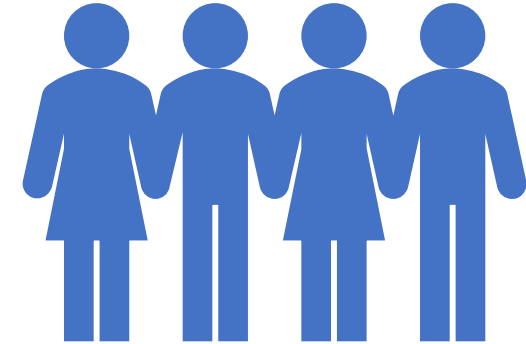


# Community Safety Partnership Board

27<sup>th</sup> June 2024

Reducing Re-Offending



# Introduction

- The Community Safety Partnership Board is themed around the key priorities of the Community Safety Strategy 2024-2027 and is linked to the drivers of crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Previously these themes have been around anti-social behaviour, violence against women and girls, serious youth violence and child & adult exploitation.
- The focus of today's Board will be on reducing re-offending and you will hear from a range of Criminal Justice Partners and colleagues from the Police IOM/Operation Adder team(s), Probation Service, public health, Prisons and housing who will talk about some of the challenges, opportunities and barriers faced by ex-offenders.
- We want to hear from partners and stakeholders about how we can collectively contribute as a partnership to supporting successful rehabilitation outcomes.

# Community Safety Strategy 2024-2027

## Priority Five-Reducing Reoffending

***Why this is a priority: Why this is a priority:*** To reduce overall crime levels and support offenders in our communities to break the cycle of reoffending, Outcome 5 will focus on the work we do across systems such as, prisons, probation, housing, employment, substance misuse and public health using best practice interventions designed to support offenders and prevent and stop reoffending.



***What we plan to do:*** we will work to collaboratively with key statutory and non-statutory partners to achieve a reduction in the rate and frequency of reoffending by adults and young people who have been involved in the criminal justice system, either as offenders or as people at risk of reoffending.



***We will do this by:***

- Utilising partnership intelligence which focuses on reducing acquisitive and violent reoffending.
- Working with key partners such as the Police, His Majesty's Prison & Probation Service (HMPS), and Youth Justice Service (YJS) all of whom are aligned to Integrated Offender Management approaches.
- Measuring our performance through analysis of police recorded crime data, referrals to specialist support services, victim satisfaction surveys and annual community safety audits.

Proven Re-Offending  
Rates England and  
Wales- overall  
reoffending rate have  
fluctuated between a  
high of **31.6%** in  
2008/09 and a low  
of **24%** in 2020/21

- The **proven reoffending rate** for the 2022 offender cohort in England and Wales was **25.8%**. This represented an increase of **1.0 percentage point** from the same quarter in 2021. Specifically:
  - **Adult offenders** had a proven reoffending rate of **25.4%** (up by 1.0 percentage point from 2021).
  - **Juvenile offenders** had a rate of **33.3%** (up by 1.7 percentage points from 2021).
- Adults released from custody or starting court orders had a rate of **33.4%** (up by 2.0 percentage points from 2021).
- Adults released from custodial sentences of less than 12 months had a rate of **56.1%** (up by 1.7 percentage points from 2021).
- Those released from sentences of less than or equal to 6 months had a rate of **59.4%**
- The **proven reoffending rate** for offenders **January to March 2023** period was **24.9%**. This figure includes individuals who were released from custody, received non-custodial convictions, or cautions.

# The Economic Cost of Re-Offending.

Reducing re-offending matters, not only for those caught up in the cycle of offending, and their victims but also for the wider national and local economy.

- Pre-Pandemic analysis of the economic and social cost of re-offending in England and Wales was estimated to be around £18 billion per year. (<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2022-03-09/137323>)
- The estimated economic and social cost of reoffending by adults was £16.7 billion.
- Theft reoffences made up most of the estimated costs for adults compared to other offence groups, at £9.3 billion, followed by violence against the person reoffences, at £4.2 billion
- In terms of index disposal type, adult offenders who had previously received a court order or custodial sentence accounted for the largest portion of estimated costs, at £6.5 billion and £6 billion respectively.
- The cost of reoffending by children and young people, (i.e. those under the age of 18 at the time of entry into the cohort) was £1.5 billion, with theft comprising the largest portion compared to other offence groups, at £532 million.

## There are eight criminogenic needs factors linked to offending behaviour

- Accommodation
- Employment & Education
- Relationships
- Lifestyle
- Drug misuse
- Alcohol misuse
- Thinking and Behaviour
- Attitudes
- There are also three additional 'responsivity measures' that are used to aid determine how an individual may respond to support: learning disability and challenges, mental health conditions and an indicator of low maturity levels.

