

## 9 Secure estate

### Contents

9	Secure estate.....	1
9.1	About this chapter.....	3
	Definition of the secure estate: .....	3
	Policy and legislation .....	3
	Children .....	4
	Transition to adulthood while in the secure estate: .....	5
	Portability .....	5
	Safeguarding .....	6
9.2	Secure estate provision .....	7
	Current provision .....	7
	Youth Detention Accommodation (YDA):.....	10
	February 2017 Onwards – Prisons .....	11
9.3	What we know about the population: key facts .....	14
	Numbers .....	14
	Headline statistics.....	15
	Prisoner characteristics and implications for social care.....	16
	Welsh Language.....	19
	Resettlement.....	20
	Children & Families.....	22
9.4	What are people telling us? .....	24
	Population assessment consultation.....	24
	Supporting consultation information.....	25
9.5	Review of services currently provided.....	26
	Historical Provision .....	26
	Current Provision .....	26

Planning for HMP Berwyn.....	27
Young people.....	28
Women .....	31
Housing.....	31
Children and families .....	34
9.6 Conclusion and recommendations.....	36
Appendix 9a: List of evidence used .....	38
Appendix 9b: Resettlement population data .....	39
References .....	40

## 9.1 About this chapter

This chapter includes the population needs of the region's men, women and young people in the secure estate - who are currently located across England and Wales due to the current lack of facilities in North Wales.

Other relevant information can be found in the following chapters:

- Children and young people
- Older people
- Health, physical disabilities and sensory impairment
- Learning disabilities and autism
- Mental health
- Carers
- Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence
- Veterans
- Homelessness

The secure estate population consists predominantly of men; men, on average, represent 95% of the prison population in England and Wales. In view of the opening in 2017 of the region's first adult male prison (HMP Berwyn in Wrexham) and the local authority's social care responsibilities under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 for this population, the scope of this chapter relates, in the main, to those in the adult male estate who will serve their sentences in North Wales from February 2017 onwards.

### Definition of the secure estate:

The secure estate includes:

- prisons;
- approved premises: supervised hostel-type accommodation for the supervision and rehabilitation of offenders;
- youth detention accommodation; and
- bail accommodation: for people who would normally be living in the community on bail or Home Detention Curfew but do not otherwise have a suitable address or they need some extra support.

### Policy and legislation

Under the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 (the act), local councils have a range of duties to fulfil in respect of assessing and meeting the care and support needs of those individuals in the secure estate. They need to

take a holistic approach when individuals are serving their sentence and when planning for their release.

This represents a major change. Previously it was unclear who was responsible for assessing and meeting the social care needs of those in the secure estate, with the result that such needs have often gone unrecognised or have not been effectively met.

Under the act, local councils must engage with partner organisations to identify how existing resources can be best used. Local councils may commission or arrange for others to provide care and support services, or delegate the performance of the function to another party, but the responsibility for fulfilling the duty will remain that of the local council.

Local councils must support children and adults with care and support needs in the secure estate in Wales just as they would for someone in the community. However, the delivery of care and support arrangements operating in the community setting may need to be adjusted to meet the needs of the population and the regime of the secure estate.

### **Adults**

Local councils must meet the care and support duties under the act for those adults, who are aged 18 and over, in the secure estate in Wales, regardless of their place of ordinary residence in Wales or elsewhere before their detention, where the prison or other secure estate premises are within their boundary.

This has significant implications for Wrexham County Borough Council who will be the host authority for the region's first prison, and the largest prison in the United Kingdom, when it opens in 2017.

In a reciprocal arrangement, Welsh adults in the secure estate in England will have their care and support needs met under the Care Act 2014, and will be the responsibility of the local council in the area in which they are detained.

When offenders are planning to be released and resettle in the community, the duty will move to the local council where they are planning to relocate and portability arrangements apply. Therefore, while not all local council areas contain secure estate premises, all local councils will be responsible for continuity of care for both male and female offenders with a package of care coming into their area on release as part of their responsibility for their local population.

### **Children**

The position for children differs in that the Welsh home local council must meet the care and support duties for children in the secure estate whether they are detained in England or Wales, just as they would if they were living in the community.

Table 9.1 sets out the responsibilities of local authorities in respect of the care and support needs of children in the secure estate, taking into account any previous involvement of social services, the ordinary residency of the child and where they are detained.

**Table 9.1** Local authority (LA) responsibility for children in the secure estate

Ordinary residence	Status of child	Detention location	Who
No ordinary resident status	Migrant or no ordinary resident status	Wales	Welsh LA where child detained
Ordinary resident in Wales	Regardless of previous involvement with social services	Wales	Welsh home LA
Ordinary resident in Wales	S20 or 31 of the Children Act 1989 prior to being detained	England	Welsh home LA
Ordinary resident in England	S20 or 31 of the Children Act 1989 prior to being detained	Wales	English home LA
Ordinary resident in England	No prior involvement with social services or not looked after	Wales	Welsh LA where child detained
Ordinary resident in Wales	No prior involvement with social services or not looked after	England	Dual responsibility

Source: Presentation by Care Council for Wales, 'Assessing and Meeting the Needs of Individuals in the Secure Estate'

### **Transition to adulthood while in the secure estate:**

When a child in the secure estate reaches 18 they are legally regarded as an adult. The local council, where the prison is located, must take responsibility for their care and support needs. In the majority of circumstances, there is no continuing obligation upon the Welsh home local council after the child reaches the age of 18, unless that same local council would be responsible as a result of the adult institution to which the young adult is being transferred is within their area.

### **Portability**

Portability looks to ensure continuity of care. It applies to those receiving 'care and support' when they move across local council boundaries in Wales. The 'sending' council must notify the 'receiving' council of the intended move and ensure information contained within the assessment and care and support plan is made immediately available to the new council.

The 'receiving' council must, carry out a new assessment of needs, having regard to any changes arising from the move.

A local council must maintain the provisions in any care and support plan if a new assessment has not been undertaken prior to the move, until such time as a new assessment is undertaken.

In some cases, adults in the secure estate will move across the English/Welsh border: for example, inter-prison transfers to access approved premises or bail accommodation or when returning to local communities from the secure estate. While neither the portability arrangements in Wales, nor the continuity of care arrangements in England formally apply; the devolved administrations and Whitehall have agreed a common approach (Welsh Government, 2015).

Further information on the duties under the act can be found here:

<http://gov.wales/docs/dhss/publications/151218part11en.pdf>.

## **Safeguarding**

The above link also includes relevant guidance on safeguarding adults and children in the secure estate.

The National Offender Management Service (NOMS) Prison Service Instruction (PSI) relating to Adult Safeguarding in Prisons, is available here:

<https://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/offenders/psipso/psi-2015/psi-16-2015-adult-aafeguarding-in-prisons.pdf>

For further information relating to safeguarding please refer to the sections in each chapter.

## 9.2 Secure estate provision

### Current provision

#### Prisons

There are currently no prisons in North Wales. On 31 December 2013, 857 prisoners had a recorded address in North Wales, from a total for Wales of 4,712 (Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information response). This is the most recent, publically available information.

These offenders were located in around 80 prisons in the UK with the majority (adult males only) held at HMP Altcourse in Merseyside. In the North West, significant numbers were also in the male prisons of HMP Risley, HMP Wymott and HMP Garth.

The lack of prison provision in North Wales has long been an issue for the region. It has presented many difficulties for offender management including: making it operationally hard to manage; difficult to ensure the best rehabilitative outcomes for prisoners; and, impacted negatively on prisoners' children and families. It has also presented major issues in terms of Welsh language provision to prisoners. All these factors may make it more difficult to effectively manage the social care needs of those in the secure estate, including continuity of care on release.

These issues were highlighted by the Welsh Affairs Committee (2007; 2010).

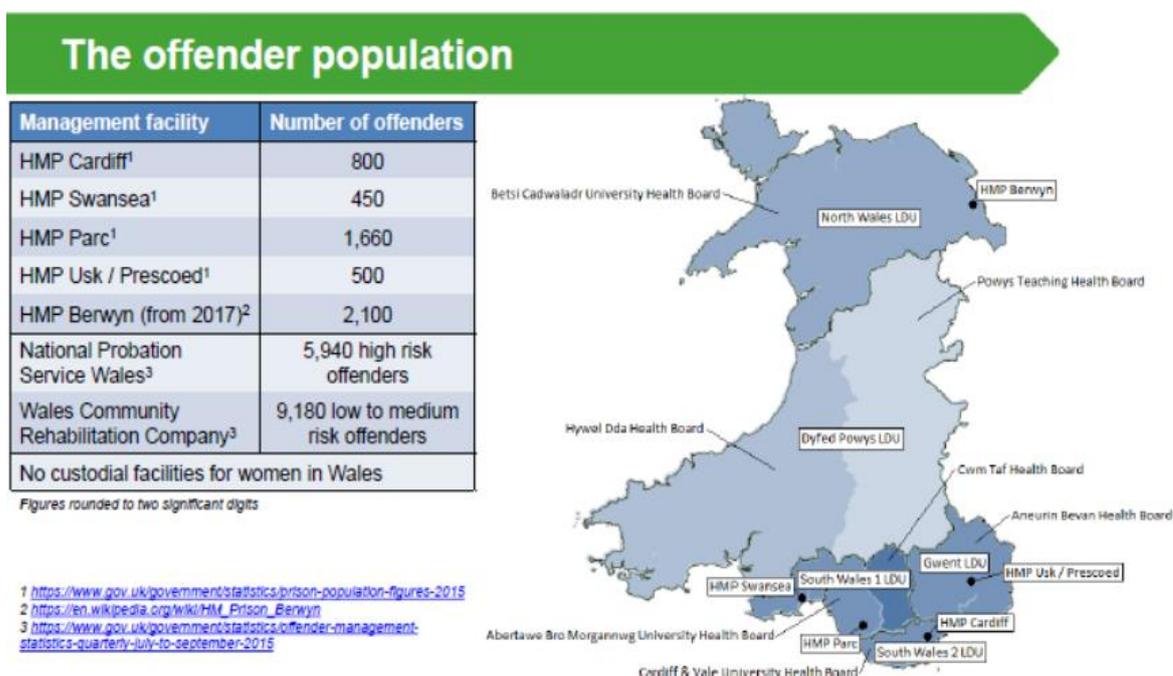
Reports submitted by the North Wales councils and their Leaders to a Welsh Affairs Committee Inquiry in July 2014 on 'Prisons in Wales and the Treatment of Welsh Offenders' sets out the reasons why prison provision in North Wales is required (see links below).

