



Bail Information Scheme

DATE OF AMENDMENT	CLICK ON NUMBER FOR LINK TO REFERENCE
Amendments can be tracked by clicking here	
PSI's are to be read in conjunction with the PSO	
19/08/2013	PSI 25/2013 – PI 10/2013 - Accommodation and Support Service for Bail and HDC (<i>Replaces Chapter 8</i>)

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[Chapter 8 replaced August 2013 to conform with PSI 25/2013 – PI 10/2013]

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Appendix 1

The Bail Information Process

1. **TARGETING**
(Prioritising the defendants to be interviewed)
2. **INTERVIEWING**
(Using focused interview and worksheet)
3. **SELECTION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION**
(Evaluation and planning arising from interview)
4. **VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION**
(Confirmation from an independent source)
5. **COMPLETING BAIL INFORMATION REPORT**
(Nationally agreed guideline/forms of presentation)
6. **RELAYING BAIL INFORMATION REPORT**
(To CPS and defence solicitor)
7. **MONITORING/EVALUATING WORK UNDERTAKEN**
(To inform practice/review effectiveness)

CHAPTER ONE : INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Scope of the Order

This Order confirms the mandatory requirement for all establishments that hold remand prisoners to have a comprehensive bail information scheme in place. The Order also sets out mandatory processes and actions which relate to the running of such schemes, together with advice on their administration.

1.2 Layout of the Order

The Order, which is in accordance with the standard that “ all eligible prisoners will be provided with the facilities necessary to assist in their applications for legal aid and bail, and arrangements for release when applicable” begins by stating the mandatory requirements relating to the implementation, staffing and conduct of bail information schemes. It then looks in more detail at each of these areas. Finally, it suggests sources of further information about these schemes.

1.3 Legal Obligations

There is no statutory requirement for bail information schemes and it has, until recently, been Prison Service policy to **encourage** rather than **require** all local prisons and remand centres to have comprehensive bail information schemes in place. Following the provision of funding in the Comprehensive Spending Review, it is now a **mandatory** requirement. Schemes must cover all remand prisoners and match the National Standards set by the ACOP Bail Practice Committee.

1.4 Access to the Order

It is important for the Order to be held by or available to all bail information officers (and their Managers) and to unconvicted, unsentenced and civil prisoners.

CHAPTER TWO - MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Governors of establishments that hold remand prisoners must ensure that:

- (i) *there is a comprehensive bail information scheme in place in the prison which matches the National Standards set by the ACOP Bail Practice Committee*
- (ii) *data is provided on a quarterly basis for monitoring purposes*
- (iii) *bail information officers (whether prison or probation staff) receive approved training by attending nationally approved courses at the Prison Service College*
- (iv) *bail information, in the form of a report is supplied to the defence and to the court duty officer (the report form used must be in the nationally agreed standard format and completed in accordance with the criteria set out in the National Standards for bail information) - a copy of the form can be provided by Prisoner Administration Group*
- (v) *information presented to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) should always have been verified by at least one other source - which should be noted in the report*
- (vi) *only defendants who are 17 and over should be interviewed , with their consent*
- (vii) *interviews focus on issues which maximise the defendant's right to apply for bail*
- (viii) *managers draw up a clear interview targeting policy and issue it to all relevant staff. The policy should be in line with National Standards for bail practice, having regard to equal opportunities and anti-discriminatory practice.*

CHAPTER THREE:NATURE AND PURPOSE OF BAIL INFORMATION SCHEMES

3.1 What is a Bail Information Scheme?

3.1.1 Bail information schemes, which are both court and prison based, exist to provide factual, verified information, in addition to that otherwise available, to the CPS (and the defence) to assist it to decide whether there are grounds for asking the court to release a defendant on bail rather than remand them in custody. Bail information should address the specific concerns expressed in opposition to bail and also draw attention to the defendant's character, antecedents, community ties which are relevant to the remand decision. Bail information is not therefore, simply a case of providing details of suitable accommodation, but also looks for factors such as the defendant's reliability, employment record, family responsibilities and support services in the community.

3.2 Why do schemes exist?

3.2.1 The aim is to enable the court to make better informed bail decisions, with the possibility that the number of defendants held in custody awaiting trial is reduced. It is in the interest of the Prison Service to promote development of bail information schemes as a means of reducing prison population.

