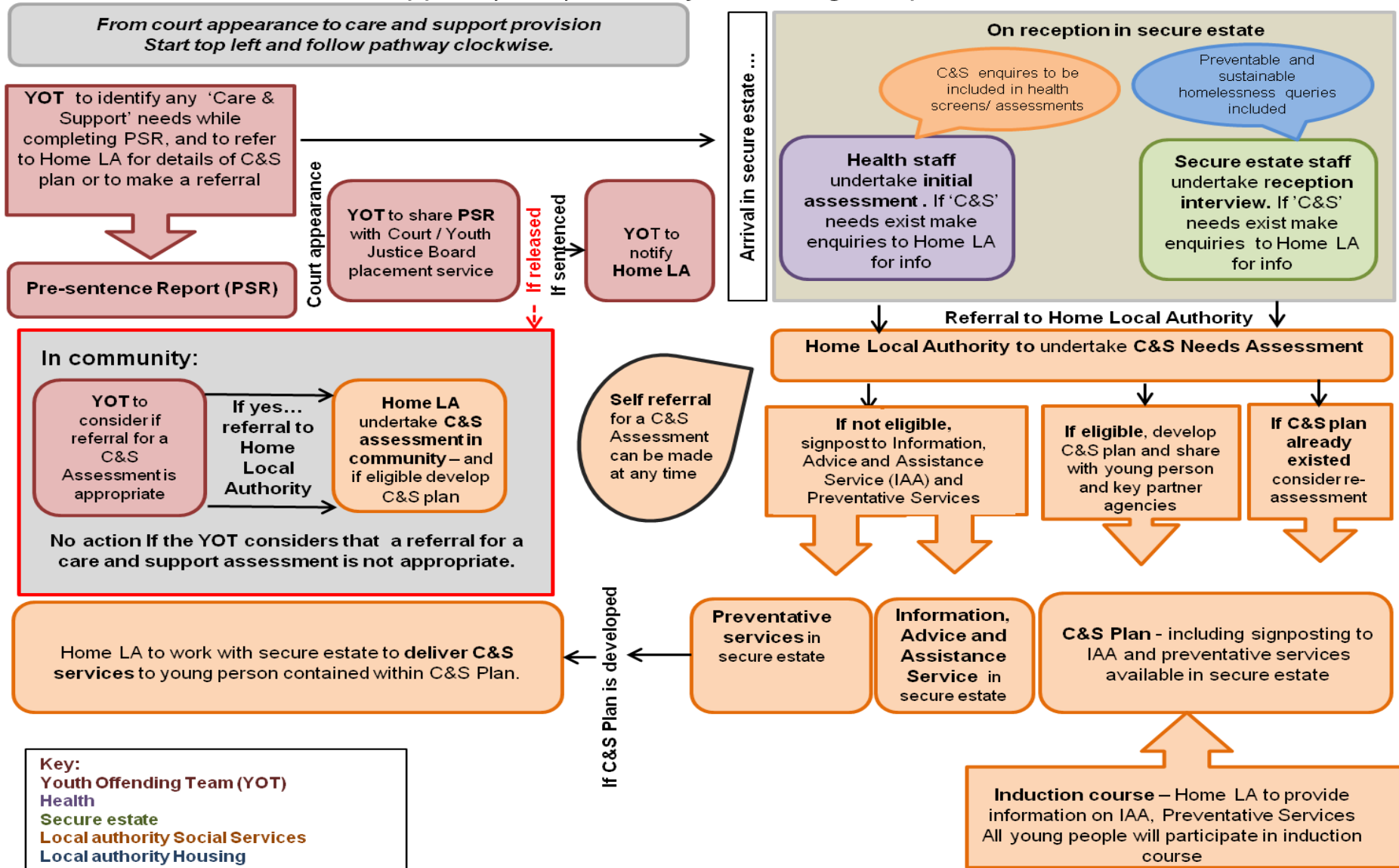
The requirements for care and support plans are set out in the Care and Support (Care Planning) (Wales) Regulations 2015, the code of practice Part 4 meeting needs. These are available at:  
<http://www.ccwales.org.uk/regulations-and-codes/>

