



Serious Crime Prevention Orders (SCPO) Regional Process

1. Application for SCPO made either upon conviction for a qualifying offence by the CPS, or via standalone civil application if conditions are met. Forces and ROCU staff to engage with SWROCU Orders Officer/SOC Community Coordinator at early stage to ensure consistent approach to application completion, appropriate conditions are added, and best practice is shared.

[Serious Crime Prevention Orders | The Crown Prosecution Service \(cps.gov.uk\)](https://www.cps.gov.uk/serious-crime-prevention-orders)



2. SCPO granted at court. Details of order emailed to the applying force area.

Force – Create VISOR Record to basic minimum standards (regional agreement)

PNC and PND updated with markers in place.

Force RMS updated with relevant flags/markers/records in place.

If subject is already in the community, Force manages the order in accordance with force policy for the duration of the order.



3. Subject is sentenced to imprisonment/secure hospital.

Force – Transfer the ViSOR Record to the SWROCU SOC Unit within the system. Force RMS updated.

SWROCU – Accept VISOR Record and maintain during period offender is in custody. Add marker to PINS.

Assign HMPPS from subject’s prison as partners on VISOR record and encourage use.

Advise Offender Manager in Custody (OMIC) of police interest in subject and his activity.

Hold regular meetings with HMPPS and other partners to assess and manage the risk

Be conduit between owning force and the HMPPS to respond to any risk information.

Advise and support on tactical interventions within the prison and in the community.



4. Preparation for release – 12 months before

SWROCU will advise owning force of impending release of the subject. SWROCU to conduct discovery intelligence work to assist release planning.

Planning meeting led by owning force (advised) with key stakeholders (HMPPS etc) to develop release plan, share information and deconflict activity (blue on blue etc)

Establish if multi-agency frameworks are required (MARSOC/MAPPA) and force/SWROCU to determine their role within such.

Force to produce intelligence products as required.

Raise SCPO Subject at Force SOC Tasking

Force SOC Tasking Meeting should identify who will lead the police response, based on risk, if appropriate.



5. Preparation for release – 6 to 1 months before release

Force to arrange for service of the order to the subject whilst in custody.

Obtain a current photograph and create a bulletin to share with police/partners.

Force to contact Community Probation Officer to organise post release meeting with the subject (if appropriate)

Formalise police-based response to management of the SCPO based on risk.

VISOR record to be returned to the originating force (or force where subject released to)



6. Upon Release

Implement police response/management plan with identified owner (force policy refers)

Officer/Staff member to attend Probation meeting/s with the subject to ensure the SCPO is understood by all parties, and the subject is clear on their responsibilities and how to complete notifications of information set out by the terms of the order (Advised)

Engage with the subject in accordance with force policy, including home visits (if appropriate)

If offender returns to custody, consideration to whether a return to the SWROCU cohort is required.

“Monitoring of compliance of ancillary orders is the responsibility of law enforcement and the monitoring of individuals’ compliance with the terms of their order will vary in accordance with the different restrictions imposed” – CPS website.