

Offender Management and Sentence Planning

What is Offender Management?

'Offender Management' is about how your time in prison and under supervision in the community is managed.

The aim of offender management is to help to rehabilitate people so they are less likely to offend in the future.

This could mean setting different goals for you to complete during your sentence. These goals are known as your sentence plan.

Who are the main staff involved in managing my sentence?

Your Prison Offender Manager (POM) will work with you whilst you are in prison. They are part of the team called the Offender Management Unit (OMU). They will work with your Community Offender Manager to help you complete goals on your sentence plan.

Your Community Offender Manager (COM), also known as your probation officer, is someone based in the probation service in the community. They will work with you to help you to not re-offend after you leave prison. They may also visit you in prison before you are released and make decisions about what you should be doing in prison (see below).

Your key worker is a member of prison staff whose responsibility it is to support you throughout the custodial period. They can help you raise any concerns and communicate with your POM.

What should I do if I want to see my Prison Offender Manager or Community Offender Manager?

If you would like to see your Prison Offender Manager, you should ask your key worker or put in an application to OMU.

If you would like to see or speak to your Community Offender Manager, you can ask your Prison Offender Manager to find out when this can happen. You could also write to your Community Offender Manager at their address in the community.

If you are finding it difficult to get a response from your POM and your COM, you may wish to make an internal complaint. There is more information about this in our information sheet *Making a Complaint*.

Offender Assessment System (OASys)

Prison and probation services use a tool called the Offender Assessment System. This is usually called OASys.

Staff use OASys to complete a risk and needs assessment. This means working out what things make it more likely that you will offend and what you can do to help you stop offending. It also means working out if you are likely to harm yourself or other people, and what can be done to make this less likely.

The assessment includes an interview and a self-assessment questionnaire for you to complete.

What is my OASys assessment used for?

Your OASys assessment will be used to create your sentence plan. There is more information about sentence plans on page 7.

Information on OASys will also be considered for decisions on things such as HDC, ROTL and re-categorisation. If you are serving a parole eligible sentence, it will also be looked at by the Parole Board when they consider your case.

Do I have a right to know what is in my OASys assessment?

You should be shown what is written in your assessment and sentence plan. The prison should give you a copy of your completed assessment if you ask for one. However, there may be a list of 'sensitive information' which the prison does not have to disclose to you.

When should my initial OASys assessment be completed?

10 months or less to serve at point of sentence

If you have 10 months or less to serve at the point you are sentenced, the timing of your initial OASys assessment will depend on whether your case is in the 'standard' or 'enhanced' cohort.

The enhanced cohort includes anyone assessed as High Risk of Serious Harm (RoSH), High Risk of Serious Recidivism (RSR) and those who are eligible for MAPPA.

The standard cohort includes all other standard determinate prisoners.

If you are a standard cohort prisoner with 10 months or less to serve at the point you are sentenced, no initial OASys is required to be completed in prison, unless it is needed to support recategorisation to the open estate.

If you are an enhanced cohort prisoner with 10 months or less to serve at the point you are sentenced, your COM should complete your initial OASys assessment within 4 weeks of your sentence.

Over 10 months to serve at time of sentence

If you are serving a determinate sentence of over 10 months to serve at the point you are sentenced, your POM should complete an initial OASys assessment within 10 weeks of being sentenced, or before handover to your COM if that is sooner. There is more information about handover timings on page 13.

Indeterminate sentences

If you are serving an indeterminate sentence your POM should complete an initial OASys assessment within 16 weeks of being sentenced.

When should my OASys assessment be reviewed?

If you are serving a determinate sentence with under 2 years to serve there is no requirement to review your OASys assessment.

If you are serving a determinate sentence with over 2 years to serve your POM should review your OASys assessment at least every 2 years prior to handover to your COM.

If you are serving an indeterminate sentence your POM should review your OASys at least every 3 years prior to handover to your COM. It should also be reviewed 2 years and 24 weeks prior to parole eligibility date (PED) for the purposes of the pre-tariff sift (please see our information sheet about *The Parole Board and parole reviews* for more information on this).

In addition to the above, your OASys should be reviewed at the following times;

- Prior to a transfer to open conditions and again within 8 weeks of having been transferred.
- Whenever there is a significant event which changes the risk management and/or sentence plan.