The following diagrams outline the pathway for:

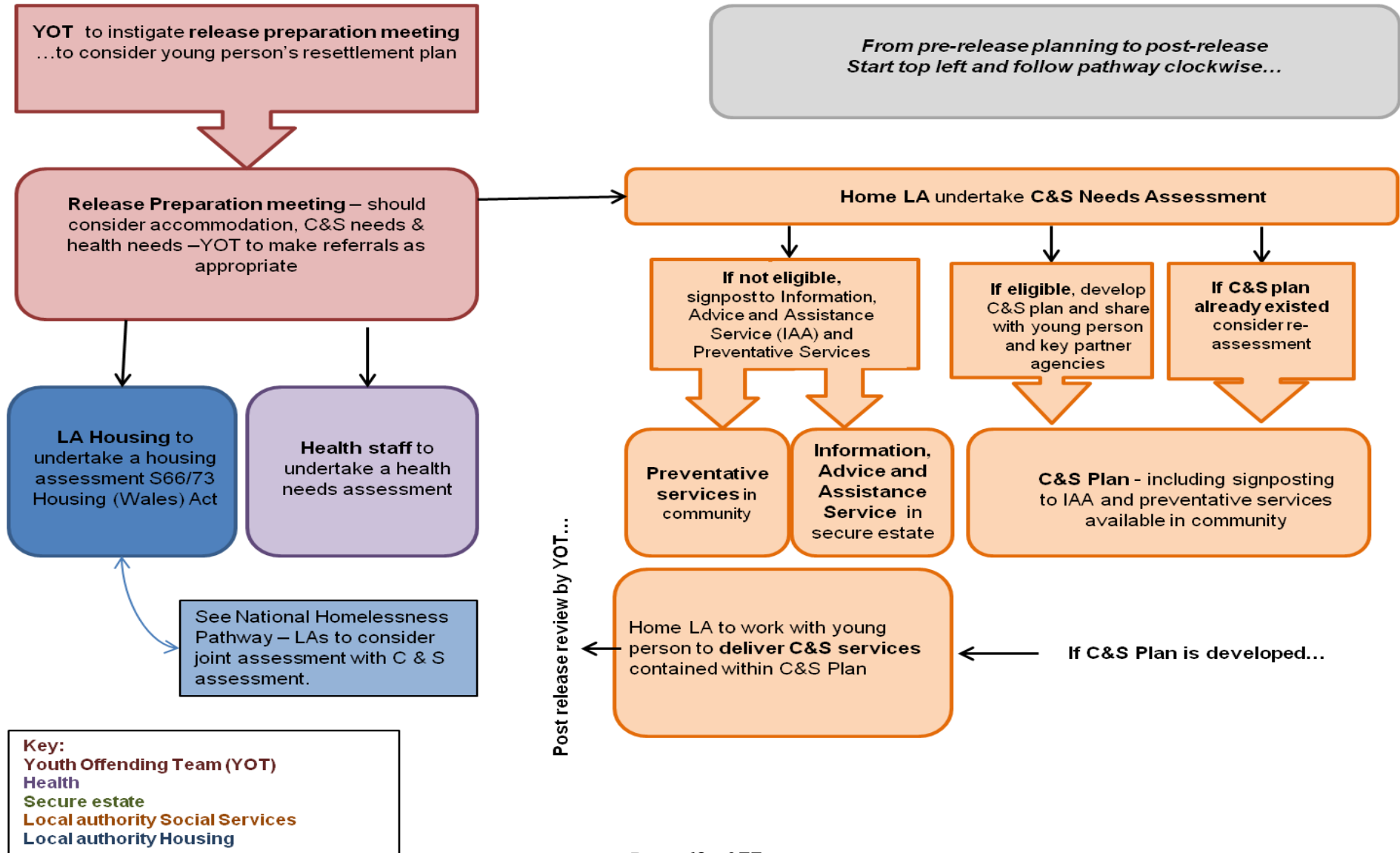
- A: those entering the secure estate and while they are in custody and**
- B: as they are preparing for their release.**