<http://data.parliament.uk/WrittenEvidence/CommitteeEvidence.svc/EvidenceDocument/Welsh%20Affairs/Prisons%20in%20Wales%20and%20treatment%20of%20Welsh%20offenders/written/11115.html> - (July 2014)

<http://data.parliament.uk/WrittenEvidence/CommitteeEvidence.svc/EvidenceDocument/Welsh%20Affairs/Prisons%20in%20Wales%20and%20treatment%20of%20Welsh%20offenders/written/11110.html> - (July 2014)

#### *Male prisons*

There are five male prisons in South Wales (see Figure 9.1), however, the men from North Wales generally serve their sentences in England: they tend to go to HMP Altcourse in Merseyside. Many prisoners, though, do not serve their whole sentence in Altcourse and there is significant movement to other prisons.

**Figure 9.1** Welsh Offender Population and Prisons in Wales

Source: NOMS in Wales Presentation on ‘Supporting Effective Social Care Provision for Offenders through Efficient Data Sharing, 30 March 2016

In 2013, this was resolved, to some degree, with the Ministry of Justice announcement that it would be building a Category C adult male North Wales Prison to be operational from 2017.

### *Female prisons*

There are no female prison facilities in Wales. Many of the women from North Wales serve their sentences in HMP Styal in Cheshire which is the local prison for North Wales and the North West and receives from the courts. As of November 2016, there were 40 women from North Wales at HMP Styal (source: HMP Styal, 16 November 2016). There are twelve prisons for women in England (Ministry of Justice, 2016).

### **Approved Premises**

Approved Premises (APs) are a distinct, non-custodial element of the NOMS estate providing accommodation with an enhanced level of supervision; they exist to protect the public and reduce reoffending. As such, APs provide a key element of the Probation Service’s offender management arrangements.

APs main purpose is to provide supervised accommodation for ‘high and very high-risk of harm’ offenders released from prison on licence.

Six of the 100 APs serving England and Wales are for women only, while the rest exclusively accommodate men. There are approximately 2200 residential

places across the AP estate. Probation Trusts operate 89 APs; the other 11 are owned and operated by not-for-profit organisations on behalf of NOMS.

The mean average stay in an AP was 64 days in 2011/12, with the median length of stay 34 days and the mode five days – indicating a wide variation in length of stay ('A Review of Healthcare in Approved Premises, Phase 1 Report', National Offender Management Service, December 2013).

There are four approved premises in Wales, all for adult male (see Table 9.2). Two of these premises are in North Wales - Wrexham and Gwynedd.

There are no approved premises for women in Wales.

**Table 9.2** Approved Premises in Wales

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

Source: Welsh Government Presentation on 'SSWBA Part 11: Those in the Secure Estate – Adult Resettlement, 27 Jan 2016

## Bail Accommodation

Bail accommodation holds people on bail and on Home Detention Curfew – these are adults who need a suitable address, or some support, so that they can be released. Certain people are not eligible:

- those convicted/charged with a sexual offence;
- those who pose a significant risk;
- those under 18 years of age; or
- those unable to pay rent or claim housing benefit.

There are 32 places in 11 bail accommodations in Wales (Figure 9.2). Only two of these (3 female and 3 male places) are in North Wales (Wrexham).

There is limited female accommodation.

**Figure 9.2** Bail Accommodation in Wales

Local Council	Male/Female
Bridgend	3 Male places
Cardiff	4 Male places
Cardiff	2 Female places
Llanelli	3 Male places
Merthyr Tydfil	3 Female (Temp) places
Newport	3 Male places
Newport	2 Male places
Swansea	3 Male places
Swansea	3 Male places
Wrexham	3 Female places
Wrexham	3 Male places

Source: Welsh Government Presentation on 'SSWBA Part 11: Those in the Secure Estate – Adult Resettlement, 27 Jan 2016)

### Youth Detention Accommodation (YDA):

Youth detention accommodation means:

- a secure children's home;
- a secure training centre;
- a young offender institution;
- detention in accommodation provided, equipped and maintained by the Welsh Ministers under section 82(5) of the Children's Act 1989 for the purpose of restricting the liberty of children; and
- accommodation or accommodation specified by order under Section 107(1)(e) of the powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (youth detention accommodation for the purposes of detention and training orders).

Currently, there are no local secure provisions in North Wales for young people who are remanded into Youth Detention Accommodation (YDA) or sentenced by the Courts to custodial sentences (Detention and Training Orders-DTO- or Section 90-92 sentences from Crown Courts). This presents a significant issue as referred to previously, including around Welsh language, and it is not anticipated to change.

All placements in the national secure estate are some distance from North Wales. The general rule for placements is that children under 14 years will be placed in Secure Children's Homes (SCHs), 14 to 16 year olds will be placed in Secure Training Centres (STCs) and 16 to 18 year olds in Youth Offender Institutions (YOIs). There are a number of Secure Children's Homes across the country and the Youth Justice Board commissions a number of beds in each facility from the home councils who run them. The nearest one to Wrexham is at Barton Moss in Manchester.

There are currently three Secure Training Centres in the country (Rainsbrook in Rugby, Medway in Kent and Oakhill in Milton Keynes). Werrington YOI in Staffordshire is the local YOI for North Wales. It is understood that the lack of Welsh language provision here presents very specific issues.

The majority of Secure Children Homes and Secure Training Centres cater for young men. While there are three designated units for young women in the country - the nearest to North Wales is New Hall in South Yorkshire (Source: Wrexham County Borough Council, Youth Offending Team).

## **February 2017 Onwards – Prisons**

### **HMP Berwyn - Category C Adult Male Population:**

The position for the Category C adult male population will change significantly when HMP Berwyn opens in Wrexham in February 2017, with an operational capacity of 2,106. North Wales prisoners who are Category C will be housed at Berwyn along with English prisoners primarily from Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside and the Midlands.

This enables the Category C male population to be held closer to home, but women and young offenders will continue to be held outside of the region.

For the purposes of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014, all 2,106 men held within Berwyn will become ordinary residents of Wrexham County Borough. Wrexham County Borough Council will therefore have responsibility for the care and support for the men in the prison.

This duty will only transfer to another local council when prisoners are planning to be released and resettle in the community. At this point, the duty will move to the local council where they are planning to relocate and the portability arrangements apply to ensure continuity of care.

### *HMP Berwyn Profile*

HMP Berwyn will be the largest prison in the UK. It is modelling new approaches and its culture will be driven by a focus on rehabilitation. The ethos is dedicated to providing a safe, decent and just environment where men are encouraged and assisted to prepare for a fresh start in life. The importance of Welsh language in the rehabilitation of offenders from Wales is recognised as is the key role of co-commissioning partners.

The key assumed characteristics of HMP Berwyn are as follows in terms of its general characteristics, its rehabilitative function and health and social care.

## **General**

- It will be a Category C training prison.
- It will be a resettlement prison for men who will reside in North Wales on release.
- It will not serve as a resettlement prison for those held from England so towards the latter end of their sentence, men from England will transfer to a resettlement prison closer to their area of origin.
- It will have an operational capacity of 2,106 places.
- It will be the largest prison in the UK.
- There will be an emphasis on 'making big feel small' to help overcome the challenge of its size and to learn from previous new build prisons.
- It is the first prison operated by the public sector to be built for 30 years.
- Rehabilitation is its key driver - it will offer a variety of work, education, peer support and leisure opportunities for the men.
- There will be a small remand function.
- It will receive only adult males of 18 years and over.
- It will be a 'digital' prison – men will have access to 'in-cell' technology that will enable them to take more personal ownership of their lives.
- Welsh language and culture are integral to the prison.
- The prison will become operational in February 2017.

## **Rehabilitative vision/resettlement provision**

- Berwyn will be at the forefront of the prison service's rehabilitative vision.
- There will be through-the-gate provision.
- Working with the children and families of the men in custody will be a key feature of the prison.
- There will be a 'learning academy' environment in the prison with a designated education block and work areas in two industries buildings.
- Novus and a local Further Education (FE) provider, Coleg Cambria, will provide the learning and skills work in the prison.
- Wrexham County Borough Council will deliver the library service.
- There will be a focus on skills and qualifications that will be informed by the local labour market to help the men get jobs after release.
- The aim is for prison life at Berwyn to feel as much like life outside as possible to aid resettlement and rehabilitation.

## **Health, Wellbeing and Social Care**

- The prison will be smoke free.
- Any prisoner whose health and social care needs cannot be safely managed at HMP Berwyn prison will not be received.
- If a prisoner develops needs that cannot reasonably be safely managed by the North Wales prison, a transfer to an establishment with the required facilities would be made.
- The design and regime of the prison will facilitate the delivery of integrated health, wellbeing and social care to the population of the prison, including the enhanced health and wellbeing requirements of the remand population and the needs of the ageing population.
- The local health board will provide the healthcare and the local council will provide the social care.
- Health and social care services will be delivered in an integrated manner.
- The new prison will establish itself as a health-promoting prison adopting a whole prison approach to the health and wellbeing of its prisoners and staff.