If you think that your OASys assessment has not been reviewed recently enough you can put in an application to OMU to request this. You could also make a formal complaint if it is causing problems with your progression.

Does my OASys get reviewed before I am released?

If you are serving a determinate sentence, your COM should review your OASys between 12 and 2 weeks before you are released.

However, if you are serving a determinate sentence and you are a MAPPA Level 2 or 3 case this should happen 6 months before you are released. There is more information about MAPPA later in this information sheet.

If you are serving an indeterminate sentence your Community Offender Manager should review your OASys 24 weeks before your Parole Eligibility Date (PED).

Risk assessments and indicators

Your OASys report includes different assessments of risk based on different types of information.

Some of these assessments are based on static risk factors – this means things that can't change like age at first offence, nature and frequency of offending, number of custodial sentences that you have had.

Some are based on dynamic factors – this means things that can change over time such as substance misuse, employment, accommodation, thinking and behaviour and attitudes.

Some risk assessment also use acute risk factors – this means things that can change quickly which would mean that serious offending becomes very likely.

Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS)

OGRS is a risk assessment tool used to estimate likelihood of re-offending.

OGRS uses static factors such as age, gender and criminal history. It gives a score, which shows the likelihood of someone re-offending within a 12 and 24 month period.

OGRS scores range from 0 to 1. A lower score means a lower likelihood of re-offending. The score can also be shown as a percentage.

OASys General reoffending Predictor (OGP)

The OASys General reoffending Predictor (OGP) estimates the likelihood of non-violent offending using both static and dynamic risk factors. The static risk information is provided by the OGRS, as mentioned above.

OGP covers all offences, except violence, sexual offending and rare, harmful offences such as arson, child neglect or terrorist offences.

OASys Violence Predictor (OVP)

The OASys Violence Predictor (OVP) is similar to OGP, above, but it estimates the likelihood of nonsexual violent offending including homicide and assault, threats and harassment, violent acquisitive offences (e.g., robbery and aggravated burglary), public order, non-arson criminal damage and weapon possession offences.

OVP uses both static and dynamic risk factors. The static risk information is provided by the OGRS, as mentioned above.

Risk of Serious Harm (RoSH)

The Risk of Serious Harm (RoSH) assessment estimates the risk of serious harm to others.

The prison service defines risk of serious harm to be '*a risk which is life-threatening and/or traumatic, and from which recovery, whether physical or psychological, can be expected to be difficult or impossible*'.

The RoSH assessment includes looking at the following:

- risk of serious harm to others
- risks to children
- risks to the individual – including risks of suicide or self harm, ability to cope in custody or hostel settings and general vulnerability.
- other risks – including escape or abscond risks, control issues or other risks around breach of trust.

The assessment is divided into a screening and a full risk assessment. The screening process is used to decide if a full assessment is needed.

The RoSH assessment will give a rating of Very High, High, Medium or Low risk of serious harm. These are described in PSI 18/2016 *NOMS Public Protection Manual* as follows:

- **low:** current evidence does not indicate a likelihood of causing serious harm;
- **medium:** there are identifiable indicators of serious harm. The offender has the potential to cause such harm, but is unlikely to do so unless there is a change in circumstances - for example, failure to take medication, loss of accommodation, relationship breakdown, drug or alcohol misuse;
- **high:** there are identifiable indicators of serious harm. The potential event could happen at any time and the impact would be serious;
- **very high:** there is an imminent risk of serious harm. The potential event is more likely than not to happen as soon as the opportunity arises and the impact would be serious. "Opportunity" can include the removal or overcoming of controls, and changes in circumstances.

If you receive a rating of very high, high, or medium risk of serious harm, a risk management plan must be completed.

Other risk tools and indicators

Risk of Serious Recidivism (RSR)

The Risk of Serious Recidivism (RSR) indicator was introduced in 2014 and is used by the National Probation service to help make decisions about allocation of cases. It is used to assess how likely offenders are to commit a seriously harmful re-offence within the next 2 years. RSR is mostly based on static factors but can include dynamic factors too.

OASys Sexual reoffending Predictor (OSP)

The OASys Sexual reoffending Predictor (OSP) predicts the likelihood of proven reoffending for a sexual or sexually motivated contact offence and for offences relating to indecent images of children. It replaced the Risk Matrix 2000 (RM2000) as the main tool used to assess the likelihood of repeat sexual reconviction.