# What Works in Reducing Re-Offending

- Desistance is a highly individualised process and one-size-fits-all interventions do not work.
- Several studies have found that those serving short prison sentences have higher rates of reoffending than those serving community sentences.
- The way in which individuals are processed by the criminal justice system and partner agencies may positively/negatively alter their likelihood of reoffending.
- Desistance from crime is different for women than it is for men, and women require different interventions to help assist this process.
- Rehabilitative interventions with the strongest evidence base for reducing reconviction rates are cognitive-behavioural programmes which address criminogenic needs.
- Supervision can be an important factor in helping offenders desist from crime.
- Relationships with family, friends and supervisors, are considered to be important to the process of desistance.
- There is some promising but mixed evidence for the effectiveness of reparative and restorative programmes in reducing reoffending.

## Discussion Points

- How does your service contribute to reducing reoffending.
- What are the main gaps and barriers that you face when working with ex-offenders.





# HM Prison & Probation Service

## Benefits of Probation

Probation is cost effective

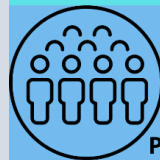


Probation reduces the prison population



Probation reduces reoffending

A probation service can help judges and prosecutors

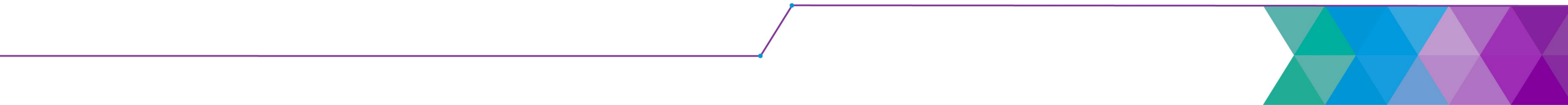


Probation promotes rehabilitation

Probation encourages reparation and restitution

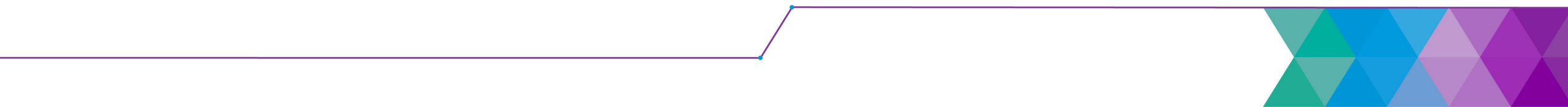


# End of Custody Supervised Licence



## End of Custody Supervised Licence

- Lord Chancellor has announced an End of Custody Supervised Licence (ECSL), a release power to create essential prison capacity and will be applied only in prisons when local population trends indicate that we cannot continue to receive new prisoners from the courts.
- Eligible prisoners can be released up to 70 days before their conditional release date.
- Prisons will identify eligible prisoners in scope.



## Eligibility Criteria: if met, assumption is to release

- Prisoners must be serving Standard Determinate Sentences with a 50% release point
- Must have served a minimum of two weeks in custody before being eligible
- HDC not impacted

The following groups are **not eligible** for ECSL:

- Prisoners currently serving a sentence for any sexual offence or subject to the notification requirements of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (sex offenders' register) on release
- Prisoners currently serving a sentence of 4 or more years for a violent offence;
- Civil prisoners
- Prisoners serving a sentence for fine default
- Prisoners currently serving a sentence for a terrorist or terrorist connected offence\*;
- Category A (status of the prisoner, not the prison)
- Prisoners currently serving a recall
- Prisoners currently remanded in custody on other matters
- Prisoners who are further than 18 days away from their release point
- NSD (National Security Division) managed cases

The prison will screen for eligibility, but you need to review eligibility of your own cases and highlight any concerns to your SPO

Regardless of the risk posed, if it is the same now as it would be in 70 days time they have to be released.