### *HMP Berwyn Population Ramp-Up*

Starting from February 2017, the prison will gradually build up to its full population with remand prisoners (those awaiting commencement or continuation of trial prior to a verdict) being the last to be received. Healthcare and adult social care partners will be advised by NOMS at least six months prior to the remand function (serving the region's courts) becoming operational at the prison.

Men will be introduced in cohorts over a period of approximately one year and will include men from North Wales who, where appropriate, will be transferred to complete their sentences at HMP Berwyn.

## 9.3 What we know about the population: key facts

### Numbers

As of 31 December 2013, 857 prisoners, had a recorded address from North Wales from a total for Wales of 4,712.

This figure includes remand and sentenced, male and female prisoners, adults, young offenders and juveniles. This is a good reflection of the numbers in North Wales which tends to average around 750-850 places of which around 40-50 are female, 60-70 are young offenders and 50-60 are high security.

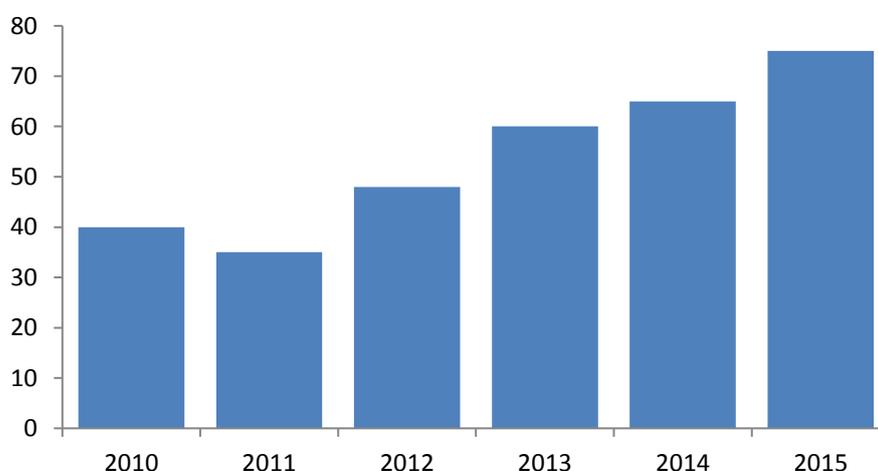
It has not been possible to establish the numbers of social care assessments carried out on this population, nor on the numbers that are eligible.

### Women

Generally, women tend to represent around 5% of the overall prison population in the UK. On 17 June 2016, there were 3,861 women in prison in England and Wales (Bromley Briefings, Summer 2016).

Figure 9.3 set out the number of women offenders sentenced to immediate custody in North Wales from 2010 to 2015. Across Wales, the use of very short custodial sentences of six months or under has increased year on year since 2011. The total use of immediate custody for women in Wales is more complex.

**Figure 9.3** North Wales female offenders who received an immediate custodial sentence of less than six months, 2010 to 2014

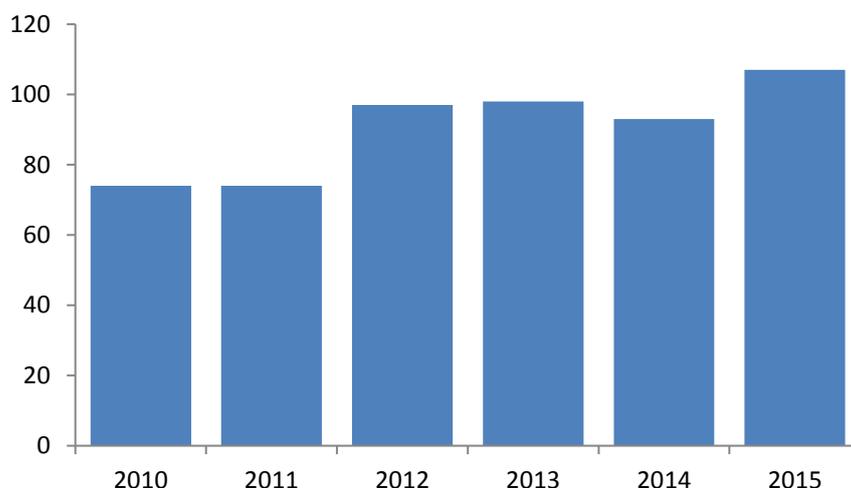


Source: Ministry of Justice, 2010-2015

Those sentenced to immediate custody with a sentence of six months or over has risen from 74 in 2010 to 107 in 2015 which is an increase of almost 50% in 5 years. These figures are troubling when the majority of women sentenced to custody have committed non-violent offences and many are held a significant

distance from their families causing significant disruption to family life and the process of rehabilitation.

**Figure 9.4** North Wales female offenders who received an immediate custodial sentence of six months or more, 2010 to 2015



Source: Ministry of Justice 2010-2015

### Children and Young People:

Figures on the numbers of children and young people who received a custodial sentence and how they have changed between 2013 and 2016 are shown in Table 9.3.

**Table 9.3** Number of children and young people who receive a custodial sentence, North Wales, 2013 to 2016

Local Council	April 2013 – March 2014	April 2014 – March 2015	April 2015 – March 2016
Conwy & Denbighshire	7	4	8
Flintshire	6	1	2
Gwynedd Mon	4	1	2
Wrexham	6	6	11
North Wales	23	12	23

Source: Youth Justice Board

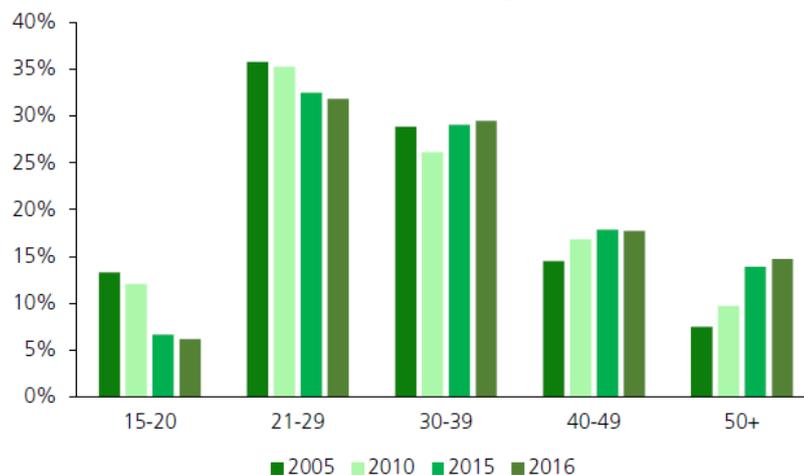
As of March 2016, there were 23 children and young people in the secure estate from North Wales against a figure of 881 (August 2016) for England and Wales (Youth Justice Board, 2016).

### Headline statistics

The headline statistics for the prison population of England and Wales, as of March 2016, are as follows (Allen and Dempsey, 2016).

- There is a general underlying trend of an increasing number of people held in prison.
- The age profile of prisoners has changed over time. The prison population made up of offenders aged 50 years or over has increased proportionately more than any other age group. As at the end of March 2016 the number of prisoners aged 50 or over was 161% higher than the number in 2002. The trends do not vary by gender. This is an important fact in the delivery of social care.

**Figure 9.5** Prison population proportion by age, 2005 to 2016



Source: 'Prison Population Statistics', House of Commons Briefing Paper, 4 July 2016.

- Individuals with sentences comprised around 87% of the prison population. Of this, adults accounted for around 94% of prisoners, 18-20 year olds 5% and 15-17 year olds around 0.6%.
- People on remand accounted for 8% of the prison population. Of these, 89% were adults, 9% 18-20 year olds and 1.9% 15-17 year olds. The remand population tend to have more acute and complex needs than sentenced prisoners.
- England and Wales had 146 prisoners per 100,000 head of population, the 11th highest rate in Europe and the highest Western Europe.
- The most frequent length of sentence being served was typically a determinate sentence of over 4 years. About a quarter of prisoners were serving sentences ranging between 1-4 years.

### Prisoner characteristics and implications for social care

See appendix 9a for a full list of documents used to inform the local assessments for HMP Berwyn.

To support the implementation of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 and the Care Act in England, the Ministry of Justice undertook a survey to estimate the social care needs of prisoners across England and Wales.

The survey found the following (Local Government Association, 2014).

- Less than one percent (0.9%) of the total prison population was reported to have one or more personal care needs.
- An estimated 5.5% of prisoners aged 50 years old or over had one or more personal care needs, compared with 0.2% of prisoners aged under 50.
- The proportion of prisoners with personal care needs increased with age, with 12.6% of 65-74 year-olds and 22.7% of those aged 75+ having personal care needs.
- Help with moving, bathing, eating and drinking and washing were the personal care needs most commonly reported for prisoners aged 50 years old or over.

Another report highlights the growing issue of offenders with multiple needs (Prison Reform Trust, 2013). There is a need for integrated working so that these individuals do not fall below eligibility thresholds when personal needs are assessed separately. In Wales, the focus of assessment and care and support planning on outcomes moves away from identifying deficits caused by conditions should help reduce the potential for people falling below eligibility criteria.

The report also points out that adults with multiple needs often have a combination of mental health problems, learning disabilities, developmental disorders and behavioural and communication difficulties. They therefore frequently have difficulties with substance misuse, physical health, housing and relationships. It highlights that these issues are compounded in young people and stresses the importance of identifying these at the crucial stage of transition to adult services from children's services.

Two key documents prepared to support the planning and provision of health and social care at HMP Berwyn when it opens in are:

- the 'Prospective Initial Health Needs Assessment for North Wales Prison', May 2015  
[http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/documents/888/North%20Wales%20prison\\_HNA\\_FINAL\\_19thMay.pdf](http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/documents/888/North%20Wales%20prison_HNA_FINAL_19thMay.pdf);
- the 'Adult Social Care Prison Strategy', April 2016.

The key summary findings within these reports are set out below.