3.3 Prison-based bail information schemes

3.3.1 Prison-based schemes target defendants who have failed to secure bail at their first court appearance and could benefit from assistance in applying for bail at their second or subsequent appearances. Court-based bail information schemes, which have the main aim of securing bail at a defendant's first appearance, are operated by the Probation Service. Schemes in local prisons and remand centres can be operated by either Prison Service or Probation Service staff.

CHAPTER FOUR: THE BAIL INFORMATION OFFICER

4.1 Work of the Bail Information Officer

4.1.1 A prison-based bail information officer's main tasks are:

- (i) responding to the court's specific grounds for withholding bail
- (ii) Interviewing defendants in custody
- (iii) mobilising information and resources relevant to the bail decision
- (iv) providing information on bail in appropriate cases to the CPS

4.1.2 The seven main stages of the bail information process are shown at Appendix 1.

4.1.3 The bail information officer may also advise defendants where they can obtain advice on other matters if requested by the defendant. This might include accommodation provision, legal, medical and welfare benefits advice or any other social work support service.

CHAPTER FIVE: INTERVIEWING DEFENDANTS

5.1 Targeting of defendants for interview

- 5.1.1 The broad aim in targeting interviews will be to see all newly remanded defendants who were refused bail at their first court appearance. Targeting priorities, will, of course, be influenced by resources available, the number of defendants who will be likely to benefit from bail information and geographical location of defendants. All defendants aged 17 or over who have been remanded in custody are in the target group, except for fine defaulters, those committed for trial to a Crown Court and those who have been remanded on the order of a Judge or for pre-sentence or medical reports.
- 5.1.2 Staff should be aware of the recommended criteria for Probation Service court-based targeting of defendants on their first appearance:
- (i) those aged 17 or over for whom there is an objection to bail raised by the police
 - (ii) those defendants who are statistical terms more likely to be remanded in custody due to their membership of a particular class or group
 - (iii) those defendants identified as having mental health problems

5.2 Equal Opportunities

- 5.2.1 It is crucial that equal opportunity statements are integrated into a targeting policy to ensure that when evaluating the strategy, consideration is given to whether adequate amounts of time are given to particular groups of people e.g. mentally disordered prisoners.

CHAPTER SIX: RESOURCING, STAFFING AND TRAINING

- 6.1 Resource, staffing and training issues** - Although the staffing of bail information schemes in prisons is for local resolution, the following points should be considered:
- (i) funding for prison-based bail information schemes was provided on the assumption that they will be staffed by Probation Service officers, Governors may however wish to use Prison Officers, or a combination of the two
 - (ii) the management of bail information officers should allow them to make a full commitment to the work during the day
 - (iii) good working relationships with other agencies involved in the criminal justice system is vital, it being especially important to liaise closely with the Probation Service when new schemes are being set up. All staff should understand the nature of inter-agency partnerships
 - (iv) when setting up new schemes it is recommended that a study be made of the number of new custodial remands by magistrates' courts , and of probation service court-based bail information schemes in the prison catchment area
 - (v) since the areas of legal aid and bail are closely related, it may be logical and efficient to combine these areas of work in one unit

CHAPTER SEVEN: FURTHER GUIDANCE, INFORMATION, ADVICE AND MONITORING

7.1 Further guidance

7.1.1 Further guidance on bail information schemes can be obtained from the following Probation Service publications:

Bail Information Schemes	Statement of Principles and Good Practice (Association of Chief Officers of Probation, Bail Practice Committee)
Bail Information Schemes	Practice Handbook
Bail Information Schemes	A Reference Pack for Managers
Bail Information Schemes	Monitoring Handbook

7.2 Contacts for information and advice

7.2.1 As follows:

setting up schemes	Prisoner Administration Group at Prison Service HQ
training Prison	Training Services
general policy	Prisoner Administration Group

7.3 Monitoring of Schemes

7.3.1 Bail information schemes are monitored by Prisoner Administration Group (PAG). Forms will be provided for completion at the end of each quarter and should be submitted to PAG via the Area Manager.