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A: Care and Support (C&S) Pathway for Young People in the secure estate



B: Care and Support (C & S ) Pathway for Young People in the secure estate



**The national pathway for children and young people**

<b>Court stage/ pre-sentencing</b>	<b>How</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<p>YOT staff complete a PSR, based on an Asset / Asset Plus assessment, prior to sentencing. The PSR includes information about the child's living arrangements, education, health and any involvement with social services.</p> <p>When the PSR is being produced it is an opportunity to identify if there are any care and support needs of the child / young person awaiting trial and/ or sentencing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The child's care and support needs may already be being met in the community through a care plan or through preventative well-being services.</li> <li>• The child may have been assessed previously but care and support needs were not identified</li> <li>• The child may never have had an assessment</li> </ul> <p>The PSR should highlight any care and support being received and the YOT will need to contact the child's Welsh home local authority to learn the current position.</p> <p>PSRs are produced within timescales agreed by the court. It is important that the Welsh home local authority work with the YOT to ensure the information on care and support needs of the child is made available.</p>	<p>PSR will contain details of a child's care and support needs and the way in which these are met, if previously known.</p>	<p>YOT to complete PSR</p> <p>WHLA to liaise with YOT to advise of the current care and support position</p>
<p>YOTs are responsible for sending placement information to the YJB's placement service, at least 24 hours prior to sentencing. If the child is sentenced, YOTs</p>	<p>YJB place young people according to their placement</p>	<p>YOT send placement</p>



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<p>must send the PSR and all youth justice and risk assessment information and educational history to the YJB's placement service within 24 hours of being sentenced (NS 9.1).</p>	<p>protocol<sup>16</sup></p>	<p>information/ PSR to YJB</p>
<p>If the child is sentenced, the YOT is responsible for notifying the WHLA that a placement has been made within 24 hours of that sentence being passed (NS 9.3).</p> <p>NB: The Welsh home local authority has a duty under Part 6 of the Act to visit all children detained in the secure estate within 10 days of them arriving at the secure facility – the receipt of this notification will start the clock for this duty.</p>	<p>WHLA will be notified of the detention and of any relevant information contained within the Asset / Asset Plus system.</p>	<p>YOT to notify WHLA that child is detained.</p>
<p>If the YOT believe that the child may have care and support needs that have not been previously assessed and recorded in the PSR, they can consider making a referral to local authority for an assessment of the child's care and support needs at the same time as they notify the local authority of the custodial sentence.</p>	<p>YOT to make referral for care and support assessment.</p>	<p>YOT refer to WHLA for care and support assessment</p>
<p>When the child is released into the community and the YOT believe that the child may have care and support needs they can consider making a referral to the local authority for an assessment of the child's care and support needs.</p>	<p>YOT to make referral for care and support assessment.</p>	<p>YOT refer to WHLA for care and support assessment</p>

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<sup>16</sup> YJB Protocol for the placement of Welsh young people into secure accommodation