OSP must be calculated for all adult males:

- with an index offence or previous sanction for a sexual offence
- where the assessor has identified, in OASys, a current or previous nonsexual offence which has a sexual motivation.

Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA)

Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA) looks at risk factors relating to spousal or family-related assault. It uses both static and dynamic risk factors. It is used in cases where offending is linked to domestic abuse.

ARMS

The Active Risk Management System is a dynamic risk management framework for male sex offenders aged 18+. The information feeds into the OASys RoSH and Sentence Management Plan.

Asset

Asset is an assessment tool for young offenders which looks at the offence and factors that may have contributed to the offending behaviour.

There is more information in PSI 18/2016 *NOMS Public Protection Manual*.

Your Sentence Plan

Your OASys assessment will be used to create an action plan to address the identified needs and risks. This plan is called your sentence plan.

Your sentence plan will include things you need to do to reduce the risk of reoffending in the community. If you have been assessed as having a risk of serious harm which is medium, high or very high it will also include things you need to do to reduce the risk of harm.

It could include things you are going to do to change behaviour related to your offence, or how you are going to tackle problems to do with drugs and alcohol.

It could include completion of offender behaviour courses which are relevant to your offence.

It could include things to help your resettlement after release, such as improving education and employability.

Here are some examples of things that could be included on your sentence plan:

- Engaging in assessments for interventions, treatments or programmes;
- Completing an accredited Offending Behaviour Programme;
- Maintaining periods of good behaviour;
- Working with substance misuse services;
- Accessing education;
- Gaining training and skills for work;
- Accessing Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL)

Can I say what I think about my sentence plan?

The Managing the Custodial Sentence Policy Framework says that ‘all prisoners who are in scope of OASys must be provided the opportunity to participate in their sentence planning’.

PSI 19/2014 *Sentence planning* also says:

‘It is essential that the development of the plan involves the offender, so that the offender is engaged in the process and therefore involved in considering what actions might be needed to reduce the risk the offender poses, both in terms of causing serious harm and further offending’

If you are not happy with something in your sentence plan, or if you have not been involved in the sentence planning process, you should speak to your keyworker or POM in the first instance. You could also make a formal complaint using the prison complaints system or directly to probation services.

What can be included on my sentence plan?

You sentence plan should clearly include:

- the overall outcomes to be achieved through the plan
- what you need to do to achieve the outcomes, and by when
- how your offender supervisor, offender manager and the prison will help you to achieve the outcomes
- who will review and update your sentence plan when needed

PSI 19/2014 *Sentence Planning* contains further guidance. It says your sentence plan must be 'realistic and attainable'.

Objectives should be SMART. This means:

- Specific
- Measurable
- Achievable
- Realistic
- Time-bound

Actions should be set in order of priority.

Where completion of an action is dependent upon other factors this must be noted. The *Managing the Custodial Sentence Policy Framework* says you 'must not be disadvantaged for not achieving an objective outside of their control'.

How often will my sentence plan be reviewed?

Your assessment and sentence plan should be reviewed throughout your sentence, and particularly if there is a significant change which might mean a change in risk. For example, the prison might review your plan if:

- you have been transferred
- one of the objectives in the plan has been achieved
- you are approaching a parole review
- you are due for release
- progress is not being made and alternative options need to be considered

When your sentence plan is reviewed, the actions could be changed. For example, you could have extra actions added if something has become available or because there has been a change in risk. However, the overall outcomes in your sentence plan are likely to remain the same.

Interventions (including Offender Behaviour Programmes)

Interventions aim to change the thinking, attitudes and behaviours which may lead people to reoffend. Interventions will be included on your sentence plan to help you meet sentence plan objectives.

There are a number of different types of intervention. An intervention could be:

- a specific course or programme to address offending behaviour
- participation in education, such as a qualification in maths or English
- having a job in a prison to improve employability
- participation in a PIPE (Psychologically Informed Planned Environment)

Offending Behaviour Programmes

Offending Behaviour Programmes may be part of your sentence plan. They are designed to give people the skills to avoid reoffending after release.

They include programmes to address:

- specific offences, for example linked to sexual offending or domestic abuse;
- general patterns of offending behaviour
- challenging how people think
- substance misuse related offending

There are adapted programmes for those with learning disabilities and Personality Disorder (PD).