### **North Wales Prison Health Needs Assessment (Public Health Wales):**

Generally, the health needs assessment reported that prisoners have:

- significant levels of poor mental health and personality disorders;
- an increased risk of self-harm and suicide compared to the general population;

- significant levels of substance misuse, alcohol misuse and tobacco use;
- high levels of multiple chronic conditions in older prisoners;
- significant levels of premature, 'accelerated', ageing and significant levels of preventable illness and disability;
- high levels of blood-borne viruses;
- little evidence to suggest routine access to primary and secondary preventative services and interventions prior to prison; and
- low levels of literacy and numeracy.

Other key findings (May *et al.*, 2008; Stewart, 2008) showed the following.

- Nearly half the sample had been unemployed in the year before custody and 13% had never had a job.
- Fifty-eight per cent had truanted from school regularly and 46% had no qualifications.
- Pre-custody employment was more likely among men, adult prisoners and those serving longer sentences.
- Fifteen per cent were living in temporary accommodation or were homeless before custody; this was more common among short-term and adult prisoners.
- A quarter reported at least one long- standing illness or disability, muscular-skeletal and respiratory complaints were the most commonly reported health conditions.
- Over four-fifths of the sample (82%) reported one or more mental health symptoms, and a third (36%) reported between six and ten symptoms.
- The majority of prisoners had used illegal drugs during the year before custody, use of heroin or cocaine was more likely to be reported by women, adult prisoners and those sentenced for less than one year.
- Heavy drinking was reported by 36% of the sample, and was more prevalent among short-term prisoners and men.
- Prisoners tended to prioritise employment and skills deficits over health and family issues in terms of the help they wanted during the course of their sentence. Nearly half (48%) of the sample reported needing help finding employment. Help getting qualifications and improving work related skills were reported by 42% and 41% respectively. Around a third wanted help with housing and their offending behaviour.

Prisoners' health conditions have increased since the 1990s, but have been relatively stable in recent years (May *et al.*, 2008).

There are links between poor health and reoffending. For example, offenders with addiction or a mental health condition are more likely to need support with housing, education or employment to change their lives and prevent future victims. However, at the same time research shows these offenders will find it more difficult to access mainstream help than the general population. Increased health inequalities are therefore compounded by greater barriers to accessing services to meet those needs (Fazel and Baillargeon, 2011).

The Health Needs Assessment also highlights the specific characteristics and demands of the remand population as HMP Berwyn will have a remand function. The needs of remand prisoners compared to sentenced prisoners tend to be more acute and complex. A recent health needs assessment found higher rates of substance misuse and mental health disorders among remand prisoners (Cairns et al., 2014a). Men who are received from court tend to have more immediate health needs, such as acute detoxification or unmanaged conditions (Cairns et al., 2014a).

### **Adult social care prison strategy (Wrexham County Borough Council)**

The strategy highlights the following.

- 0.9% of the prison population is estimated to have personal care needs.
- Mobility, washing, bathing, eating and drinking are the most common needs.
- 11% of prisoners are estimated to have a physical disability.
- 18% are estimated to have anxiety or depression.
- 8% are estimated to have a physical disability and anxiety or depression.
- These levels are about twice as prevalent in prison as they are in the community.
- Approximately 12.6% of the prison population is age 50 and over.
- 5 to 10% are estimated to have a learning disability compared with 2% of the general population.

### **Welsh Language**

Welsh language provision in the secure estate has long been a key issue for the North Wales population because of the lack of secure provision in North Wales. This was one of the main drivers in the region's business case for the new prison.

In its 2007 report, the Welsh Affairs Committee expressed serious concerns around Welsh Language provision for Welsh prisoners. This was particularly disconcerting because of evidence showing that prisoners kept in conditions where they do not understand the primary culture, dialect or languages being used can face higher levels of stress than normal and problems sustaining a positive sense of identity.

The opening of HMP Berwyn in 2017 will address this issue for adult males in the category C prison estate, however, serious issues will still persist for women, young offenders and adult males that are held in category A and B prisons and those category C men that are not held at HMP Berwyn by virtue of their very specific needs.

## **Resettlement**

Effective resettlement is key to reducing re-offending. The facts around re-offending are as follows:

- 45% of adults are reconvicted within one year of release;
- for those serving sentences of less than 12 months, this increases to 58%; and
- over two-thirds of under 18s are reconvicted within one year of release (Prison Reform Trust, 2015).

For population data around resettlement see the documents listed in appendix 9b.

The lack of provision in North Wales makes it difficult to:

- meet the resettlement needs of people from North Wales under the seven pathways of accommodation; education, training and employment; mental and physical health; drugs and alcohol finance benefit and debt; and children and families.
- develop the vocational and employability skills in demand from employers in North Wales due to the difficulties in developing link with employers and educational and training organisations.
- develop effective partnership working and good local resettlement arrangements.

Given the links between poor health and reoffending and the new responsibilities under the act, including portability arrangements, this is particularly disconcerting. HMP Berwyn will assist in the resolution of some of these difficulties.

## **Housing needs**

Stable housing can act as a gateway to resettlement and there is a link between being homeless or living in temporary accommodation and reoffending. A lack of accommodation can reduce former prisoners' chances of finding employment. People who have accommodation arranged on release are four times more likely to have employment, education and training arranged than those who don't ('Resettlement Outcomes on Release from Prison', Niven and Stewart, 2005).

Ministry of Justice - Accommodation homelessness and re-offending of prisoners – (March 2012)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/accommodation-homelessness-and-reoffending-of-prisoners>

Entitlement to housing benefit stops, however, for all sentenced prisoners expected to be in prison for more than 13 weeks. This means that many prisoners have very little chance of keeping their tenancy open until the end of their sentence and lose their housing.

Local authorities have a statutory duty to assist homeless and vulnerable ex-offenders in some circumstances, however due to changes in homelessness legislation in 2015, the degree of priority given to those leaving the secure estate has changed. However, the duty under the Social Services and Wellbeing Act to assess and meet the care and support needs of those in the secure estate who are leaving the secure estate applies.

Table 9.4 shows nearly 200 people who have directly left the secure estate were referred for housing assistance between January and September 2016. There is a single point of contact in place for Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham, however, this post is temporary until March 2017. Figures for Anglesey and Gwynedd are unavailable. Wrexham County Borough Council clearly has the highest level of demand for these services.

**Table 9.4** Number of referrals for housing assistance for people who have left the secure estate, January to September 2016

<b>Local Council</b>	<b>Number. of referrals for housing assistance</b>
Conwy	21
Denbighshire	9
Flintshire	35
Wrexham	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>

Wrexham County Borough Council Housing Department, October 2016

These figures refer to all adults and young people leaving the secure estate but not children. While they show demand, it is not always the case that those referred for assistance will approach the local council when leaving the secure estate.

This data cannot be compared with previous years, as the homelessness duties towards those leaving the secure estate changed in April 2015. Prior to this, all prison releases were owed a duty under legislation. Therefore, the figures would have been much higher (Source: Wrexham County Borough Council Housing Department, October 2016).

## Children & Families

NOMS' figures suggest that 59% of men in prison have children under the age of 18, therefore a prison the size of HMP Berwyn, could have approximately 1,242 men with children under 18.

An offender's family and friends are central to their successful rehabilitation and: *'an offender's family are the most effective resettlement agency.'* (HM Inspectorate of Prisons, 2015) Positive family engagement while in custody amounts to an average financial cost saving upwards on a scale that starts at £16,000 for each individual, for each cycle (The Indigo Trust, 2011).

However, many individuals in the secure estate do not have contact or regular contact with their families. This is proven to have a direct correlation with re-offending rates. The 2008 Ministry of Justice (MoJ) Resettlement Survey stated that *"offenders who had received at least one visit during their time in custody were 39% less likely to re-offend than those that had received no visits"*.

In some areas, these re-offending rates are reduced by work done within both male and female prisons with the affected children and families. This has also been proven to have positive outcomes on inter-generational offending and the well-being outcomes of the children and families.

There are an estimated 200,000 children affected by parental imprisonment each year in England and Wales (MOJ, 2012). However, there is no official measure for identifying those children, little awareness of their specific needs and no systematic support. Such uncertainty about a large group of vulnerable children means that the services and support that they could benefit from, may not be available to them.

Research and practice shows that the impacts on children of having a parent in prison are generally negative and their outcomes tend to be worse than those of their peers; these are even more acute when the mother is in prison:

- only 5% of children remain within the family home when a mother goes into custody;
- 12% of children with a mother in prison go into care; and
- women prisoners are held much further away from home.

Such chronic stress from childhood can cause long-term harm as demonstrated in the Public Health Wales (2015) report on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) where parental separation is classed as a significant ACE leading to health-harming behaviours.

Children with a parent in prison are twice as likely as other children to experience conduct and mental health problems and three times more likely to be involved in offending activity themselves, with 65% of boys with a convicted

father going on to offend. They also cost the public purse ten times more by the age of 28.

In North Wales, informal estimates suggest that approximately 7,112 children of school age could be affected by a parent in prison (see Table 9.5). If 50% of these are boys, based on the data above, over 2,000 could go on to offend themselves, having an impact on services across the board.

**Table 9.5** Estimated number of school age children affected by the imprisonment of a parent

	<b>Number of children in school</b>	<b>Estimates number affected by parental imprisonment</b>
Anglesey	9,665	677
Gwynedd	17,041	1,193
Conwy	15,916	1,114
Denbighshire	15,653	1,096
Flintshire	23,649	1,655
Wrexham	19,676	1,377
North Wales	101,600	7,112

Source: Calculated from PLASC data January 2016, assuming 7% affected, (DoE, 2003)

## 9.4 What are people telling us?

### Population assessment consultation

As part of the population assessment consultation was carried out with key organisations. Two responses were received relevant to this chapter: the National Probation Service as an organisation and the National Probation Service in its capacity as an Approved Premises.

The National Probation Service is a statutory criminal justice service that supervises high-risk offenders released into the community. They are responsible for assessing offenders in prison preparing them for release on license to the community, where they will come under their supervision.