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<p>The child's family or carers can also make a referral to the local authority for a care and support assessment if they believe the child has care and support needs.</p>	<p>Family/carers can ask YOT to refer or can refer to local authority direct.</p>	<p>Individual family members or carers</p>
<p><b>Homelessness pathway for children and young people</b> [read across]</p> <p><b>MILESTONE – Prior to custody</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSR will also capture relevant information about the child/ young person's accommodation. Children and young people are likely to have a priority need for housing under section 70 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</li> </ul> <p>Two priority need categories include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ a person who is aged 16 or 17 when the person applies to local authority housing for accommodation or help in obtaining or retaining accommodation or</li> <li>○ a person who has attained the age of 18 when the person applies to local authority housing for accommodation or help in obtaining or retaining accommodation but not the age of 21, who was looked after, accommodated or fostered at any time while under the age of 18.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children's services will be responsible for accommodation and support for any children and young people in the secure estate who have not yet reach the age of 18.</li> </ul>	<p>WHLA to ensure an integrated approach from both social services and housing colleagues - YOTs to support the identification of children and young people with housing issues.</p>	<p>WHLA social services and housing</p>

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On reception into the secure estate	How	Responsibility
<p><b>Reception Interview:</b>                      All young people are given a ‘<b>reception interview</b>’ by secure estate staff within 2 hours (or at most, before the first night) of arrival. This is to establish their risk of harm to themselves and others. Those conducting this interview should have sight of the PSR provided by the YJB placements service.</p> <p>Where the individual has been in receipt of care and support prior to entering the secure estate, details of the care and support needs should have been documented in the PSR. If these details are missing, for whatever reason, this will provide an opportunity for staff to consider if the child has any care and support needs.</p> <p>If immediate care and support needs are identified as a result of the reception interview the secure estate staff will ensure the young person was safe according to the safe custody guidance operating within that establishment. Staff at the secure facility must then make contact with the local authority the next working day to request an assessment for care and support is undertaken as a matter of priority.</p> <p>(The reception interview will also consider the young person’s housing situation).</p>	<p>Questions need to be incorporated into the initial assessment script to enable the secure estate staff to consider if there are any <i>immediate</i> ‘care and support needs’.</p> <p>Staff at the secure facility can make a referral for a care and support assessment the next working day</p>	<p>Secure estate staff / WHLA</p>

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<p><b>Initial Assessment:</b> On arrival in the secure estate all young people are assessed by a registered nurse or doctor as soon as possible.</p> <p>This <b>initial assessment</b> will assess the child's needs and a risk of harm to themselves or others. This assessment will highlight any immediate risks, so that appropriate action is taken to minimise them and includes an assessment of health and mental health needs (NS 9.8/9)</p> <p>Those conducting this <b>initial assessment</b> should have sight of all the youth justice assessment information documents from the YJB's placement team.</p> <p>If immediate care and support' needs are identified as a result of the initial assessment the health assessor conducting the interview would ensure the young person was safe according to the safe custody guidance operating within that establishment. The health assessor must then make contact with the local authority the next working day to request an assessment is undertaken as a matter of priority.</p>	<p>Questions need to be incorporated into the initial assessment script to enable the healthcare staff to consider if there are any <i>immediate</i> 'care and support needs'.</p> <p>Healthcare staff can make a referral for a care and support assessment the next working day.</p>	<p>Healthcare staff / WHLA</p>
<p>If a care and support plan was already in place for the child prior to being sentenced/ detained a review of the plan will be required because of the change of circumstances.</p> <p>A review of the care and support plan should have been triggered once the local authority is notified by the YOT that a child has been detained. This review will need to be undertaken as a matter of priority.</p>	<p>Local authority to undertake a review of the care and support plan</p>	<p>WHLA</p>

