



Terminating your IPP licence: a legal guide

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Howard League
for **Penal Reform**

**PRISON
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PRISONERS' ADVICE SERVICE

THE INDEPENDENT LEGAL CHARITY PROVIDING INFORMATION AND REPRESENTATION TO PRISONERS

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About this guide

This is a practical 'how to' guide for people serving IPP (Imprisonment for Public Protection) and DPP (Detention for Public Protection, for those convicted under 18) sentences, explaining when and how you can get your licence terminated. The guide explains changes introduced by the Victims and Prisoners Act 2024 and the Sentencing Act 2026.

This guide is not a replacement for legal advice. Everyone going through a licence termination review is entitled to legal representation and should take this up (see page 11). The guide uses case studies to give examples of how the process may work. These case studies are made up. They explain possible situations and outcomes.

Note: The term 'IPP sentences' in this guide also refers to DPP sentences, unless stated otherwise.

IPP sentences – how they work

There were 8,711 IPP and DPP sentences imposed between 2005, when the sentence was first given, and 2012, when it was abolished. Abolishing the sentence meant that no new IPP sentences could be given, but everyone already sentenced remains on an IPP sentence until they are released and their licence is terminated.

Having an IPP sentence means:

- Serving a tariff or minimum term in custody before applying to the Parole Board for release.
- Once released:
 - being on an indeterminate licence, under supervision by probation, and at risk of recall to custody for breach of any of your licence conditions, and
 - being able to apply for licence conditions to be varied or suspended by the Parole Board.

Unlike other indeterminate sentences, the IPP licence can also be **terminated**.

What does 'termination' mean?

If your IPP licence is terminated, you are no longer serving an IPP sentence. All of the conditions related to that licence are removed and you cannot be recalled to prison on that IPP sentence. For example, you would come off tag, no longer have contact restrictions, exclusion zones or supervision by probation, and none of these could ever be re-imposed.

However, if you have another conviction alongside your IPP, it will be handled separately and you could have conditions, and potentially be recalled on licence, on that other sentence.

When can my licence be terminated and who makes this decision?

In May 2024, changes to the law on how IPP licences can be terminated were approved by Parliament in the Victims and Prisoners Act 2024. The changes came in two phases; the first on 1 November 2024 and the second on 1 February 2025.

In January 2026, further changes to the law relating to IPP licences were approved by Parliament in the Sentencing Act 2026. These changes came into effect on 1 June 2026. **All changes are now in force.**

The position before the law changed

Before the change to law, you qualified for termination 10 years after first release on licence. At the end of the qualifying period your case would be referred to the Parole Board to consider termination. This happened even if you were in custody at the point of review. If your licence was not terminated, the Parole Board would have a new review each year. The rules were the same for IPP and DPP sentences.

There was no express law allowing the Parole Board to release a person serving an IPP or DPP sentence following recall without any conditions at all. The Parole Board could consider termination of a licence while a person was recalled.

The law now that the Victims and Prisoners Act and the Sentencing Act are in force

Reduction to the qualifying period (from 1 June 2026)

There has been a reduction to the length of the qualifying period before your licence is reviewed by the Parole Board. If you are serving an IPP or a DPP sentence, you will be automatically referred to the Parole Board for a termination review **two years** after your first release. Until 1 June 2026, there was a difference in when people serving IPPs and DPPs would first become eligible for a review by the Parole Board: anyone sentenced to an IPP had to wait for three years, whereas anyone sentenced to a DPP had to wait for two years. Since 1 June 2026, it is two years for both types of sentence.

As long as you are in the community at the point of review, and you have not had a review previously, the review will happen even if you have been recalled in that two-year period. If you are in prison when you would otherwise be up for a termination review, then the termination review will not go ahead, but the Parole Board can release you 'unconditionally' – without any conditions, when it reviews your recall.

The test for the Parole Board at a termination review has changed so that the presumption is the licence will be terminated, unless the Parole Board considers that licence conditions remain necessary to protect the public.

Right to request a further termination review

If the Parole Board has not yet terminated your licence, and you have been on licence in the community continuously for one year following your qualifying period, you have the right to request that the Secretary of State refers your case to the Parole Board for one further termination review.

This provides an additional opportunity for someone serving an IPP sentence to have their licence terminated, without having to wait for automatic termination.

Only one request can be made during each continuous period on licence.



Case study: In custody

Sarah is an IPP prisoner. She was released in July 2025 but recalled in October 2025. Her qualifying period for a termination review will be in July 2027 but if she is still in prison at this point she will not have a review of her licence. Instead, the Parole Board will consider whether or not she should be released unconditionally (without licence) or conditionally (on licence) when it makes a decision on recall.



Case study: In the community

Steven is a DPP prisoner. He was released on 1 March 2025. He will be eligible for a licence termination review by the Parole Board from 1 March 2027 if he is in the community at the time.

If this termination review is unsuccessful, Steven will be entitled to request a referral to the Parole Board for another review from March 2028, provided he has remained in the community during that time.