Where the individual has not been remanded, but has been charged, or is likely to be charged with a further offence, release on ECSL should be referred to the Panel

# What happens if I have a Person on the list?

Preliminary list: **Confirm eligibility criteria/review resettlement plan and ensure plans are in place should they be released**

**Contact will be made by the Prison to the practitioner, this must be recorded on NDelius**

- Discussion will be based on reviewing the Resettlement plan:
  - Licence conditions
  - Accommodation
  - Health services
  - Benefits
  - Victim Safety
- Practitioner must notify Victim Liaison Officer where applicable, to ensure victim input
- Update Create and Vary a Licence
- Once deemed suitable be aware they should be released within 2 days
- Contact as expected on day of release and managed as a usual licence case

**Foreign National Offenders:** Probation staff must have contingency planning in place in the event of release into the community on licence. This includes ensuring a Licence has been prepared and use of the [FNO Accommodation Pathway Tool \(justice.gov.uk\)](https://www.justice.gov.uk/pathways/fno/accommodation) for effective resettlement. If you require further information and support with your FNO cases please contact [PSFNOCoordinationHub@justice.gov.uk](mailto:PSFNOCoordinationHub@justice.gov.uk), join the FNO Practitioner Community on [MS Teams](#) and visit the [SWAY - FNO Group page](#) for up-to-date information and guidance.

If you have  
eligibility  
concerns, see  
next slide

# Exemptions and the Exemption P

- Cases can be escalated when:

- 

1. that bringing forward release under ECSL **materially compromises the release plan and substantively increases the risk of harm** posed by the individual compared to that which would be present at Conditional Release Date

- **AND**

2. That no further adjustments can be made to resolve the challenges posed in the release plan to mitigate the risks presented

- **AND**

3. That the person will look out for opportunities to offend or exhibit behaviour on release that places them at a significant risk of causing serious harm in line with High and Very High risk of serious harm definitions.

Regardless of the risk posed, if it is the same now as it would be in 70 days time they have to be released.

Please note, rejection of HDC does not create exemption, they can still be released pending other criteria

Process:

- If you believe your case should be exempt speak with your SPO who will liaise with your Head
- Exemptions forms are completed by the prison and will utilise our information
- A national panel is convened to consider
- These are exceptional cases

# MPS Integrated Offender Management

A partnership for London between:

Established in 2009



**The IOM is a MOJ initiative in England & Wales**

**A multi-agency response to crime and reoffending threats faced by local communities identifying and tackling the most persistent and problematic offenders**

**Lead agencies - Probation – Police**

**In London each BCU has a dedicated police IOM team to manage a selected cohort of offenders jointly with partner agencies**

**Offenders are identified through OGRS and OVP scores.**





# Why is a specific approach to persistent offenders needed?

Persistent offenders represent a small proportion of the overall group of adult offenders (about 10% in London).

Repeat patterns of offending cause a disproportionately high amount of physical, psychological, social, and financial harm.

In 2016-17 National economic and social cost of reoffending **£18.1 billion**

Adult reoffending costs London **£2.25 billion per year**

In London **29%** of convicted offenders are prolific offenders

Persistent offenders commit **over 75%** of adult reoffending

# The Role of the Police

On acceptance to the IOM  
BRAG – PMP – PNC – ID-IOM

Daily intelligence checks – information sharing

Home Visits & Joint Home Visits

Cell Visits – Prison Visits

Recording intelligence – sharing intelligence

Monthly cohort case review – BRAG Status

Are they engaging ?

Referrals for housing, treatment, education, training

Are they actively committing crime ?

Enforcement – Arrest, CPW/CPN/CBO and Licence

**Haringey**  
LONDON



CONNECT



**CJS Common Platform**

North Area has around 130 IOM cases split over Enfield and Haringey  
Of these 63 are Red cases in the community and 45 are in custody.

## Pathways to reduce offending.....

Accommodation

Finance, benefit  
and debt

Education,  
training and  
employment

Children and  
families

Health

Drugs & Alcohol  
Support

Attitudes,  
thinking and  
behaviour



# Measuring impact and effectiveness of the IOM

## Monitoring team Performance

Monthly returns provided by each BCU to the Central IOM team  
Arrests – Home Visits – Prison Visits – Panel Referrals - Judicial Orders  
Good New Stories around positive case engagement

## Measuring success:

ID-IOM data is used to measure the effectiveness of the IOM framework in achieving its core goal, the reduction of reoffending. It is used to draw off data about the cases involved in IOM during a specified time period and their level of offending before, during and after this time.