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<p><b>Induction:</b> All young people will receive induction about their rights and entitlements while they are in custody.</p> <p>The induction for young people in the secure estate is likely to be individualised. Work with the young person must include providing them with information about the way in which the care and support process works in Wales, so that the child/ young person understands how to make use of the information, advice and assistance service available to them in the secure facility, and how to self-refer for a care and support assessment.</p> <p>Induction should contain details about the Southwark Judgement and explain its relevance to young people.</p>	<p>The local authority will provide material in order that a new module on the care and support available will be developed and incorporated into the induction course post April 2016.</p>	<p>WHLA</p>
<p><b>Information, advice and assistance – self referral</b> The secure estate and local authority working together will ensure young people have access to the Information, Advice and Assistance Services and are able to self refer for a care and support assessment.</p>	<p>The local authority to provide information, advice and assistance and a simple referral form.</p>	<p>Secure estate / WHLA</p>
<p><b>While in custody: Remand and Sentence Planning</b></p>	<p><b>How</b></p>	<p><b>Responsibility</b></p>
<p>Within 10 days of the custodial sentence being imposed the YOT and secure estate staff must hold a <b>joint planning meeting</b> (NS 9.16) to develop a sentence plan for the period of time the young person is in custody. The local authority should participate in this joint planning meeting. Remand planning meeting are also held within 10 days</p> <p>NB: The Welsh home local authority has a duty under Part 6 of the Act to visit all children detained in the secure estate within 10 days of them arriving at the secure facility.</p>	<p>By attending the joint planning meeting and visiting the child/ young person at this time the local authority can consider any care and support needs, conduct an assessment if necessary and discharge its duty to visit all detained children/ young people within 10 days of arrival in the secure</p>	<p>YOT / Secure Estate / WHLA</p>

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<p>[The Sentence Plan should be informed by the youth justice assessment information and identifies how the young person will be supported throughout their custodial sentence (NS17) including details of any care and support needs and details of accommodation needs on release. The sentence plan should be distributed to all relevant agencies/individuals 'within a reasonable timescale; (NS 9.25)].</p>	<p>facility.</p>	
<p>The <b>Sentence Plan</b> should document whether the young person is in receipt of care and support already - either through a care and support plan that was transferred with them into custody, or because of a care and support assessment undertaken since arriving in custody.</p> <p>If the young person is not in receipt of care and support the local authority can use the joint planning meeting as an opportunity to consider if they believe the young person may have care and support needs, and whether they would benefit from an assessment.</p> <p>The care and support assessment can be combined with other assessments i.e. housing, health or education.</p>	<p>Local Authority will assess care and support needs as necessary.</p> <p>YOT / secure establishment will ensure that any care and support is integrated into the Sentence Plan.</p>	<p>WHLA / YOT</p>
<p>The YOT is responsible for reviewing the sentence plan every month during the child / young person's detention. Care and support needs can occur at anytime and may change over time. These should be kept under review at sentence planning meetings.</p> <p>YOT is required to maintain contact with the young person, and their parents/carers, to support them throughout the duration of their sentence and must have contact as a minimum at two-monthly intervals (NS 9.27). This can be an opportunity for the YOT to consider the care and support needs of the child/ young person and if so to refer to the local authority for an assessment.</p>	<p>YOT to use the regular meetings with the young person / family / carers to review the sentence plan to consider their care and support needs.</p>	<p>YOT / WHLA</p>

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<p>Young people can <b>self refer</b> for a care and support assessment at any time. The information, advice and assistance service available within in the secure estate will provide young people with the first point of contact and is where the assessment can begin.</p> <p><b>Family members and carers</b> in the community could also request an assessment for the young person by contacting the information, advice and assistance service in the young person’s home local authority or by asking their YOT or other professionals to do so.</p> <p>Alternatively, <b>other professionals</b> working with the secure facility could refer a young person for an assessment. This could include secure estate staff, YOT, health care practitioners, GPs or third sector workers, such as the advocacy support workers who work across the juvenile secure estate.</p>	<p>Self referral by the young person could be through access to a dedicated phone number or Freephone etc. depending on the delivery model adopted locally. Alternatively a simple referral form completed by the child/young person and passed to the relevant local authority.</p> <p>Referral by others working with the child / young person can make a referral.</p>	<p>Young person / family/ carer / other professional</p>
<p><b>Homelessness pathway for children and young people</b> [read across]</p> <p><b>MILESTONE – While in custody</b></p> <p>The YOT is responsible for reviewing the sentence plan every month during the child/ young person’s detention. The sentence plan will document housing needs and seek to ensure that opportunities for the child/young person to return home or that suitable accommodation are considered. The YOT must be aware of the 66 days milestone and 7 day milestone in the homelessness pathway but a referral to a local authority for housing support could be made at any time. (see below).</p>	<p>YOT is responsible for considering the accommodation needs of the child/ young person.</p>	<p>YOT</p>