Most programmes are accredited by the Correctional Services Accreditation and Advisory Panel (CSAAP). The content and design of programmes is informed by the latest research about predictors of reoffending and what works to reduce reoffending.

Programmes added to your sentence plan should be relevant to the overall objectives of the plan. Your eligibility for a programme should be considered before it is added to your sentence plan.

There is more information in PSI 19/2014 *Sentence Planning* and the HMPPS booklet – *Interventions: Reducing Reoffending and Promoting Desistance*.

There is also a list of accredited programmes on www.gov.uk with descriptions of each programme. We have included this list at the end of this information sheet, on page 18.

Building Choices

Building Choices is an Accredited Offending Behaviour Programme has recently been introduced across prisons in England and Wales. It is replacing a large number of accredited programmes including Horizon, Kaizen, and Thinking Skills Programme (TSP). It is informed by the latest evidence about what works to reduce reoffending.

Building Choices is designed to help you develop skills in the areas of emotion management, healthy thinking and relationships, sense of purpose, and healthy sex (where relevant).

It focuses less on specific offences, and instead looks at the broader patterns of behaviour and personal challenges that contribute to offending.

Sessions are a mix of group and one-on-one meetings. The programme consists of a series of modules which focus on different subjects. Between modules, participants have individual sessions to reflect, set goals, and personalise their learning.

Who is Building Choices for?

Building Choices is for adult (18+) men and women in custody and on probation convicted of any offence type.

Eligibility is determined by an assessment of risk and need, including whether you would be suitable for the 'Moderate Intensity' or 'High Intensity' pathway.

The Moderate Intensity pathway is for those assessed as medium risk of reoffending or above, and who present with a medium level of need. It consists of 26 sessions.

The High Intensity pathway is for those assessed as high or very high risk of reoffending and present with a high level of need. It consists of 52 sessions. High intensity is available in custody only.

Building Choices is suitable for people who are maintaining their innocence, and there is no requirement to admit responsibility for an offence. You will be expected to be willing to identify areas in your life that you want to work on and improve.

There is also another version of the programme called Building Choices Plus for people who may find it difficult due to learning disabilities or other reasons. To make sure you can fully benefit from the programme, it includes smaller groups (maximum six participants), more breaks and simpler content, and Easy-read materials.

If you would like more information about Building Choices, speak to your prison offender manager, the programmes team in your prison, or contact our service and ask for the Building Choices Programme Information.

PIPE units

PIPEs, which stands for 'Psychologically Informed Planned Environments', are residential environments which are specifically designed to support the progression of people with complex needs and personality related difficulties.

They are part of the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway (OPDP) which is a connected set of interventions for people who are likely to meet the criteria for a diagnosis of personality disorder.

It is important to note that a diagnosis of personality disorder is not required to be considered eligible for referral to a PIPE.

PIPEs are designed to have a focus on the environment in which they operate; recognising the importance and quality of relationships and interactions.

They aim to maximise ordinary situations and to approach these in a psychologically informed way, paying attention to interpersonal difficulties, such as those issues that might be linked to personality disorder.

Overall, PIPEs aim to improve the psychological health of participants, improve participants quality of relationships and relationship skills and reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

The PIPE model incorporates some core components which are designed to support and develop individuals living and working within them.

- Staff working in a PIPE have additional training and clinical supervision to give them a better psychological understanding of their work. This understanding helps them to create a safer and more supportive environment, which can facilitate the development of those who live there.
- PIPEs will offer both 'structured' sessions and less formal 'socially creative' sessions in order to provide opportunities for relating and addressing issues that may be affecting progression through the pathway.
- Regular key worker sessions provide an opportunity to coordinate and reflect upon your involvement on the PIPE, and your plans for the future.

In prison a PIPE should be housed on a discreet unit, where influences from non-PIPE prisoners, and contact with non-PIPE trained/supported staff is kept to a minimum. Residents may have to engage with the rest of the prison for activities such as employment or workshops but otherwise contact with non-PIPE staff/residents should be kept to a minimum.

There are four different types of PIPE, each type with a different focus.

Preparation PIPEs focus on increasing motivation and readiness for the next phase of the pathway, whilst exploring any barriers there might be to treatment.