### Cohort Analysis Offence per year (taken from 2023)

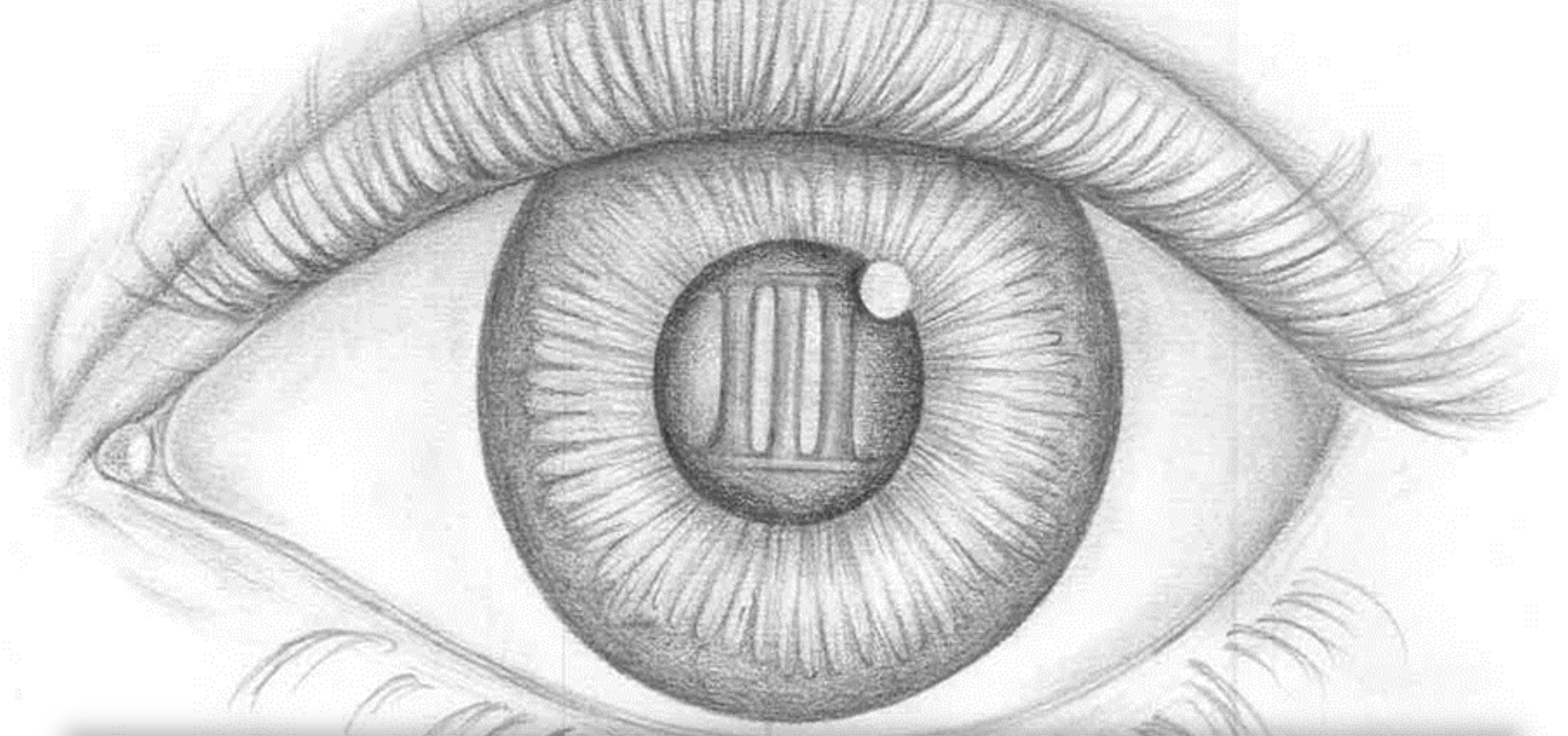
	MPS	Enfield	Haringey
Before	47,380	1,583	1,775
During	37,034	1,378	1,280
After	16,686	586.9	516

### Estimated cost of Crime per year per IOM case (2023)

Before	£22,170
During	£19,708
After	£14,486

# From Custody to Community





Jason Brown IOM Pentonville

Prison Link Officer



# Introducing Time4Change



HMP Pentonville  
Young Adults Programme



# Introducing Time4Change



HMP Pentonville  
Young Adults Programme

## About Time4Change

Aimed at prisoners aged between 18 and 25, the Time4Change programme focuses on improving outcomes for the Young Adult population at HMP Pentonville.





# Introducing Time4Change



HMP Pentonville  
Young Adults Programme

## About Time4Change

The programme is tailored to the unique needs of this specific age group whilst taking into consideration the issues young people face in the community.

Haringey  
LONDON



# Introducing Time4Change



## What Do We Offer?

- Weekly Through My Eyes Discussion Forums
- Accredited Educational Courses
- Sports Coaching
- Motivational Talks & Events
- Arts, Crafts & Music Classes
- Life Skills (i.e. DVLA Revision Classes)
- Soft Skills (i.e. Interpersonal Skills)
- Counselling & Trauma Support
- Debates
- Podcasts

HMP Pentonville  
Young Adults Programme



# THROUGH MY EYES DISCUSSION GROUPS

## TOPICS DISCUSSED

- Conflict Resolution
- Forgiveness
- Knife Crime
- Job Interview Techniques (With Resettlement)
- Systemic Racism
- Grooming and Negative Influences.
- Drug Awareness (With Building Futures)
- Brain Development.
- Relationships
- Equalities & Disabilities (With Safer Custody)
- Mental Health (With Psychology)
- Fatherhood/Parenting
- Masculinity, Consent & Sexism
- Stop & Search
- Choices and much more.