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Pre-release work	How	Responsibility
<p><b>Homelessness pathway for children and young people</b> [read across]</p> <p><b>MILESTONE - 66 days prior to release</b> if a housing issues has been identified and not resolved the YOT must complete housing needs application form and submit it to the relevant local authority.</p> <p>[If the sentence being served is less than 66 days the YOT need to consider accommodation needs as early as possible].</p> <p>Section 104 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 ensures anyone who was held in youth detention accommodation will legally be defined as looked after and thereby retain priority need status.</p> <p>If the child/ young person is to be released on license (with electronic monitoring) an address will need to be known and assessed as suitable for this purpose and be documented by the YOT prior to release. This should be agreed at the release preparation meeting.</p>	<p>YOT to consider the accommodation needs during their regular review of the sentence plan and at the appropriate time complete a housing needs application form in line with the homelessness pathway.</p>	<p>YOT</p>
<p>The secure estate and YOT will know the planned release date for the young person. Young people’s sentence plans are reviewed by the YOT at regular intervals throughout the sentence and will incorporate any plans for resettlement and release.</p> <p>YOTs are responsible for organising, in collaboration with the secure establishment, a <b>release preparation meeting</b> 4 weeks before release (NS 9.43).</p> <p>The release preparation meeting should consider all the young person’s needs including any accommodation needs / care and support needs and if these exist</p>	<p>YOT to arrange the pre release meeting and invite the local authority to consider both housing and care and support needs of the child/ young person.</p> <p>The health needs of the child/ young person will also be assessed prior to release.</p>	<p>YOT/WHLA</p> <p>Health</p>



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<p>how these will be met on release. [The local authority has responsibilities for looked after children leaving the secure estate and for care leavers aged 16-17 years].</p> <p>The YOT should invite the local authority to attend the release preparation meeting, but if the child/ young person has had a care and support plan while they are detained the local authority must participate. The resettlement plan will document the way the child/young person's needs will be met on release.</p> <p>If there is no care and support plan in place while the child/ young person is detained, the YOT should use this release preparation meeting as an opportunity to consider if the individual may have care and support needs upon release, and to refer to the local authority for a care and support assessment if necessary.</p> <p>Before release the child's/ young person's health needs should be assessed prior to transfer into the community, so that the health authority is able to provide planned services on transfer to the community (NS 9.44)</p>		
<p>If the young person is likely to become a carer, or resume caring duties on release from custody, the local authority will need to consider their support needs. The child/ young person should be informed of the Information, Advice and Assistance Service within their local area.</p>	<p>Local authority to consider support for a young carer.</p>	<p>WHLA</p>
<p>YOT will arrange a <b>final release meeting</b> 10 days prior to release (NS9.47). This provides a further opportunity for the local authority to have put in place any care and support arrangements if these are necessary or for the YOT to consider if there are likely to be any care and support needs on resettlement that have not yet been identified, and to make the necessary referral should they feel this is necessary.</p>	<p>Local authority to attend final release meeting to agree care and support arrangements or for YOT to make necessary referral for a care and support assessment.</p>	<p>YOT / WHLA</p>