The possibility of unconditional release following recall

The Parole Board can no longer receive referrals to consider licence terminations while a person is recalled. However, the Parole Board is now required to consider releasing a person who has been recalled on their IPP or DPP sentence without any conditions at all. Any decision to direct a prisoner's release without any conditions may be subject to reconsideration, an application to set aside or a referral to the High Court. However, if the decision becomes final, the person will be released without any conditions and the person will no longer be under the sentence or liable to recall.

As of 22 May 2026, since the Parole Board was granted the authority to direct the unconditional release of IPP and DPP prisoners, six cases have resulted in release. This represents less than 1% of all eligible cases referred to the Parole Board for consideration of unconditional release. The power is rarely used but it does not mean you should not argue for it.

Automatic termination (since 1 November 2024)

A further change introduced by the Victims and Prisoners Act was the introduction of **automatic termination** of your licence, two years after the end of the qualifying period. This is sometimes called the 'sunset clause' and applies in the following circumstances:

- You must have been on licence in the community continuously for the last two years.
- If there is a break in your licence in the community, for example you are recalled or unlawfully at large, the clock will reset. The two years needed for automatic termination will start from your next release from prison.
- The only exception to this is if the Secretary of State decides it is in the interests of justice to 'disapply' the interruption to the two-year period and treat the licence as if it remained in force for the purpose of the automatic termination period.
 - A recall cannot be disappplied if you were re-released following recall prior to 1 November 2024.
 - You, your lawyer, or your probation officer can make a request to the PPCS.
 - Probation will be asked to make an assessment as to whether they think it is in the interests of justice for the Secretary of State to use the power to disapply.
 - The final decision is made by the Secretary of State. You will receive a copy of the decision.

If it has already been more than four years since your first release, it does not necessarily mean that your licence will be automatically terminated. You still need to fulfil the conditions of the sunset clause – your licence must have been in force in the community continuously for the last two years.

But, if it has already been at least four years since your first release **and** your licence has been in force continuously for the last two years, your licence will end immediately.

More detail is available in the *Supervision of Indeterminate Sentences Policy Framework*.



Case studies: Automatic termination

Ben has a review by the Parole Board following completion of his qualifying period of two years. The Parole Board decides not to terminate the licence because he has not completed any further work since release.

After a year in the community on licence, Ben has still not completed any further work so he chooses not to ask for a referral to the Parole Board for a further termination review.

After two years on licence in the community, his licence is automatically terminated, as four years have passed since his initial release with the last two continuously on licence.

Ellis has a review by the Parole Board following completion of his qualifying period of two years. The Parole Board decides not to terminate the licence because he does not have a permanent settled address and is unable to find work.

For the next two years, Ellis remains in the community having found himself stable accommodation. After one further year on licence in the community, Ellis could ask for a further termination review.

In any event, his licence will be automatically terminated once four years have passed since his initial release, as the last two years are spent continuously on licence.



Case study: The clock resets

After two years on licence, Charlie has a review of his licence by the Parole Board, but it is refused.

The following year, after a breach of his licence, he is recalled to prison.

At his parole review nine months later Charlie is released, resetting the time needed on licence for automatic termination.

Charlie spends the next two years continuously on licence. He does not request a further termination review so his licence is automatically terminated, four years and nine months after his initial release and two years after his most recent release.



Case study: SSJ discretion

The Parole Board reviews Ellie's licence after her qualifying period of two years. It decides not to terminate the licence but agrees to vary it, suspending some of her conditions. Three months later, Ellie is arrested for a possible further offence and remanded to custody. She is also recalled. The further matter falls away and Ellie is re-released on licence by the Parole Board six months after her recall, which resets the time required for the sunset clause. However, the Secretary of State agrees to disapply her recall for the purpose of her period on licence, so the clock continues from her initial release, not her later re-release.

She remains on licence in the community for the next 18 months and as two years have now passed since the end of the qualifying period, her licence is automatically terminated four years since her initial release.



Case studies: Unconditional release

Darren was first released two years ago. He has a review of his licence by the Parole Board, but it is refused. A year later, he is recalled back to custody for a breach of his licence. At his oral hearing some months later, the Parole Board considers Darren's recall and concludes his risk does not require ongoing detention, or that licence conditions are necessary to protect the public, and he is granted unconditional release. This means he returns to the community with his licence terminated. He is no longer under his IPP sentence.

Paul was recently recalled for the seventh time on his IPP sentence. Every single time he had been recalled the Parole Board later agreed he did not need to be in prison to protect the public. Most of his recalls had been for minor compliance issues, and mainly because he felt so stressed out by the fear of recall when in the community that he found it hard to cope. At his parole hearing he argued that it was the sentence itself that was the problem, as it increased his anxiety and there were so many conditions. The Parole Board agreed, noting the absence of violence for many years, and directed his unconditional release.



Case studies: Release more than five years ago

Ahmed was first released more than 10 years ago and has been in the community ever since. He had a termination review shortly before the new law came into force. It was refused by the Parole Board, and he was waiting for an annual review. When the new law came into force on 1 November 2024 his licence was automatically terminated as his qualifying period (at that time, three years) had passed and he has spent the last two years in the community on licence continuously.