# HMP Pentonville Through the Gate Services

Building Futures Drug Services.

Project Future Mental Health.

St Mungo's Housing.

NHS Wellbeing Service.

Standout.

DWP Employment.

Liberty Kitchen.

Railtrack.

Westminster College Criminology.



## Dame Carol Black Independent Review – Sept 2020

### Findings

- **More than a third** of people in prison are there due to crimes relating to drug use (mostly acquisitive crime). These prisoners tend to serve very short sentences, have limited time in prison treatment and poor hand-offs back into the community. They are very likely to re-offend.
- Drugs in prison - 15% of prisoners testing positive to random drug tests.
- Treatment in the community is the responsibility of Local Authorities. It has reduced significantly due to it because Local Government budgets have been squeezed and central Government funding and oversight has fallen away. Some LA have reduced treatment expenditure by 40%.

### Recommendations

Too many people with addictions are cycling in and out of prison, without achieving rehabilitation or recovery. The solutions are :

- **Diversion** - The recent sentencing white paper committed to greater use of police diversions and community sentences with treatment as an alternative to custody.
- **Treatment** - funding for treatment places to accommodate the extra demand.
- **Continuity of care** – linking treatment need on prison discharge to treatment start in the community

# National Drug Strategy –Haringey Combating Drugs Partnership

- Chaired by Director of Public Health reporting to Combating Drugs Unit – Cabinet Office.
- Partners across all strands – Community Safety, Police, Health, Employment, housing Children and YP, Health.
- Action plan with all strands of drug strategy – Supply, Demand and Treatment



## Process of tackling reoffending in Haringey and role of Criminal Justice Intervention Team (CJIT)

### Test on arrest

- Test on arrest of all acquisitive crime and inspector's authority by police all those who are positive mandated to see a drugs worker – co location of CJIT 5 days a week in custody.

### Court community orders

- Courts can impose community sentences with drug treatment conditions – co location of CJIT 5 days a week in court
- Probation have large caseload on drug users – co location of drugs workers in probation

### Continuity of care

- Prisons send alerts of those leaving with a treatment need – CJIT picks this up.



# How CDP measure success

## Data

- Test on arrest and % positives that attend their appointment – ADDER review in progress
- Number of community sentences made and successfully completed - overseen by probation
- Continuity of care % who attend their community appointment - challenging for NCL as we have many feeder prisons- overseen by NCL criminal justice forum
- % of treatment population come from criminal justice system and % who complete successfully – overseen by public health

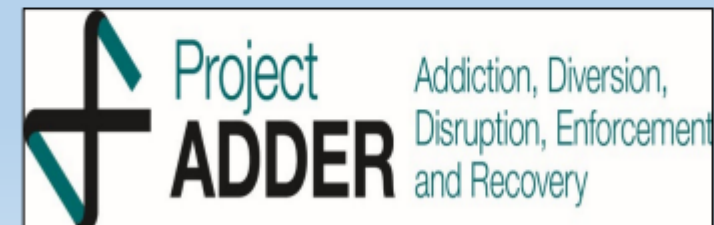
## Gaps

- We cannot measure re offending of those who engage in treatment successfully - Nationally there is no cross- referencing data between police and treatment, so we cannot measure success.
- But we can do case studies



# Project ADDER

## Overview



# DIP Overview - Haringey



Project Adder took responsibility for the DIP process March 2024, before this date due to time constraints and resourcing predominantly it was only IOM nominal's who were being processed for these breaches.

Thus creating a substantial back log resulting in a large percentage of cases where the STL had expired. Total number of breaches outstanding March 2024 was 93 and below shows how they have been processed to date.

<b>PCRs</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>NFA's RA1 not signed</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Circulated for FTA</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>STL passed</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Arrested</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>New appointment / Engaging</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>NFA other reason</b>	<b>17</b>

Project Adder identified gaps in service where training was needed to be enhanced to help improve the system. Liaising with Custody in regards to the process and completion of the required forms needed to progress the breaches, for example how to accurately distribute a RA1.

A complete training package has been created for officers from all strands on the BCU which includes a step by step guide on the procedure of the DIP beaches.