Provision PIPEs are designed to provide a supportive environment to increase engagement with treatment activity, and supports residents to actively apply skills and learning achieved through this treatment

Progression PIPEs are designed to support residents in consolidating and generalising their treatment gains, putting new skills into practice and demonstrating improvements in behaviour.

In the community there are also Approved Premises PIPEs which take a whole-premises approach to support effective community re-integration and resettlement.

Whilst some individuals do move from one type of PIPE to another, this is not always the case, or the expectation. There is not a 'best time' to go onto a PIPE unit as each person's circumstances and sentence plan will be different.

At the time of writing there are 15 PIPE units in the men's prison estate, located in category A, B & C establishments, and 3 PIPE units in the women's estate.

There is also a further 10 PIPE Approved Premises in the community, 3 of which are for women.

Individual suitability for a PIPE should be discussed with either your Offender Manager, your key worker or a psychologist in the first instance. They can then liaise with Units on your behalf and assist with the referral process.

If you would like more information about PIPE services please contact our advice service using the information at the back of this leaflet.

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)

Some people fall under the management of MAPPA.

This is when police, probation and prison services work together with other professionals to manage people convicted of violent and sexual offences. The aim is to protect the public from harm.

You will be told if this applies to you.

There are three MAPPA 'categories':

Category One: All Registered Sexual Offenders

Category Two: Violent or other sex offenders not subject to notification requirements

Category Three: Other dangerous offenders

There are also three 'risk levels':

Level 1 - Ordinary agency management is for people who can be managed by one or two agencies (e.g. police and/or probation). It will involve sharing information about the offender with other agencies if necessary and appropriate.

Level 2 - Active multi-agency management is for people who are assessed as needing the ongoing involvement of several agencies to manage them. This involves discussion about their case in regular multi-agency public protection meetings.

Level 3 – This involves the same arrangements as level 2 but is for cases that are likely to require more resources and involvement of senior people from the agencies. For example, surveillance on an offender or emergency accommodation.

If you have a MAPPA assessment it will be used to make a risk management plan. It will also help staff decide if you are a risk to other people, such as children.

The types of things that might be on your risk management plan could be:

- Making sure you have suitable accommodation on release, such as Approved Premises.
- Strict licence conditions such as not having contact with a named individual or not to enter a defined exclusion zone.
- Intensive supervision by probation or community public protection police.
- Making sure you attend accredited programmes and other interventions aimed at reducing further offending.

When will the case handover from my POM to my COM happen?

Standard Determinate sentences

If you have 10 months or less to serve when you are sentenced, your Community Offender Manager (COM) will have the main responsibility for your case for your whole sentence. You will still have a Prison Offender Manager (POM) to support with things like categorisation.

If you have over 10 months to serve, your POM will initially be responsible for managing your case. This will be handed over to your COM 8 and a half months before you are due for release.

Parole eligible determinate sentences

If you are serving a determinate sentence with a parole date, such as an Extended Determinate Sentence (EDS), your POM will handover your case to your COM 12 months prior to your parole eligibility date.

The COM will remain responsible for the duration of the sentence, even if you are released at parole, due to the annual parole review. Your POM will remain in a supporting role.

Indeterminate sentenced prisoners

If you are serving an indeterminate sentence, your POM will initially be responsible for managing your case. This will be handed over to your COM 12 months prior to your Tariff Expiry Date or Parole Eligibility Date.

If you are not released at the parole stage, responsibility for your case depends on the length of time before the next review. If this is set at 12 months or less, your COM will remain responsible. If the review is set for over 12 months your POM will become responsible again, with your COM remaining assigned to your case to support with some tasks. If your case is MAPPA level 2 or 3 nominal then your case will be retained by your COM regardless of the review period.

Early allocation

Some cases may be considered for allocation to a COM earlier than the above timeframes because of more complex risk management and release arrangements. For example, MAPPA Level 3 cases and Tact (Terrorism Act) cases are eligible for early allocation.

If your case is subject to early allocation, your COM will take over responsibility for your case 15 months prior to your earliest release date.

What happens at the handover point?

The handover period is important as it provides time for your COM to assess your needs, including any specific to protected characteristics, build positive relationship with you and help prepare you for release.

The standard handover procedure involves your POM completing a handover report prior to your case being allocated to your COM.

The report will include:

- information about any communication needs you have,
- your behaviour in custody to inform the handover process,
- progress you have made with things like ROTL
- anything else that might help your COM plan for your release.