The service reported the following.

**Challenges:** poor access to health care, continuity of health care post-prison, social support into specialist housing for the elderly and disabled, occasionally difficulties with education and training requirements and being able to obtain employment.

**Main service providers who support the Probation Service:** the local council, substance misuse agencies, community mental health teams, education and training providers and other partner agencies through MAPPA.

**Overall:** most things are working well, but at times there is a lack of long-term planning and sometimes there is a sense of last minute solutions having to be found by staff. There are very strong working links with a range of partners and service providers and this has helped strengthen their joint working arrangements, while improving their ability to make referrals and enabling them to be better equipped to provide people with the necessary information on the support which is available to them.

**Things that don't work so well:** on occasions, staff can experience difficulty in obtaining assessment information from partners, therefore making it difficult for staff to identify and assess their relevant needs and making the necessary referrals. Staff can also experience difficulty in gaining access to equipment such as wheelchairs, crutches, suitable seating and beds for the elderly and disabled residents within their approved premises.

**Other issues highlighted:** the lack of suitable housing within a number of regions of Wales which is making it difficult to find suitable stable accommodation for people leaving the secure estate and approved premises.

**To improve the service they currently offer:** they would like to see the development of a clearer information-sharing process to ensure that social care needs are identified early and appropriate referrals are made in order to meet their needs. They also suggested at looking at putting protocols in place with

partners detailing the type of information which can be shared, including the provision of training for front line staff so they are clear on what information they are permitted to share.

### **Next steps**

No consultation was carried out with the service users with experience of the secure estate and this is highly recommended for future work along with consultation with additional organisations.

### **Supporting consultation information**

Department of Health (2014) consultation highlighted the following themes as important: communication, assessment, engagement of service users and finance.

Welsh Government has set up a stakeholder group to learn from best practice from local councils with prisons in their boundaries in South Wales. This report will be available in February 2017 and it is recommended that there is engagement with this piece of work.

A national survey recommended that rigorous assessment of prisoners needs should take place at the earliest opportunity. It reported that the Offender Assessment System (OASys), a standardised risk assessment and sentence planning tool, is not routinely available for prisoners sentenced to less than 12 months, who constitute the majority of the sentenced population (Stewart, 2008). However, all prisoners on their first reception to a local prison are now assessed using a standardised tool: the Basic Custody Screening Tool (BCST).

## 9.5 Review of services currently provided

### Historical Provision

Previously, the responsibilities for meeting the social care needs of those in the secure estate have been unclear, and this has led to confusion between local authorities, prisons, probation services and other organisations. This created historical difficulty in ensuring needs were met. The relevant acts in England and Wales have clarified local council responsibility for care and support for prisoners to ensure that they are entitled to receive equivalent provision to people in the community (with limited exceptions). Local councils are required to work in partnership with the National Offender Management Service and health services.

Prisoners can often have complex health and care and support needs and generally experience poorer physical and mental health outcomes than the general population. Evidence demonstrates higher prevalence among the adult prison population of mental illness, substance misuse and learning disabilities than in the general population. The population of older prisoners (aged 50 years and over) in particular has increased in recent years and with it the incidence of age related disabilities and needs. Access to good integrated health and care and support is particularly important for these groups.

### Current Provision

Policy for the delivery of adult social care into prisons in Wales is set out in the Welsh Government National Pathway for care and support for those in the secure estate: Adults in Prisons. This pathway includes the Prison Service, the Community Rehabilitation Company, social services and housing services (for the delivery of housing services support for prisoners on release).

It is also expected to deliver a significant improvement on the assessment, planning and delivery of support to released prisoners. The new pathway will put in place a 12 week discharge pathway. The previous experience in which the Prison Service, social services and housing services were not part of an integrated pathway could lead to the release of prisoners with only days' or hours' notice.

Policy for the delivery of health and social care services into the prison is set out in a range of Prison Service Instructions (PSIs) published by NOMS including: PSI 03/2016: 'Adult Social Care'.

There is currently, however, no information publicly available on the number of assessments undertaken and the numbers classed as eligible. It is recommended that the secure estate be contacted directly to establish these figures.

## Planning for HMP Berwyn

Clearly, the largest social care obligation for North Wales' services will come on the opening of HMP Berwyn when men in the secure estate become ordinary residents of Wrexham County Borough. This places a significant new duty on the local council as it relates to people in the secure estate.

### **Integrated health and adult social care:**

The partners involved have taken the opportunity to establish an integrated model of health, social care and custodial care from the outset. This will make it easier to provide timely, consistent and efficient personal care and support to the small number of prisoners expected to require it.

A model of integrated provision has been developed by the council with the Betsi Cadwalder University Health Board (BCUHB), with an expectation of close working relationships with the prison and various other services on offer at HMP Berwyn such as education and the library. This is based on needs assessments carried out by BCUHB and Wrexham County Borough Council. These assessments were undertaken separately based on assumptions about the prison and the profile of the population. Future work will be done jointly. Understanding about the remand population is also limited as there are very few remand-specific studies and it is recommended that when the prison is open, data on the social care need of both the category C and the remand population is collated.

The governance for health and social care provision at HMP Berwyn is through the Prison Health, Wellbeing & Social Care Partnership Board, which is operating in a shadow form during the mobilisation phase. This includes representatives from BCUHB, Welsh Government, NOMS, Public Health Wales, the Welsh Ambulance Service, NHS England and Wrexham County Borough Council's Adult Social Care.

Both BCUHB and Wrexham County Borough Council are also part of the programme governance for HMP Berwyn.

Responsibility for planning for support for prisoners post-release is shared with the National Probation Service and the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). For the care and support needs specifically, when offenders are planning to be released and resettle in the community, the duty is with the local council where they are planning to relocate and portability arrangements apply. Therefore, all North Wales' local authorities will be responsible for continuity of care for offenders with a package of care coming into their area on release as part of their responsibility for their local population.

## **Adult social care:**

Wrexham County Borough Council's Adult Social Care Department is now shaping its services to meet the duties of the act including information, advice and assistance and prevention services that are integrated with the NHS. They will in summary:

- provide an information line providing advice and guidance;
- provide a Daily Living Support Service;
- directly provide social care needs assessments for men who may have a need for care and support with day-to-day activities;
- work across Berwyn to promote wellbeing and to ensure that the care and support needs of the men are understood and met; and
- provide equipment or put in place additional provision to meet an eligible need for care and support that would otherwise not be met.

This represents a high level of embedding of social care into the prison ethos and is not a standard model.

The majority of prisoners are estimated to have wellbeing needs at some level and the information and prevention services will need to be tailored to the specific needs of prisoners. This requires a specific approach to be developed due to the particular needs of prisoners.

Care and support needs for prisoners will be provided by Adult Social Care, for which demand is not expected to be high. See WCBC 'Adult Social Care Prison Strategy', April 2016 for more information. As the prospective population begins to be identified, there will be a better picture as to the populations needs. For planning purposes, Wrexham County Borough Council is informed by its Social Care Strategy.

The feeder prisons for Berwyn have also been identified. A recommended next step therefore would be to source available health and social care needs assessments and data held by the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) for the men from those prisons that will be held at HMP Berwyn.

## **Young people**

Children and young people who experience custody often have multiple and complex problems and a history of failed attempts by professionals to provide them and their families with the help and support they need to achieve positive outcomes in life.

The lack of secure estate provision in North Wales prevents further issues for young people who for are remanded into Youth Detention Accommodation (YDA) or sentenced by the Courts to custodial sentences

When convicted, a comprehensive assessment is undertaken to locate a suitable placement within the secure estate that will meet the young person's needs and address any risk of harmful behaviours and safety and wellbeing issues they may present. If the young person presents specific concerns regarding their welfare (for example, a 17 year old with significant safety and wellbeing issues), they may be placed in a Secure Children's Home or Secure Training Centre but this is often dependant on availability.

Once in the secure estate, there is a special unit at Wetherby YOI (Keppel Unit) where particularly vulnerable young people with complex needs can be placed agreed between the Youth Justice Service and custody staff, while most Young Offenders Institutes have special wings too.

When a young person has offended, most are subject to unconditional or conditional bail, imposed by the Police or the Courts, until they are sentenced. Under the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 can be refused under certain criteria, such as for serious crimes, re-offending while subject to bail conditions and breaches of conditions of bail. This means the child or young person could be remanded to the care of the local council. The local council can place the child/ young person back at home with their parents, with additional support, unless the court specifies otherwise. In that case, the local council has the duty to seek suitable alternative accommodation with for example, extended family, foster carers, or a residential placement. Such a duty would end upon sentencing.

When the offences are so serious, or the young person continues to re-offend while on bail/ remand, the courts can then remand to Youth Detention Accommodation (YDA). The young person is then placed in the secure estate, but additionally becomes a 'Looked After Child' for the duration of their stay. In practice, this means that a social worker is appointed to the case by the home local council to assess the young person's needs and an Independent Reviewing Officer is appointed to conduct a Care Planning meeting within the first week of placement and statutory reviews/ meetings at 4, 7 and every 6 weeks thereafter. If the child/ young person remains in Youth Detention Accommodation for 13 weeks and over, they then become eligible to receive leaving care services.

Young offenders from North Wales currently serving their sentence in English prisons tend to find it difficult when entering the secure estate and have to live and associate with young people from England, with some saying they would like to be with other young people from Wales. In some institutions, gang members are imprisoned, introducing local young people to different lifestyles, cultures and offending behaviours.

Parent and family contact with young people in the secure estate is often difficult to sustain due to the long distances involved, although some assistance and accommodation is available in certain circumstances.