A welcome programme for the Drug workers in custody from both Enfield and Haringey has been completed to create better working relations This in theory should reduce the amount of appointments which are booked and increase engagement for support whilst they are in the police station making the roles of the drug workers and police a smoother and more efficient.

## Court Assessments

- Where possible RA's completed at court
- Custody to liaise with drug workers at court to alert them of those attending each morning

## Online Referrals

- Digital tool to allow front-line officers and staff to refer people directly into their local substance misuse treatment service providers
- Launching July/August 2024

## Op Ovate

- VAWG and DA offences – Increased DToA
- Launched March 2024 and continued promotion

## Signpost to Recovery

- Campaign to increase those referred into diversion programs
- Project Reset & Op Cashmere – Multi Agency approach

For all offences, each month 1200 arrestees entering Met custody suites are tested for heroin, crack and/or cocaine across 25 custody suites with 600 testing positive. Of these, around 400 drug positive arrestees are required to attend one of 28 drug treatment centres across London.

During the period of 28<sup>th</sup> November 2022 (when CONNECT started in custody) and 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2023 1, 464 people arrested for an offence linked to domestic violence were drug tested. 556 (38%) of these tested positive for heroin, crack and/or cocaine.

3 months data  
NA Custody compared to  
all Met Custody's

VAWG & DA	NA Custody						All Met Custodys					
	Number of Tests	No. of positive tests	Both	Cocaine	Opiates	%	Number of Tests	No. of positive tests	Both	Cocaine	Opiates	%
Oct-23	7	4	2	2	0	57%	56	35	9	24	2	63%
Nov-23	3	0	0	0	0	0%	55	21	13	7	1	36%
Dec-23	5	4	0	4	0	80%	75	38	6	31	1	51%

MATRIX	DETECTION WINDOW
<b>Cannabinoids (THC)</b>	up to 24 hours
<b>Cocaine</b>	up to 24 hours
<b>Opiates</b>	up to 1-2 days
<b>Morphine</b>	up to 24 hours
<b>Codeine</b>	up to 1-2 days
<b>Benzodiazepines</b>	up to 24 hours
<b>Amphetamine</b>	up to 1-2 days
<b>Methamphetamines</b>	up to 24 hours
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	up to 1-2 days
<b>Methadone</b>	up to 1-2 days

**Increase DToA for VAWG / DA suspects**

**Increase number of persons directed to DIP**

**Decrease re- offending**

**Support Vulnerable Victims**



**Has your Adult Detainee been arrested for a VAWG or DA offence?**



**Do they appear to have a Substance Misuse Habit?**



**Speak to the Custody Support Inspector (CSI) for authority to test**



**This leads to referrals to support services, assists courts with sentences, and reduces re-offending.**





# Project Reset



Using ASB data, Dedicated Ward officer and local police knowledge along with Local authority information to identify subjects who consistently commit neighbourhood crime.