[Chapter 8 replaced August 2013 to conform with PSI 25/2013 – PI 10/2013]

Chapter 8 BASS (Accommodation and Support Service for Bail and HDC)

The services provided by Stonham

- 8.1 A description of the service provided by Stonham is at Annex A to PSI 25/2013.
- 8.2 With effect from 18 June 2010 the Bail Accommodation and Support Service is provided by Stonham. The service facilitates the greater use of bail by the courts and is aimed at defendants who are not likely to require the levels of supervision available in Approved Premises. The services are also available for Home Detention Curfew and for offenders on intensive community orders.
- 8.3 Defendants may be provided by Stonham with accommodation and support or with support only.
- 8.4 The **accommodation** provided will be mainly shared accommodation in the community in small houses or flats – typically with 3 sharing. Single accommodation will be available for a small number of cases.
- 8.5 Those provided with accommodation will be given help by Stonham's support officers to move in and to maintain occupancy of the accommodation. They will also get help to find move-on accommodation beyond the end of bail (although a proportion will be sentenced to custody or may be re-remanded). The defendant will be allowed to remain at the accommodation for up to 7 days following completion of the Bail period unless otherwise recalled or the service is terminated
- 8.6 Defendants on bail, prisoners on HDC and offenders on an intensive community order may be accommodated in the same house.
- 8.7 The **bail support** will consist of a minimum of 1 'breachable' contact session a week. Attendance at these within the rules set down by Stonham will be a condition of bail. Courts may impose more breachable sessions, and Stonham may decide more non-breachable sessions are appropriate. The support worker provided by Stonham will help the defendant to observe the conditions of their bail order, address issues such as self management, drug, alcohol or substance dependency, and help access housing, education or employment, by engaging existing specialist public and voluntary services as appropriate.
- 8.8 For those who receive community sentences there will be effective transfer of information from Stonham to the Offender Manager.
- 8.9 The contractor is required to establish good liaison with the police and with other stakeholders including probation and the electronic monitoring suppliers. The contractor has clear guidance on when to initiate breach procedures with the police, and set procedures. Failure to arrive at the accommodation, or absconding, will be reported to the police. Failure to attend 2 contact sessions within a 21 day period will be a breach of bail and late arrival can result in termination. If the support officer or a landlord is unhappy with a defendant's behaviour the contractor will be able to withdraw the accommodation service and would then report a breach.
- 8.10 A **Support Only** service is also available from Stonham for defendants who have accommodation – of their own or with family or friends – but who could not be bailed without the additional safeguard of contact sessions and support.
- 8.11 The Courts are free to impose additional breachable contact sessions and other bail conditions – including curfews with tagging - if they deem them appropriate.

Procedures

- 8.12 The Courts have been advised that the Stonham service is intended to provide an alternative to remand for defendants. The availability of accommodation and/or support for individual defendants will be communicated to the Courts through bail information reports produced by Probation court teams at first appearance and by prison staff for second or subsequent hearings (as for Approved Premises referrals).
- 8.13 BIOs (the term 'BIO' for the purposes of these procedures includes all staff completing bail enquiries) are not required to complete formal OASys risk assessments before referring cases to Stonham or before submitting BIRs. *In completing requests BIOs must as previously identify risk factors – from the pre-convictions, available records and the interview - and information on needs and must ensure that relevant information is included in or supplied with the referral to Stonham and in the Bail Information Report to the Court.* They should summarise pre-convictions and also identify any constraints as to location – e.g. ASBOs or witness/victim issues. *BIOs must consult the Offender Manager if the defendant has one and must obtain the latest OASys report to support this process.* Where an OASys risk of harm screening or a risk of harm assessment has been conducted and is available the BIO should draw on that assessment in identifying risk factors. BIOs should encourage defendants to seek bail but need to use their awareness and judgement so that they do not generate unreasonable expectations of release.
- 8.14 Bail Information Officers should seek to identify those who may be bailable if they had the accommodation and/or support that BASS provides. They should, as set out in this PSO, prioritise women, BME and vulnerable defendants/prisoners.
- 8.15 Both **untried and convicted unsentenced** defendants are eligible to apply for bail and may be referred to BASS and provided with bail information reports. Those who have been remanded because of an abscond risk, especially if they are without accommodation, are most likely to get bail into BASS. Convicted, unsentenced prisoners who have no address may have been remanded in custody to facilitate probation or medical interviews, but may be bailable.
- 8.16 Defendants who already have suitable accommodation but who seem unlikely to get bail without support can be offered **bail support only** from BASS. They should not be offered BASS accommodation. The defendant needs to understand that the decision on whether they will in fact be bailed is for the Court.
- 8.17 Defendants who seek bail and who are appropriate to an Approved Premises place should be referred to an Approved Premises if a place is available. Such defendants are unlikely to be suitable for referral to BASS, except where Approved Premises do accept medium or lower risk defendants (e.g. in particular Approved Premises for women).
- 8.18 BIOs should invite appropriate defendants to agree to receive the BASS accommodation and/or bail support in given locations, whilst ensuring that the defendant understands that the decision on whether they will in fact be bailed is for the Court.
- 8.19 *As with all other cases BIOs must interview the defendant before making any referral and completing a Bail Information Report.*
- 8.20 It is expected that those bailed will be located near to their place of origin, unless there are reasons why they need to be located elsewhere – e.g. for the protection of witnesses or victims or otherwise to reduce the risk of offending.
- 8.21 BIOs should ensure that defendants are aware of the type of accommodation, that it will usually be shared, and that they will have to pay the rent and a contribution to utilities either