Wrexham County Borough Council has planned for a while to develop an alternative local provision to prevent the need for young people to be remanded to Youth Detention Accommodation. They are looking to provide accommodation which will be staffed by a commissioned provider and supported by staff from Children's Services and the Youth Justice Service. We hope to have a facility available within this current financial year. There is also an identified need to recruit suitable foster carers to provide remand accommodation, but this has proved difficult for several years due to the challenging behaviours and risks these young people can present, which carers struggle to contend with and manage in their own homes.

Wrexham Youth Justice Service works closely with several agencies to ensure that young people at risk of entering custody/ remanded to Youth Detention Accommodation / serving a custodial sentence are provided with support services at every stage.

Under the National Standards and Case Management Guidance provided by the Youth Justice Board (Ministry of Justice), the Youth Justice Service ensures young people in custody receive through care support throughout the duration of their custodial sentence, and transition through to adult services, including the National Probation Service, should they turn 18 years of age during their sentence.

As part of this process, Wrexham Youth Justice Service staff plan towards the young person's rehabilitation and release into the community, mostly under licence conditions and report to the 'Resettlement and Support Panel'. This is a multi-agency forum to assist in delivering the resettlement plan for the young person. The panel includes management representatives from Children's Services, Housing, Police, Education, CAMHS, Youth Justice Service and Youth Services. The meeting will also discuss young people who present with complex needs and who are potentially at risk of entering custody in the near future. This provides another opportunity for agencies to work together and avoid young people entering the secure estate.

Improving resettlement outcomes for young people is a priority for the Youth Justice Board (YJB), and in the programme of work carried out by Youth Justice Board Cymru in Partnership with the Welsh Government (YJB, 2016a; YJB 2015, YJB, 2016b).

One recurring problem has been the lack of continuity of 'care' between custody and the community, which is fundamental to effective resettlement and reintegration into the community. The Youth Offending Team (YOT) Reintegration and Resettlement Partnership Board (RRPB) is a multi-agency partnership put together to address gaps and barriers to effective resettlement and reintegration for young people (aged 10 to 18 at support request stage) experiencing significant change or transition in their service provision.

A mapping of resettlement services for young people from North Wales was undertaken in 2013 (Llamau, 2013). This aim of the work was to build up a comprehensive picture of:

- existing services available to young people;
- the gaps in service provision;
- barriers encountered during the resettlement process;
- weaknesses in the current arrangements; and
- identification of good practice.

The North Wales Resettlement Broker Project has been running since August 2013. The function of the project was to map current resettlement practices across the region for young people being resettled after serving time in custody, with a view to identifying how these practices could be improved across all sectors involved. A copy of the final report was published this year with further recommendations (Llamau, 2016). One of the recommendations was for a good practice guide and this has been produced (Youth Justice Service, 2016).

## **Women**

As women in the secure estate are held outside of the region and will continue to be held outside of the region, more understanding is required of their needs. It is recommended that further work be done in this area.

## **Housing**

Those who are leaving accommodation in the secure estate are managed in line with Welsh Government's National Pathway (2015). This sets out the services available to a person as they prepare to leave accommodation in the secure estate if housing has been identified as an issue as the plan for their release, with their Offender Manager.

This pathway is the first of its kind in the UK, and aims to improve the way the organisations work with prison-leavers.

The Pathway addresses the requirements of the Welsh Government's Housing (Wales) Act April 2014. The act brought about the most fundamental reform to homelessness legislation in over 30 years and placed a duty on local councils to work with people who are facing homelessness at a far earlier stage to help find a solution to their housing needs.

The National Pathway was developed after extensive consultation with organisations including Shelter Cymru and the Welsh Local Government Association (WLGGA). It pays particular attention to the needs of people leaving custody to prevent them from becoming homeless to improving their resettlement into society and reduce their risk of reoffending.

Prisoners facing homelessness will begin to receive support 56 days before their release. The Pathway also clarifies the roles and responsibilities of all the agencies and organisations involved in the process, resulting in a more coordinated approach and better support for people leaving custody.

### **Adults**

For all adults in the secure estate, individual resettlement plans will be drawn up at the reception stage. At 12 weeks prior to release, this resettlement plan will be reviewed and updated as necessary. If no housing need has been identified and there is an address, the details will be forwarded to the relevant local council for comment.

If there is an identified housing need, the Wales Community Rehabilitation Company (WCRC), must support a prisoner to retain or find suitable alternative accommodation.

A further review of accommodation needs will be carried out, 66 days prior to release, by the National Probation Service in conjunction with WCRC. If there is still an identified housing need at this stage a referral will be sent to the relevant local council through the prisoner's Offender Manager. When forwarding the referral, the Offender Manager will include a risk assessment. This is to ensure that a thorough assessment of any housing duty owed to the prisoner can be carried out need.

If it is decided that there is a duty owed, the local council must then take over responsibility for providing reasonable steps to help secure accommodation. These reasonable steps will depend upon whether the prisoner is owed a duty under s 66 or s 73 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

### **Children and young people:**

The key differences to the pathway for children and young people are as follows.

- There is no 12 week trigger for reviewing resettlement plans. They are reviewed on a monthly basis.
- Youth Offending Teams will work with them to help access suitable alternative accommodation on release.
- If the prisoner has not yet reached the age of 18, it is the responsibility of Children's Services to help and support children and young people access suitable accommodation on release.

### **Housing challenges:**

Sourcing suitable accommodation for those who are leaving the secure estate raises particular issues. The following issues have been identified by Wrexham County Borough Council's Housing Service.

There are difficulties when trying to find suitable accommodation for single people. Traditionally, councils have concentrated on building family housing. Consequently, smaller units of general needs accommodation become available for allocation less frequently than other property types. This has been further exacerbated by the introduction of the Housing Benefit changes introduced as part of the Government's Welfare Reform agenda.

Social Housing tenants, of working age, who are in receipt of Welfare Benefits, have had their Housing Benefit reduced by a certain percentage if they are under occupying their current property. This has increased demand on smaller general needs properties, at a time when demand is already relatively high, as people are looking to downsize.

Similarly, single people under the age of 35 years of age, who are privately renting are currently, only able to claim sufficient Housing Benefit at the rate that is commensurate with that of renting a room in a shared house. This creates further pressures as for some people who are leaving the secure estate, sharing accommodation might not be a feasible option.

Sourcing supported accommodation can also bring its challenges. Depending on a person's needs, certain types of specialist supported accommodation are more difficult to source than others. Reserving rooms in supported accommodation can be problematic, in particular when emergency or crisis cases arise that need to be accommodated as a matter of urgency. Sometimes, this can lead to places that have been earmarked for someone leaving the secure estate being allocated to a person who presents at Housing Options, on that day with a pressing need for assistance.

Housing Benefit (HB) regulations, can also determine a person's housing situation. Depending upon the length of a sentence, it is in some cases, it is possible for a person entering the secure estate to continue to claim HB. This can mean that accommodation can be kept and upon release, their former property is still available for occupation.

Otherwise, unless there are sufficient funds available to meet the cost of the weekly rent, some have no option but to surrender a tenancy. This is to avoid large arrears of rent accruing. This does mean however, that a person is faced with homelessness upon their release from the secure estate.

## **Partner organisations**

There are several organisations that provide various forms of additional support or accommodation. These can widen a person's housing options, help people to maintain their current tenancies or in the case of supported accommodation, provide support until such time as a person is able to move into general needs accommodation. More information is available from [Supporting People](#).

## **What works well?**

Working in partnership with other housing and support providers currently works well. There are good working relationships that have been established over time. These can help to smooth a person's transition from the secure estate into more settled accommodation.

While acknowledging that there is a shortage of suitable move-on options for those living in the secure estate, having good working relations can go part of the way to help mitigate these deficiencies.

## **Future considerations for housing:**

The building of HMP Berwyn will present different considerations for councils.

For although the responsibility of meeting the care and support needs of a person resident in the secure estate, rests with the local council where the accommodation is located, once the release and resettlement process begins for any person, the duty moves to the council where they are planning to relocate to.

There will be a need for prompt systems to be in place in order to engage with those who are leaving the secure estate at the earliest possible opportunity. This will enable the correct intervention being put in place and referrals made to the appropriate North Wales council.

## **Children and families**

Much recent work has been done at the North Wales level to highlight the needs of the children and families of offenders and to show the direct correlation between contact with families and the re-offending rates of those in the secure estate. This has resulted in the development of a strategic and practical cross-partnership response to identifying the children in North Wales and supporting the children and families of North Wales affected by the imprisonment of a family member. This work is being undertaken by the partners on the North Wales Safer Communities Board and will include the following.

- Gathering information and data to develop a more informed picture of the needs of the children in North Wales and how many children are affected.

- Mapping the gap between theory and practice in North Wales and looking at solutions to fill the gap effectively including information-sharing protocols.
- Directly engaging with HMP Berwyn to influence the development of their children and family approach.
- Enabling service providers to better meet these needs through guidance, information and awareness raising to develop a whole family approach.
- Increasing awareness about the issue and communicating the work.
- Increased multi-agency working.

At a regional level, it is hoped that this approach will:

- provide an immediate focus for collaboration, multi-agency working and effective communication;
- make it easier to engage other key organisations including the third sector and the private sector; and
- demonstrate a unified North Wales commitment to maximising the outcomes for prisoners and their children and families.

It is anticipated that this will be a five year programme to embed the work in the region.

## 9.6 Conclusion and recommendations

The new act heralds a historic change in local government's social care responsibilities for the men, women and children held in the secure estate and on their release into the community. Previously, the responsibilities for meeting the social care needs of those in the secure estate were unclear and this led to confusion between local authorities, prisons, probation services and other organisations.

The act clarifies responsibilities and ensures that those held in the secure estate are entitled to receive equivalent provision to persons in the community and requires local authorities to work in partnership with the National Offender Management Service and health services. It presents opportunities to implement integrated care pathways and joint service provision for the health and social care needs of those in the secure estate.

Given that prisoners can often have complex health and care and support needs and generally experience poorer physical and mental health, this presents a significant development.