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<p><b>Homelessness pathway for children and young people</b> [read across]</p> <p><b>MILESTONE - Within 7 days of release</b> the local authority will determine whether there is a duty to provide interim accommodation to commence from the date of release in liaison with the YOT and resettlement responsibilities. However, in the majority of cases local authority housing will have had 66 days to find suitable accommodation for the child/ young person and if they have not passed their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday on release, they should be provided with details of their accommodation 7 days prior to release.</p>	<p>Local authority housing will need to determine if interim accommodation is required but should in the majority of cases have agreed suitable accommodation for the individual.</p>	<p>WHLA / YOT</p>
<p><b>Day of release</b></p> <p>YOT to oversee <b>initial resettlement takes place on day of release</b> and co-ordinate agencies providing support to ensure issues are resolved quickly and pragmatically.</p> <p>Children/ Young people are required to report to the YOT on the day of release (NS 9.53). The YOT caseworker is required to undertake a home visit within five days of release (NS 9.55), and then at least monthly thereafter.</p> <p>Where a sentence might be short or other factors have meant a care and support assessment has not been undertaken, or a care and support plan has not been developed in? the days immediately prior to release, the day of release meeting between the YOT and child/ young person will provide the opportunity to further consider if there are any care and support needs, and if so for the YOT to refer to the local authority for an assessment.</p> <p>The young person themselves can also self refer as can the family / carers of the young person who could approach the WHLA for a care and support assessment at any time.</p>	<p><b>How</b></p> <p>YOT to take opportunity on day of release to further consider care and support needs and make a referral as necessary.</p>	<p><b>Responsibility</b></p> <p>YOT / WHLA</p>

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<p><b>Homelessness pathway for children and young people</b> [read across]</p> <p><b>MILESTONE – day of release</b></p> <p>The child/ young person is required to report to the YOT on the day of release. The YOT is required to undertake a home visit within five days of release (NS 9.55), and then at least monthly thereafter.</p>	<p>YOT and young person working together</p>	
<p><b>Review post release</b></p>	<p><b>How</b></p>	<p><b>Responsibility</b></p>
<p>The YOT is also required to chair a <b>post-release review meeting</b>, within a month of release. This review meeting should be with the young person, their parents/carers and with those agencies/individuals participating in the resettlement plan, including secure estate staff (NS9.54 and 9.57)</p> <p>If there is a care and support plan in place the local authority should participate in the post release meeting.</p> <p>If there is no care and support planning place YOT should consider the care and support needs of the individual post release and refer to the relevant local authority to conduct a care and support assessment if this is deemed appropriate.</p> <p>If following a care and support assessment a need was deemed eligible a care and support plan be developed in conjunction with the young person, their family/ carers and YOT.</p>	<p>YOT to refer to the relevant local authority for a care and support assessment if this is required.</p>	<p>YOT / WHLA</p>

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<p>If following a care and support assessment a need was not eligible' the individual would be directed to the Information, Advice and Assistance Service and preventative services to consider if any further support could be provided this way.</p> <p>Whatever the outcome of the assessment the young person, as well as their family and cares, would be informed that they can approach the Information, Advice and Assistance Service at any time in the future, and that this provides the access point for further support.</p>		
<p><b>Homelessness pathway for children and young people</b> [read across]</p> <p><b>MILESTONE – post release review</b></p> <p>The YOT is required to chair a post-release review meeting within a month of release. Should the YOT have concerns about the suitability of the accommodation sourced by the local authority, or of a new threat of homelessness the YOT should get in touch with the relevant point of contact in the housing department at the local authority.</p>	<p>YOT to contact local authority housing if there are concerns with accommodation.</p>	<p>YOT / WHLA</p>

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<b>Transition to adult services</b>		
<p>Young people released on licence will remain under supervision of the YOT beyond their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday until the end of their order (if they are subject to a detention and training order). However, young people whose custodial sentence extends beyond their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday will be transferred to an adult prison establishment</p> <p>The YOT will know the age of the young person and the expected date when the transition to adult supervision would occur and will make arrangements with the relevant service to plan the transfer and to share relevant information.</p> <p>If the transfer within the secure estate is to an adult establishment and that involves transfer to another local authority this should include liaison with the local authority where the new secure estate premises will be and with whom their care and support responsibility will transfer.</p>		YOT