Identified cohort of subjects



Theft from M/V



Shoplifting



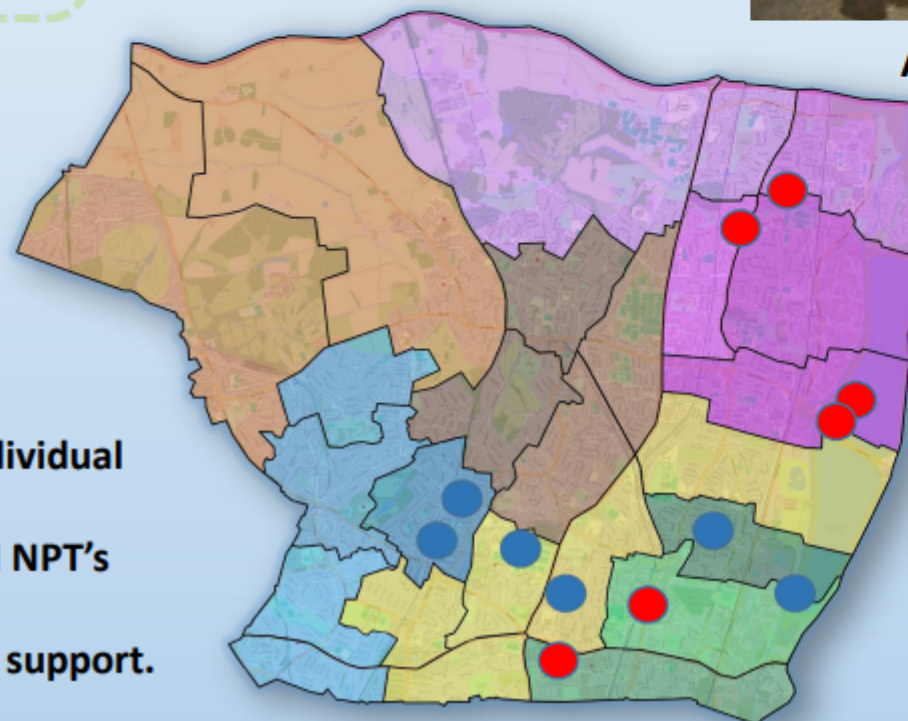
Burglary



ASB



Sex Working



Comparison analysis

Impact of crime in wards

Improve targeted joint problem solving between agencies.

Establish a best working practise when working with drug dependent offenders

- Trial wards allocated subjects classed as High Harm Neighbourhood Nominals
- Local Authority / Police / Drug Services – face to face intervention meeting.
- Drug use safety messaging
- Automatic Script offer
- Co-ordinated CJU escalation plan – bespoke to the individual
- Evidence packages – to support DRR's
- Monthly co-ordination meetings between ADDER and NPT's staff.
- Peer to peer support trailed with lived life experience support.

The year ending September 2023 saw a 32% increase in the number of shoplifting offences recorded compared with the previous year, with 402,482 offences compared with 304,459 offences in the year ending September 2022.

[Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

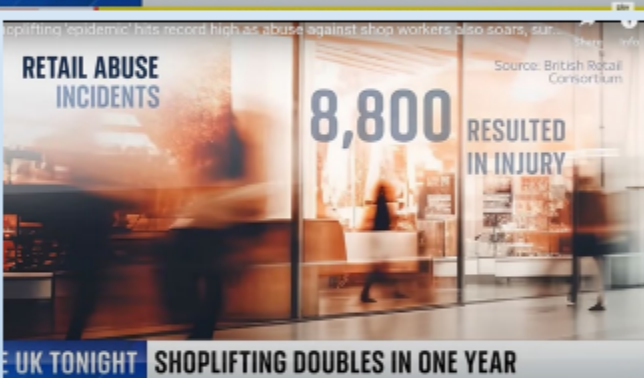
*Substance addiction can transform the person you know and trust into a stranger who will do almost anything to get high. Theft is a large but all too common side effect of substance misuse, stemming from a need to get money to buy more drugs.*

## What we are trying to achieve

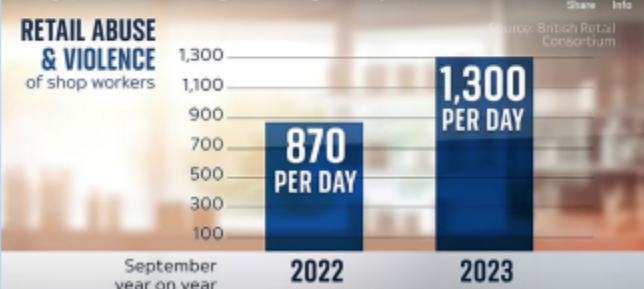
- Reduction in theft related crimes at identified repeat venues.
- Identifying prolific offenders and in collaboration with partners create bespoke intervention plans.
- Increase signposting to recovery – through police and non police interaction
- Create a positive response from venues - shop lifters detained not only get banning orders but also directed to Drugs intervention service providers
- Crime prevention advice for business owners.
- Increase trust and confidence within our communities and local businesses



UK TONIGHT SHOPLIFTING DOUBLES IN ONE YEAR



UK TONIGHT SHOPLIFTING DOUBLES IN ONE YEAR



UK TONIGHT SHOPLIFTING DOUBLES IN ONE YEAR



## NA Mailbox – Project Adder

**NAMailbox-.ProjectAdder@met.police.uk**

**Inspector Debbie Kneebone**

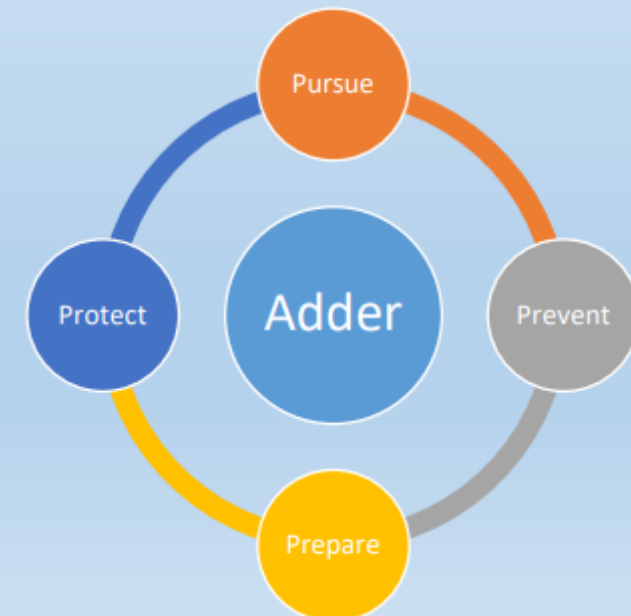
Email Address - [Deborah.L.Kneebone@met.police.uk](mailto:Deborah.L.Kneebone@met.police.uk)