A focus on health and wellbeing is also contributing to a renewed focus on rehabilitation, resettlement and a reduction in re-offending.

This is evidenced in the planning for HMP Berwyn which will open in North Wales in February 2017. HMP Berwyn is modelling new approaches and its culture will be driven by a focus on rehabilitation. The ethos is dedicated to providing a safe, decent and just environment where men will be encouraged to prepare for a fresh start in life. The importance of Welsh language in the rehabilitation of offenders from North Wales is recognised as is the key role of co-commissioning partners.

This puts the adult male category C population in a good position. It will help strengthen links between local councils in North Wales and the prison and will support effective rehabilitation. Women and young offenders, however, will continue to be held outside the region as well as men from other categories and those whose health and social care needs cannot be safely managed at HMP Berwyn.

A better understanding of the needs of these groups is required and on release the duty for adults will move to the local council to which they are resettling as part of the requirement for continuity of care under the act; this includes services such as housing. This presents a unique opportunity to develop a model for creating links with prisons outside of North Wales, including those holding women from North Wales.

Recommendations are included within the relevant sections of the chapter, however, the key recommendations to arise from the work of this chapter include the following.

- Further consultation with stakeholders, including service users.
- An integrated health and social care needs assessment to be conducted for HMP Berwyn after the prison has become operational in partnership between BCUHB and Wrexham County Borough Council.
- Data on the social care needs of both the Category C and remand population to be collated when HMP Berwyn is operational.
- The putting of protocols in place with partners detailing the type of information which can be shared.
- Engagement with the Courts to develop protocols for the remand of disabled persons to ensure that their remand disposals are able to meet their specific needs on admission.
- The development of partnership working with the prisons in South Wales to share learning.
- Better understanding of the social care needs of women and youth and the very specific considerations attached to these groups.
- Children and families – support for the regional approach to develop a children and families model and links in with this work.
- Homelessness: the need for prompt systems to be in place in order to engage with those who are leaving the secure estate at the earliest possible opportunity; this will enable the correct intervention to be put in place and referrals made to the appropriate council.
- The transition of care once prisoners are discharged ‘through the gate’ needs to be embedded within the community, providing continuity of care to ensure health gain while in prison is sustained on release.

## **Appendix 9a: List of evidence used**

Ministry of Justice - Estimating the prevalence of disability amongst prisoners ( March 2012)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/estimating-the-prevalence-of-disability-amongst-prisoners>

Ministry of Justice - Needs and characteristics of older prisoners – (October 2014)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/needs-and-characteristics-of-older-prisoners-spcr-survey-results>

Ministry of Justice - Gender differences in substance misuse and mental health amongst prisoners – (February 2014)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/gender-differences-in-substance-misuse-and-mental-health-amongst-prisoners--2>

Ministry of Justice - Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction (SPCR) – (October 2014)

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

Ministry of Justice - Results from SPCR Technical Report – (April 2014)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/results-from-the-surveying-prisoner-crime-reduction-survey-technical-reports>

Ministry of Justice - Prisoners Childhood and Family backgrounds – (February 2014)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prisoners-childhood-and-family-backgrounds>

Ministry of Justice – The pre-custody employment training and educational status of newly sentenced prisoners – (March 2012)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-pre-custody-employment-training-and-education-status-of-newly-sentenced-prisoners>

## **Appendix 9b: Resettlement population data**

Ministry of Justice - Factors associated with proven re-offending following release from prison – (February 2014)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/results-from-the-surveying-prisoner-crime-reduction-survey>

Ministry of Justice - Prisoners criminal backgrounds and proven- re-offending – (January 2013)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2012>

Ministry of Justice - Prisoners experience of prisons and outcome on release – (October 2014)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prisoners-experience-of-prison-and-outcomes-on-release>

Ministry of Justice - The impact and experiences in prison on employment status of longer sentenced prisoners after release – (April 2014)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-impact-of-experience-in-prison-on-the-employment-status-of-longer-sentenced-prisoners-after-release>

## References

Allen, G. and Dempsey, N. (2016) 'Prison Population Statistics'. House of Commons Library SN/SG/04334.

Care and Support Statutory Guidance Issued under the Care Act 2014 Department of Health <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-statutory-guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance>

Cross Party Group report – 'Children Affected by Parental Imprisonment 2016' <http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s49946/Report%20of%20the%20CPG%20on%20CAPI.pdf>

Department of Health (2014). User Voice – only offenders can stop re-offending 'Who Cares? – what people with convictions think about care in custody' – A service user response to the Department of Health's consultation on The Care Act (2014) <http://www.local.gov.uk/documents/10180/5756320/Who+cares+-+What+people+with+convictions+think+about+care+in+custody/25eb1162-286b-46d4-8687-6ccd84560a73>

A service user response to The Department of Health's consultation on The Care Act (2014) - September 2014 <http://www.uservice.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/User-Voice-Who-Cares.pdf>

Health Services and Delivery Research, Volume 1, Issue 5, August 2013, Health and social care services for older male adults in prison: the identification of current service provision and piloting of an assessment and care planning model. [http://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0008/76562/FullReport-hsdr01050.pdf](http://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/76562/FullReport-hsdr01050.pdf)

HM Inspectorate of Prisons, HM Inspectorate of Probation and Ofsted (2014) Criminal Justice Joint Inspection – A joint thematic review by HM Inspectorate of Prisons, HM Inspectorate of Probation and Ofsted 'Resettlement provision for adult offenders: Accommodation and education, training and employment' <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/cjji/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/09/Resettlement-thematic-for-print-Sept-2014.pdf>

HMP Inspectorate of Probation 'Joint Thematic Inspection of resettlement services to Children by Youth Offending Teams and Partner Agencies' March 2015 [https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2015/03/Youth-Resettlement\\_report.pdf](https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2015/03/Youth-Resettlement_report.pdf)

HM Inspectorate of Prisons, HM Inspectorate of Probation and Ofsted (2015) The 2015 Joint Thematic Inspection Report of Resettlement of Adult Offenders [https://socialwelfare.bl.uk/subject-areas/services-activity/resettlement/criminaljusticejointinspection/1693032014\\_Resettlement-thematic-for-print-Sept-2014.pdf](https://socialwelfare.bl.uk/subject-areas/services-activity/resettlement/criminaljusticejointinspection/1693032014_Resettlement-thematic-for-print-Sept-2014.pdf)

House of Commons Welsh Affairs Committee Inquiry in 2014 on 'Prisons in Wales and the Treatment of Welsh Offenders'

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/welsh-affairs-committee/news/prisons-in-wales-and-treatment-of-welsh-offenders/>

House of Commons Welsh Affairs Committee – 'Prisoners in Wales and the Treatment of Welsh Offenders' – Fourth report of session 2014-2015

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201415/cmselect/cmwelaf/113/113.pdf>

House of Commons Welsh Affairs Committee – Welsh Prisoners in the prison estate: Follow-up: Government Responses to the Committee's Ninth Report of Session 2009-10

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201011/cmselect/cmwelaf/398/398.pdf>

'Improving Prisoners' family ties – piloting a shared measurement approach – April 2011 <http://www.thinknpc.org/publications/measuring-together-2/improving-prisoners-family-ties/?post-parent=4836>

The Indigo Trust (2011) Measuring Together 'Improving prisoner family ties – piloting a shared a shared measurement approach

<http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwj8oor11rLQAhUkB8AKHTBoDBUQFgg-pMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.thinknpc.org%2Fpublications%2Fmeasuring-together-2%2Fimproving-prisoners-family-ties%2F%3Fpost-parent%3D4836&usq=AFQjCNFVCBK6pxaiaOzN2IYKgabhLbuksw>

Llamau (2013) 'Mapping of resettlement services for North Wales - An analysis of strengths, weaknesses, barriers, and gaps for young people

[http://www.llamau.org.uk/creo\\_files/products/llamau\\_mapping\\_report\\_\(north\).doc](http://www.llamau.org.uk/creo_files/products/llamau_mapping_report_(north).doc)

Llamau (2016) Resettlement Broker Project Report 'Final Report 2016'

[http://www.llamau.org.uk/creo\\_files/default/final\\_report\\_on\\_the\\_resettlement\\_broker\\_project.pdf](http://www.llamau.org.uk/creo_files/default/final_report_on_the_resettlement_broker_project.pdf)

Local Government Association (2014) 'Social Care in Prisons questionnaire summary'. Available at:

<http://www.local.gov.uk/documents/10180/5756320/Social+care+needs+in+prison/fbeaa153-6e1d-483d-9fa4-f90973291940>.

May, C., Sharma, N. and Stewart, D. (2008) 'Research Summary 5: Factors linked to reoffending: a one-year follow-up of prisoners who took part in the Resettlement Surveys 2001, 2003 and 2004'. Available at:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110201125714/http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/research-factors-reoffending.pdf>.