A handover meeting is not required under the standard procedure.

If you are assessed as High Risk of Serious Harm (RoSH), High Risk of Serious Recidivism (RSR) and or are eligible for MAPPA, your case may be subject to an enhanced handover process.

This means:

- Your POM must review your OASys in advance of handover.
- at the point of handover between POM and COM, a handover meeting should take place. The handover meeting provides the opportunity for the COM to find out more about you, including about your engagement with any prison-based services. This helps to inform release plans and ensure work started in prison can be supported into the community.
- After the handover meeting, your COM will complete a pre-release OASys assessment with information they have gathered from the handover process.

Further information

The following may be of interest to you. If you are unable to access them elsewhere feel free to contact our Advice and Information Service for a copy.

Useful policy documents (these should be available in the library):

PSI 19/2014 *Sentence planning*

PSI 18/2016 *NOMS Public Protection Manual*

Manage the Custodial Sentence Policy Framework

Risk of Serious Harm Guidance 2020 - Public Protection Group (April 2020)

OMiC POM to COM Handover Guidance (March 2024)

Other

HMPPS booklet – *Interventions: Reducing Reoffending and Promoting Desistance*

List of CSAAP accredited programmes from www.gov.uk

MAPPA guidance (August 2021)

Contact our Advice and Information Service

We are a small service which provides information and advice for people in prison. We are independent of the prison service.

Our freephone information line is **0808 802 0060**.

This number is **free** and you do not need to put it on your PIN.

This number is open:

Monday	3pm – 5pm
Wednesday	10:30am – 12:30pm
Thursday	10:30am – 12:30pm

When we are not taking calls you can still leave a short voicemail. Please give your name, prison number, the prison you are in and what information you are looking for. Voicemails will be checked during working hours Monday to Friday and we will respond as soon as possible by post or email a prisoner.

You can write to us at:

Prison Reform Trust
FREEPOST ND 6125
London
EC1B 1PN

You do not need to use a stamp.

Appendix: HMPPS accredited programmes for prisons as listed on Gov.uk (Published 19 June 2025)

Please note some of the programmes listed below are being replaced by Building Choices – see page 11 for more information.

Accredited for prisons

Alcohol Dependence Treatment programme (ADTP) Provider: The Forward Trust

ADTP is a 6-week programme for men with a medium-high risk of reoffending, who are dependent on alcohol. Participants stop drinking and do Steps 1-3 of the Twelve Steps of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA). They can access group therapy, peer support, AA meetings, and individual support.

Becoming New Me + (BNM+) Provider: HMPPS Interventions Services

BNM+ is for high or very high-risk adult men who have learning disabilities or challenges and have been convicted of a sexual, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) or general violent offence. It supports participants to develop optimism and skills to strengthen their pro-social identity and plan for an offence-free life.

Breaking Free: Health and Justice Package (Custody) Provider: Breaking Free Online Ltd

This comprises two accredited programmes:

Breaking Free Online: an 8-session digital behaviour change programme which addresses the underlying psychological and lifestyle difficulties behind alcohol/drug use and offending behaviour. The programme targets 70 problem substances including illegal substances, New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), and prescribed medications of abuse; and

Pillars of Recovery: a 12-session behaviour change programme that targets the underlying psychological and lifestyle difficulties behind alcohol/drug use and offending behaviour.

Building Better Relationships (BBR) Provider: HMPPS Interventions Services

BBR is for adult men convicted of an Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) offence. BBR is a moderate-intensity cognitive-behavioural programme which recognises that IPV is a complex problem which is likely to have multiple causes. BBR responds to individual needs and provides opportunities to develop skills for managing thoughts, emotions, and behaviours.

Building Choices

Provider: HMPPS Interventions Services

Building Choices is a cognitive-behavioural programme, consisting of group and one to one sessions. Determined by an assessment of risk and need, there is a moderate and high intensity offer for men and women age 18+ which is inclusive of people with Learning Disability & Challenges (LDC). The programme supports skill development in emotion management, healthy thinking, healthy relationships, sense of purpose, and healthy sex where relevant.

Building Choices provides a structured opportunity to learn, strengthen and practice skills and behaviour that targets areas of common criminogenic need without defining or limiting what participants can address by offence labels. A need led approach enables participants to personalise criminogenic needs by considering how areas apply specifically to themselves and what skills will personally be important to develop. Overall, Building Choices enables participants to develop skills for change and future focused goals that may support them in building a crime free life.