**Sergeant Ian Davey**

Email Address - [Ian.Davey@met.police.uk](mailto:Ian.Davey@met.police.uk)

**Police Constable Jade Haynes**

Email Address - [Jade.Haynes2@met.police.uk](mailto:Jade.Haynes2@met.police.uk)





# HOUSING



# Co-location work at Probation (1)

- As part of Haringey's delivery of a statutory homelessness service, housing needs officers provide outreach services across the borough
- One of these outreach services include having a presence at the two Probation offices in the borough at Lordship Lane and Landsdowne Road.
- An HNO is present at these offices every afternoon from Monday to Friday.
- The HNO is co-located with probation workers at both these offices to provide homelessness assistance and advice to ex-offenders known to both probation offices.

## Co-location work at Probation (2)

- When an ex-offenders is back out in the community, they may present at these probation offices requiring housing assistance.
- In this scenario, the HNO would takes on a formal homelessness application  
i.e. a full housing needs assessment is undertaken to determine whether the person is eligible for housing assistance by virtue of their nationality/immigration status and have a reason to believe they are homeless.
- Probation Officers also book a diary slot released ex-offenders into a diary for a housing assessment to take place with the HNO. On average, 5 ex-offenders are assessed in this way per week.
- The HNO would assess those who are still in custody via a video link which takes place at these probation offices.

# CAS3 in London

- CAS3 is temporary accommodation for prison leavers who would otherwise be homeless for up to 84 nights.
- Implementation began in London in May 2023 and will provide 441 bed spaces across London.
- The provision in London is provided via 5 contracts with one provider- Housing Action Management (HAM)
- CAS provides a distinct female provision of 10%
- In Enfield and Haringey, there are 18 total bed spaces and there a monthly average of 6 new entrants.
- As part of our borough-based partnership working, there is a Resettlement Panel that takes place every month. Within this meeting, those in custody are discussed as to their pathway into CAS3. Placement oversight in CAS3 and move on from the accommodation are also discussed.

# AfeO (Accommodation for ex-Offender) funding

- The AfEO programme was first launched in July 2021 and aimed to create and sustain private rented sector (PRS) tenancies for a minimum length of 12 months (in studio or 1 bed flats or where appropriate, shared accommodation within PRS).
- For 2023/24, Haringey received funding of £134,000 from the Department of Levelling Up and Housing and Communities (DLUHC). The spend for this period was £85,121 leaving a remaining balance of £48,879.
- DLUHC have awarded £268,000 in total over 2 years (£134K for each year).
- For 2023/24, there were 20 housed via AFEO against the target of 30 new private rented sector tenancies. This info has been included in the latest DLUHC return which is completed every quarter.
- The challenges which persist include the lack of available and affordable accommodation in the PRS that are suitable for this cohort.
- There are sufficient referrals to meet next year's target of 30 but focus is needed on getting more positive outcomes at viewings.

# AfeO feedback

This feedback is from ARK Resettlement Services about Cecil *transitioning back into society after his time in the criminal justice system:*

- *Cecil's journey is a testament to the power of holistic support and collaboration who faced significant challenges due to his lack of digital knowledge. His universal credit was sent as a barcode to his phone, making it difficult for him to access essential services such as checking his journal or emails. However, with dedicated housing support via AFEO, Cecil received assistance in securing a support fund for essentials after being housed by the Haringey PRET team*
- *A key moment in Cecil's journey was when he was referred to the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) outreach team by the AFEO team for further assistance with Education, Training and Employment (ETE). The DWP offered Cecil a laptop, enabling him to access the internet, search for job opportunities, set up a bank account, renew his driver's license and apply for training programs or jobs.*
- *This collaborative effort between Haringey Housing Needs Team, Ark, and DWP not only empowered Cecil with essential digital skills but also opened doors to new opportunities for personal and professional growth. Cecil's story is a shining example of how community support and tailored interventions can make a lasting difference in the lives of individuals seeking to rebuild their futures, post-incarceration.*