themselves or through Housing Benefit, and that failure to do so will result in termination of the Accommodation agreement and licence and probably a return to custody. (Housing Benefit will be paid direct to the landlord, not via the defendant.)

- 8.22 BIOs should consult Housing Advice Workers about Housing Benefit eligibility if there is doubt about this.
- 8.23 Similarly BIOs should ensure that defendants are aware that they will get help from support officers, that they will (normally) have one enforceable contact session a week and that they will be required to sign an agreement covering compliance with bail and behaviour. If BIOs consider that more sessions will be needed or the court has indicated this they should include this on the Referral Form.
- 8.24 BIOs should ensure that defendants understand that they are expected to make their own way to the bail accommodation – where they will be met. They should ensure that prisoners are aware of the availability of **travel warrants** from the prison (if released from the prison) or the court escort contractor (if released at court). BIOs should identify any defendants who will need transport to be provided – e.g. because of disability or journey difficulty - and should include this on the request to BASS where necessary.
- 8.25 BIOs should send the Bail Information Report with the BASS proposal and a description of the service to **the Court, the CPS and the defence solicitor**. It is important that BIOs ensure that Courts and the defendant have the information necessary to make contact with Stonham if bail is granted.

Dependents

- 8.26 A defendant who is a parent may be provided with family accommodation where he or she can be joined by dependent children. However, in recognition of the need to protect children, such a request should only be made where a check has been made and Social Services have confirmed in writing that there is no reason why the named child or children should not join the parent. Where a parent and child or children are accommodated there will be no other occupants in a shared house.
- 8.27 If there is doubt about whether a parent should be permitted to be joined by a dependant child, or if investigation through the appropriate authorities would cause delay, the BIO can invite the defendant to go for bail and make the request to be joined subsequently. If following release the relevant authorities agree that the defendant can be joined by the dependant(s) then Stonham may need to arrange a new address - and will help the defendant make any variation of bail required.
- 8.28 Partners will not be permitted to stay at accommodation provided by BASS. With the exception of parents and dependent children there will be no mixed gender sharing of houses.
- 8.29 Defendants on bail and prisoners on HDC and offenders on IAC may be accommodated in the same house.
- 8.30 Stonham will provide BIOs with sample BASS accommodation licences and compacts so that BIOs can explain the commitments defendants will be making. Stonham will also from time to time advise the whereabouts of accommodation and support available, but BIOs should make requests for where accommodation or support is wanted (so that Stonham can, over time, analyse and match provision to need).

Women

8.31 *Staff in prisons and courts must consider whether a woman may need additional levels of support.*

PNC – pre-convictions and convictions abroad

8.32 BIOs should ensure that they have accessed pre-convictions data from PNC before completing any request to BASS or before completing any bail information report – whether or not it is a case involving BASS services. Stonham may refuse any case where it considers that there is insufficient information on which to make an adequate assessment of risk.

8.33 Referrers should seek to establish whether applicants have been living in the UK. If they have then PNC can be relied on to provide information on past convictions. If a UK national or EEA or foreign national has lived abroad for a period of 6 months or more in the last 3 years then foreign convictions information should be sought before referral. When a return is received referrers may refer cases if not ineligible and Stonham will consider these on a case-by-case basis.

8.34 *Should further information on convictions abroad be received after referral or after release to BASS then the new information must be passed to Stonham immediately so that a decision can be made on whether the user may continue in the service or whether management arrangements should be varied.*

Foreign nationals

8.35 Foreign nationals including those who are nationals of countries outside the EEA are not excluded and can be referred to BASS if they meet the standard eligibility criteria and subject to:-

- Not being in breach of immigration laws other than overstaying an approved period of leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom.
- Sufficient information being available to establish eligibility and to enable Stonham to reach an assessment of risk (see paragraph 8.34).
- Having funds to enable them to pay rent/service charge or being able to claim housing benefit.