Challenge to Change (C2C)

Provider: Kainos Community

A six-month offending behaviour programme for men in prison. Participants live on a dedicated unit within a prison. Through cognitive behavioural therapy they learn to challenge and change their thinking, attitudes and behaviour. Participants become active members of the community, agreeing rules, meeting together, and providing peer support. Peer mentors play an important part.

Control of Violence for Angry Impulsive Drinkers – Group Secure (COVAID-GS)

Provider: Delight Services

A cognitive-behavioural programme for men in secure settings who are violent under the influence of alcohol. Consisting of ten group sessions with supplementary individual support sessions, it encourages individuals to understand their behaviour and practise skills for change so that risk of violence is reduced.

Control of Violence for Angry Impulsive Drinkers – Group Secure Women (COVAID-GSW)

Provider: Delight Services

A cognitive-behavioural programme for women in secure settings who are violent under the influence of alcohol. This programme has been developed with and for women in prison.

Democratic Therapeutic Community Model (DTC) Provider: HMPPS/NHS Offender Personality Disorder team

DTCs are part of the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway. They are for people with complex psychological and emotional needs, likely to meet the criteria for a diagnosis of

'personality disorder'. They provide a 24/7 therapeutic environment. Most DTC residents have committed violent offences, some of which may be sexually motivated.

Therapeutic Communities Plus (TC+)

Provider: HMPPS/NHS Offender Personality Disorder Team

TC+ is part of the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway. These communities are for people who are eligible for but unable to participate in, mainstream DTC due to mild to moderate learning disability. TC+ services provide group and creative psychotherapies in a 24/7 living-learning environment. Most TC+ residents have committed violent offences, some of which may be sexually motivated.

Healthy Identity Intervention (HII)

Provider: HMPPS Interventions Services

HII is designed for those who have committed extremist offences. It supports desistance and disengagement from extremism. It encourages stronger positive and pro-social aspects of identity. It helps individuals develop resilience and supports them to identify ways of meeting their identity needs. For example, need for belonging, need for recognition, without involvement in extremism.

Healthy Sex programme (HSP)

Provider: HMPPS Interventions Services

HSP is designed for adult men who have a conviction of a sexual offence or an offence with a sexual element. Regardless of level of risk of sexual reoffending, HPS is designed to respond to the needs of individuals with learning disabilities and challenges and is delivered one to one.

Horizon

Provider: HMPPS Interventions Services

Horizon is designed for medium and above risk adult men who have been convicted of a sexual offence. It supports development of skills to strengthen pro-social identity and plan for an offence-free life

Identity Matters (IM)

Provider: HMPPS Interventions Services

IM is a one to one programme for adult men whose offending and harmful behaviour is motivated by their identification with a gang. It supports desistance by encouraging participants to develop a stronger individual identity and develop resilience. It identifies ways of meeting their needs without group driven offending.

Kaizen

Provider: HMPPS Interventions Services

The version of Kaizen accredited for custody is for high or very high risk adult men who have been convicted of a sexual, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) or general violent offence. It supports participants develop the optimism, and skills to strengthen their pro-social identity and plan for a life free of offending.

Living as New Me

Provider: HMPPS Interventions Services

LNM is an accredited skills maintenance (booster) programme for those individuals who have already completed NMS or BNM+ and may require further additional support.

New Me Strengths

Provider: HMPPS Interventions Services

NMS is designed for medium and above risk adult men who have learning disabilities or learning challenges (LDCs) and a conviction(s) for any offence. It supports participants to develop optimism, and skills to strengthen their pro-social identity and plan for a life free of offending.

The Bridge programme

Provider: The Forward Trust

The Bridge is a 6-week programme for men with a medium to high risk of reoffending and a history of substance dependence. Participants give up drugs and do Steps 1-3 of the Twelve Steps of Narcotics Anonymous (NA). They can access group therapy, peer support, AA and NA meetings, and individual support.

Thinking Skills programme (TSP)

Provider: HMPPS Interventions Services

TSP is designed for adult men and women with a medium/high risk of reoffending. TSP supports participants to develop thinking (cognitive) skills to manage risk factors, develop protective factors, and achieve pro-social goals.