Ministry of Justice/National Offender Management Service – ‘Approved Premises Manual’ – April 2013 <https://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/offenders/probation-instructions/pi-32-2014-annex-a-approved-premises-manual.doc>

Ministry of Justice ‘The problems and needs of newly sentenced prisoners’ results from a national survey – Duncan Stewart – Research series 16/08 October 2008. <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100505212400/http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/research-problems-needs-prisoners.pdf>

Ministry of Justice (MOJ) Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 912: ‘The New Youth Remand Framework and Amendments to Adult Remand Provision’ [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/219974/circular-06-12-youth-remand-adult-bail.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/219974/circular-06-12-youth-remand-adult-bail.pdf)

The Ministry of Justice - Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction (SPCR) <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/surveying-prisoner-crime-reduction-spcr>

The Ministry of Justice - Prisoners experience of prisons and outcome on release <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prisoners-experience-of-prison-and-outcomes-on-release>

The Ministry of Justice - Needs and characteristics of older prisoners <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/needs-and-characteristics-of-older-prisoners-spcr-survey-results>

The Ministry of Justice - The impact and experiences in prison on employment d status of longer sentenced prisoners after release <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-impact-of-experience-in-prison-on-the-employment-status-of-longer-sentenced-prisoners-after-release>

The Ministry of Justice - Results from SPCR Technical Report <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/results-from-the-surveying-prisoner-crime-reduction-survey-technical-reports>

The Ministry of Justice - Prisoners Childhood and Family backgrounds <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prisoners-childhood-and-family-backgrounds>

The Ministry of Justice - Factors associated with proven re-offending following release from prison <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/results-from-the-surveying-prisoner-crime-reduction-survey>

The Ministry of Justice - Gender differences in substance misuse and Mental health amongdt prisoners <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/gender-differences-in-substance-misuse-and-mental-health-amongst-prisoners--2>

The Ministry of Justice - Prisoners criminal backgrounds and proven- re-offending <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2012>

The Ministry of Justice - Accommodation homelessness and re-offending of prisoners  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/accommodation-homelessness-and-reoffending-of-prisoners>

The Ministry of Justice - Estimating the prevalence of disability amongst prisoners  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/estimating-the-prevalence-of-disability-amongst-prisoners>

The Ministry of Justice – The pre-custody employment training and educational status of newly sentenced prisoners  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-pre-custody-employment-training-and-education-status-of-newly-sentenced-prisoners>

The Ministry of Justice, National Offender Management Service, Ensuring Equality, PSI 32/2011, 14 April 2011  
[https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0ahUKEwj9ibGiIfQAhXBJsAKHcb7BjYQFggIIMAA&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.justice.gov.uk%2Fdownloads%2Foffenders%2Fpsipso%2Fpsi-2011%2Fpsi\\_2011\\_32\\_ensuring\\_equality.doc&usg=AFQjCNGQMqfyG-Z6b2xkXHfwJFHubPWxkQ](https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0ahUKEwj9ibGiIfQAhXBJsAKHcb7BjYQFggIIMAA&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.justice.gov.uk%2Fdownloads%2Foffenders%2Fpsipso%2Fpsi-2011%2Fpsi_2011_32_ensuring_equality.doc&usg=AFQjCNGQMqfyG-Z6b2xkXHfwJFHubPWxkQ)

The Ministry of Justice, Research Summary 4/12, Estimating the prevalence of disability amongst prisoners, results from the Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction Survey.  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/278827/estimating-prevalence-disability-amongst-prisoners.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/278827/estimating-prevalence-disability-amongst-prisoners.pdf)

vNational Offender Management Service (NOMS) – Policy for the delivery of health and social care services into the prison – ‘NOMS responsibilities resulting from the requirement of the Care Act 2014 and Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014’  
<https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0ahUKEwi4iX08lfQAhXsKMAKHZUGCosQFggoMAA&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.justice.gov.uk%2Fdownloads%2Foffenders%2Fpsipso%2Fpsi-2016%2Fpsi-03-2016-adult-social-care.docx&usg=AFQjCNH3vsJFlyMbpRyPcULI3SfySY3Vbw>

Offenders in the Community Health Needs Assessment Toolkit for Adult Offenders 2015

Prison Reform Trust – Centre for Mental Health ‘Making the Difference: the role of adult social care services in supporting vulnerable offenders’  
<http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/Making%20the%20difference.pdf>

Prison Reform Trust (2007) No One Knows: offenders with learning difficulties and learning disabilities. The prevalence and associated needs of offenders with learning difficulties and learning disabilities.. March 2007

Public Health Wales 'North Wales Prison Health Needs Assessment' 19 May 2015  
[http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/documents/888/North%20Wales%20prison\\_HNA\\_FINAL\\_19thMay.pdf](http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/documents/888/North%20Wales%20prison_HNA_FINAL_19thMay.pdf)

Prison Reform Trust 'Prison and the Facts' – Bromley Briefings Summer 2016  
<http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/Bromley%20Briefings/summer%202016%20briefing.pdf>

Prison Reform Trust (2013) 'Making the difference: the role of adult social care services in supporting vulnerable offenders'. Available at:  
<http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/Making%20the%20difference.pdf>.

Public Health Wales (2015) 'Welsh Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study: Adverse Childhood Experiences and their impact on health-harming behaviours in the Welsh Adult Population'.  
[http://www2.nphs.wales.nhs.uk:8080/PRIDDocs.nsf/7c21215d6d0c613e80256f490030c05a/d488a3852491bc1d80257f370038919e/\\$FILE/ACE%20Report%20FINAL%20\(E\).pdf](http://www2.nphs.wales.nhs.uk:8080/PRIDDocs.nsf/7c21215d6d0c613e80256f490030c05a/d488a3852491bc1d80257f370038919e/$FILE/ACE%20Report%20FINAL%20(E).pdf)

Shelter Cymru – 'A brand new start: homelessness and the Housing (Wales) Act – December 2015 <http://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/151215-national-pathway-for-homelessness-services-en.pdf>

Social Care Needs in Prison, Local Authority Reports, October 2014  
<http://www.local.gov.uk/documents/10180/5756320/Social+care+needs+in+prison/fbeaa153-6e1d-483d-9fa4-f90973291940>

Social Care Needs in Prison, Local Government Association  
(<http://www.local.gov.uk/documents/10180/5756320/Social+care+needs+in+prison/fbeaa153-6e1d-483d-9fa4-f90973291940>)

Stewart, D. (2008) 'The problems and needs of newly sentenced prisoners results from a national survey'. Available at:  
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100505212400/http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/research-problems-needs-prisoners.pdf>.

Target Operating Model, Rehabilitation Programme: Transforming Rehabilitation, September 2013, Ministry of Justice <https://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/rehab-prog/competition/target-operating-model.pdf>

Talbot, Jenny Fair Access to Justice? Support for vulnerable defendants in the criminal courts.. Prison Reform Trust  
<http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/portals/0/documents/fairaccesstojustice.pdf>

The Housing (Wales) Act 2014  
[http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2014/7/pdfs/anaw\\_20140007\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2014/7/pdfs/anaw_20140007_en.pdf)

<http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/No%20One%20Knows%20report-2.pdf>

<http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/uploads/documents/noknl.pdf>

<https://www.justiceinspectrates.gov.uk/cji/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/03/Learning-Disabilities-phase-two-report.pdf>

Welsh Affairs Committee (2007) 'Welsh Prisoners in the English Estate - Third Report of Session 2006-7'. House of Commons. Available at:

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200607/cmselect/cmwelaf/74/74.pdf>.

Welsh Affairs Committee (2010) 'Welsh prisoners in the prison estate: Follow-up Government Responses to the Committee's Ninth Report of Session 2009-10'. House of Commons. Available at:

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201011/cmselect/cmwelaf/398/398.pdf>.

Welsh Government (2015) 'Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014: Part 4 Code of Practice (Meeting needs)'. Available at:

<http://gov.wales/docs/phhs/publications/160106pt4en.pdf>.

Welsh Government (2015) 'National Pathway for Homelessness Services

<http://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/151215-national-pathway-for-homelessness-services-en.pdf>

Welsh Government – Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act – “Part 11: Those in the secure estate – Adult Resettlement – 27 January/3 February 2016

[http://wccsj.ac.uk/images/presentations/Prisoner\\_Housing\\_4th\\_Feb/PDFs/9\\_HEATHER%20GILES\\_4%20February%202015%20-%20PART%2011%20Social%20Services%20and%20Well-being%20\(Wales\)Act.pdf](http://wccsj.ac.uk/images/presentations/Prisoner_Housing_4th_Feb/PDFs/9_HEATHER%20GILES_4%20February%202015%20-%20PART%2011%20Social%20Services%20and%20Well-being%20(Wales)Act.pdf)

Wrexham County Borough Council – ‘Prison Social Care Strategy’

Wrexham County Borough Council report to Health & Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee – Report No: HASC/02/16S – 11 May 2016 ‘Implications of HMP Berwyn for Adult Social Care’

<http://moderngov.wrexham.gov.uk/documents/s5319/Item%206.pdf?LLL=undefined>

Wrexham County Borough Council ‘Supporting People Directory’

[https://www.wrexham.gov.uk/assets/pdfs/housing/supporting\\_people/supporting\\_people\\_directory.pdf](https://www.wrexham.gov.uk/assets/pdfs/housing/supporting_people/supporting_people_directory.pdf)

Welsh Government ‘National Pathway for Homelessness Services to Children, Young People and Adults in the Secure Estate – December 2015

<http://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/151215-national-pathway-for-homelessness-services-en.pdf>

Youth Justice Board (2016) 'Monthly Custody Report'. Available at:  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/567400/youth-custody-report-september-2016.xls](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/567400/youth-custody-report-september-2016.xls).

Youth Justice Board (2015) 'Strategic Plan 2015 -2018' [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/469954/YJB\\_Strategic\\_Plan\\_2015-18.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/469954/YJB_Strategic_Plan_2015-18.pdf)

Youth Justice Board (2016a) – 'Youth Justice Board Plan 2016 to 2017'  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/567003/yjb-business-plan-2016-17.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/567003/yjb-business-plan-2016-17.pdf)

Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (2016b) 'Business Plan 2016/17'  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/567003/yjb-business-plan-2016-17.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/567003/yjb-business-plan-2016-17.pdf)

Youth Justice Service (2016) 'Reintegration and Resettlement Partnership Boards – Good Practice Guide'  
[http://www.llamau.org.uk/creo\\_files/default/reintegration\\_and\\_resettlement\\_partnership\\_boards\\_-\\_good\\_practice\\_guidance.pdf](http://www.llamau.org.uk/creo_files/default/reintegration_and_resettlement_partnership_boards_-_good_practice_guidance.pdf)

Youth Justice Board 'Monthly Custody Report' – August 2016  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/559950/youth-custody-report-august-2016.xls](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/559950/youth-custody-report-august-2016.xls)