Requests

8.36 BIOs should make **referrals** to the Stonham BASS Referral Point by telephone, e-mail (preferred) or fax – using the form provided by Stonham. These requests should allow as much time as possible for Stonham to consider availability and Stonham will work within the agreed turnaround times; 1 hour for court, 2 days for prison bail and 3 days for prison HDC. The request to Stonham should be completed as fully as possible. Where an OASys risk of harm screening or a risk of harm assessment has been conducted the BIO should draw on that assessment in identifying risk factors but the Screening or Assessment document itself should not be copied to Stonham.

8.37 *Witness statements must not be copied to Stonham.*

8.38 The referral form allows BIOs to indicate the defendant's support needs. Stonham will also make their own assessment of needs through the contact sessions during the ensuing bail period. It is appropriate to mention mental health needs, but without breaching any medical confidentiality.

- 8.39 BIOs should request only the standard one contact session a week unless the Court has already indicated that more should be provided. (Stonham may request more sessions be imposed by the court and courts may at the bail hearing, ask Stonham to vary the number).
- 8.40 Where the court hearing will be by prison video link, prison BIOs should include on the Referral the amount of time needed to effect discharge of the prisoner from the prison following the video link hearing if bail is granted - so that Stonham can estimate the time needed to get to the address. Courts may need to remand overnight if the release and travel would mean that the defendant cannot reach the address by early evening.
- 8.41 BIOs should note that Stonham can accommodate a defendant at the nearest BASS property to the prison or court overnight rather than have the defendant remain in or be remanded in custody. However the bail conditions set by the court would need to cover arrival conditions at both addresses.
- 8.42 BIOs are encouraged to discuss cases with Stonham, through the Regional Referral Coordinator, if unsure about the forms, or to clarify procedures or the handling of cases.
- 8.43 Stonham will respond in writing to the formal referral with details of an address and support officer. Stonham will take account of any issues around location and the sharing of accommodation. If Stonham is unable to meet the request they may offer an alternative.
- 8.44 BIOs should complete and submit the **bail information report** to the court, CPS and defence lawyer in the usual way, but identifying the availability of accommodation and support as set out in the Stonham proposal should the Court wish to use it in the case. The BIR should also state the needs and risks identified and draw attention to the help with these that the Stonham support officer will provide. The brief description of the Stonham service at Appendix A should be sent with the BIR.
- 8.45 BIOs should identify cases where the timing of release and travel may mean an overnight remand is appropriate to avoid the risk of the defendant being unable to reach the address in time on the day of the hearing. They should alert the Court and solicitor and, if appropriate, the prison Video Link staff to such cases.
- 8.46 The BIR and supporting documents should be sent to the Court, the CPS and the defence.
The BIR should also be sent to Stonham.
- 8.47 *If there are any changes in the circumstances (for example a prison transfer or the prisoner is bailed or released) between the date a proposal is received and the Court date the BIO must advise Stonham and vary or cancel the request.*

Orders and release

- 8.48 The Court, if it grants bail into BASS, will record the service as a condition on the Bail Form and will send a copy of the Bail Form **direct** to Stonham on the day of decision.
- 8.49 Where a prisoner appears in Court over the prison video link and is bailed the BIO should arrange contact between the prisoner and the Stonham contact (through other staff in the prison if appropriate). *The prisoner must be made aware of the following information - all of which will have been provided by Stonham:*

The accommodation address details

Travel directions to the address

The name of the Stonham contact

Stonham telephone number

Details of the 24hr police station nearest to the address

- 8.50 *The prison must also ensure that the prisoner is aware of the required arrival time, which should have been set by the Court, and is provided with a travel warrant in accordance with existing discharge policy.*
- 8.51 If the prisoner attends court externally in person then he/she or the solicitor will be expected to contact Stonham. It is important that BIOs ensure at the time they submit the BIR that Courts, solicitors and the prisoner have the information necessary to make contact with Stonham if bail is granted, and have the travel directions provided by Stonham. Those produced at Court may be provided with travel warrants by the Court Escort Contractors, in accordance with existing policy and contractual obligations.
- 8.52 If the Court imposes more breachable support sessions than the standard of one a week this will be recorded on the Bail Form.
- 8.53 The Courts may identify potential cases for bail into accommodation and support at first appearance. Wherever possible the court probation staff will pursue a referral. Exceptionally the defendant may have to be remanded in custody perhaps with pre-release conditions set by the Court. BIOs should be alert to such cases which will need to be prioritised to minimise remand periods. Where probation staff do commence action they will ensure that the relevant prison is aware that an initial request has been made to Stonham.
- 8.54 The availability of accommodation may amount to a change of circumstances and BIOs can expect that prisoners who may have been on remand for some time will want to make bail applications based on referrals to BASS.

Records/reports

- 8.55 Courts are expected to advise the BIO of the outcome of cases where BIRs have been provided.
- 8.56 BIOs (or bail services staff) should maintain a record of cases using the Excel Spreadsheet available from NOMS. This includes identification of cases referred to BASS. A revised monitoring process is planned as part of the bail services review.
- 8.57 Stonham will maintain records of cases including requests, referrals, orders and service provided and will make reports available to NOMS.

Stonham Forms and promotional material

- 8.58 Stonham provide dedicated forms to refer someone to BASS. These are available on EPIC and on the HMCTS intranet as well as from Stonham, telephone 0300 555 0264. There is information about the service, processes supporting the service, guidance for referral staff and access to the forms. Stonham provides a range of material to promote BASS in establishments and courts, including posters and leaflets. Stonham staff should be invited to attend resettlement fairs or their equivalent and to present to relevant prison and court staff.

June 2013

Appendix A

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF STONHAM SERVICE FOR COURTS, CPS AND DEFENCE LAWYERS

The attached briefing should be submitted to the Court, CPS and Defence solicitor with the bail information report and the Stonham proposal.

BASSAccommodation and Support
Services for Bail and
Home Detention Curfew**Stonham**
part of
home

BRIEFING NOTE FOR THE COURT

BASS allows courts to make greater use of bail by providing accommodation in the community with support for adult defendants who could not otherwise be bailed. Stonham is the BASS contractor for NOMS. BASS also provides for Home Detention Curfew and Intensive Alternative to Custody orders.

BASS gives a high level of assurance to courts through monitoring of residence, of compliance with mandatory support sessions, of behaviour and of adherence to other bail conditions. BASS also provides a supportive regime to bailees which can facilitate community reintegration and reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

The accommodation is provided for up to the period of bail, in dispersed fully furnished houses. They are not hostels and do not have resident staff. The mix of residents is managed by Stonham and is single gender with typically three sharing. Service users have their own bedroom and share communal areas. Residents pay for utilities and pay rent from their own funds or from housing benefit. *Service Users must agree to house rules including no over-night visitors and respect for other occupants and neighbours.* A single parent with dependent children can be accommodated in a property for their sole use.

The support service is provided by a Support Officer who will meet the Service User on arrival, induct into the property, conduct risk assessments and manage an individual Support Plan. There will be a minimum of one mandatory support session per week (more if ordered by the court). Additional support sessions are provided to meet individual need including the particular needs of women and may vary over the placement. Support will assist with keeping appointments including attendance at court, dealing with health or substance misuse, access to training or employment and finding move-on accommodation. BASS staff will liaise closely with Offender Managers and PSR writers in appropriate cases.

A support-only service is available to the Courts for those who have an acceptable address but who could not be released without such support. The support-only option can maximise a defendant's chances of successfully complying with a period of bail.

Defendants can be referred at a first or subsequent court appearance up to 3pm on the day the service is required and must be able to arrive by 7pm.

Eligibility for BASS excludes those convicted/charged with a sexual offence mentioned in Schedule 3 to the Sexual Offences Act 2003, those who pose a significant risk to the public, to BASS staff or to others in a shared house, those under 18 years of age or those unable to pay rent or claim housing benefit.

Required BASS Bail Wording: *'to live and sleep at [address] and to comply with the conditions of BASS.'*

A copy of the Bail Order must be provided by the Court to Stonham on the day bail is granted.

The 'conditions of BASS' are attendance at the mandatory support sessions, payment of rent and compliance with the rules of behaviour in the house and towards staff, other residents and others.

Enforcement procedures are applied by Support Officers for failure to arrive or reside, failure to attend mandatory support sessions or failure to comply with the Accommodation Agreement. Breaches of other Bail conditions will also be reported to the police.

Stonham is the care and support division of Home Group and is England's largest provider of housing, care and support for people in need. Stonham runs about 520 services, working in partnership with the probation service, local authorities, health providers etc. to over 20,000 people each year.

To find out more

To find out more about Service please contact the **referral hotline on**

0300 555 0264

or email contactus@stonham-bass.org.uk