Poppy was first released six years ago but was returned to custody at the beginning of 2025 for further allegations. She received a caution and was re-released at her parole review in July 2025. Despite already being beyond the sunset clause period, as she was returned to custody in this time her licence will not be terminated until she has spent two years on licence continuously as the Secretary of State has not exercised discretion to disapply the recall period. If she remains out of custody she will be entitled to request a referral for a termination review after a year on continuous licence, and in any event her licence will be automatically terminated in July 2027.

Licence termination reviews – the practicalities

1. Calculate the date you are eligible

Use the information in the section above to calculate when you will have completed your qualifying period. Start thinking about the review six months in advance so you can instruct a solicitor and get your supporting evidence in order.



Case study: IPP

Peter is an IPP prisoner. He was released on 1 January 2025. He will be eligible for a review from 1 January 2027 and should look to instruct a solicitor in July 2026.

2. Speak with probation

Talk to your probation officer in advance of completing your qualifying period. They may have some suggestions of what you can do to increase the chances of your licence being terminated. This might include getting some of your conditions varied or suspended before you are eligible for termination to demonstrate your progress.

Probation will be asked to write a report for the Parole Board, including a recommendation about whether they think your licence should be terminated. It is important that your probation officer is up to date on your current situation and progress to inform the report. Ask them when their report will be completed to get an idea on timing and keep up a good relationship with them in the meantime!

3. Instruct a solicitor

Only about a third of those currently going through a licence termination review are represented. Everyone is entitled to legal representation and it can make a big difference to the preparation of your review. It also means someone can advocate on your behalf to the Parole Board.

You may want to ask the lawyer who represented you with your parole application to help you because they will know the background to your case. If you don't have a lawyer or want a different one, you can try:

- [Association of Prison Lawyers](#).
- [Directory of Legal Aid Providers](#).
- Looking in the [Inside Time](#) newspaper.

Legal aid is available to cover the cost of the legal representation if:

- You are on a passported benefit, OR
- Your disposable income is not more than £99 per week and your capital, or savings, is no more than £1000 (capital limits are different if you have dependents).

See full eligibility for legal aid [here](#). You will need to provide evidence of your financial situation to your lawyer.

If you are not eligible for legal aid, you can speak to a lawyer about doing the work for a fixed price that you agree in advance.

4. Referral by the PPCS

PPCS stands for the Public Protection Casework Section. They are responsible for starting the review process on behalf of the Secretary of State, just like for parole.

The PPCS must notify the Probation Service of your case three months before you become eligible for a review to allow for a progression panel to meet and probation to provide a report within two months of the review.

The PPCS will create a dossier of paperwork for the Parole Board to consider. Your lawyer may need to ask PPCS for a full copy of the dossier. The dossier should include:

1. Index offence, date of sentence with tariff, date of your initial release and any recall dates.
2. All release/re-release decisions.
3. Release licence.
4. Any post-release licence variation requests and outcomes.
5. Licence termination application form.
6. Report and recommendation from probation, called the 'Termination of IPP/DPP Licence Report' – due within two months of being asked by the PPCS – this can and **should be chased** if it is not ready in time.
7. Possible report from police.
8. Your representations (see section 5).

The PPCS will also contact the victim or victim's family to see if they wish to include views in the dossier in a victim personal statement.

See chapter 7 of the [Supervision of Indeterminate Sentences Policy Framework](#) for more detail on the review process.

5. Prepare personal representations

If you have a lawyer, you should talk to them before preparing any representations of your own. It is usually best not to submit separate representations from your lawyer to avoid confusion. If your probation officer asks you for your representations, you should tell them that you will be instructing a lawyer and that they will be provided through your lawyer. Your lawyer should incorporate your views into their representations and can also provide additional supporting evidence to the PPCS on your behalf to demonstrate your progress since initial release. If you are unable to get a lawyer or do not wish to, you can prepare these representations yourself. You should include:

- A personal statement with your thoughts, feelings, and outlook on your offence and licence.
- Evidence of any education, training, work or voluntary placements completed.
- Evidence of your networks of support, including emails and letters from family members, friends, employers, educational establishments etc.

You have only seven days to provide representations to the PPCS after the probation report has been received, which is why you and your lawyer should be preparing your contribution well in advance of your eligibility. You or your lawyer can ask for your review to be put back, or deferred, if you need more time to put your best case forward.



Case study: Zein

Zein is an IPP prisoner. He will complete the qualifying period on licence on 1 December 2026. The PPCS will start the process on 1 October 2026 by collating paperwork and notifying probation. Probation's report will be due 28 days later, on 29 October 2026. Zein's representations will be due seven days later, on 5 November 2026.

Zein should contact a lawyer around June 2026, six months before completing his qualifying period, in order to get funding in place, give instructions about his progress and start collecting evidence like letters from employers, landlords, friends and family.

6. The review by the Parole Board

The Parole Board guidance says that a panel should consider a referral within 14 days of receiving your completed dossier. However, it may take considerably longer than this for a decision to be reached.

The Parole Board will initially review your case by looking at the dossier and your representations – a ‘paper review’. The Parole Board has the option to direct a licence termination review to an oral hearing. It is understood that the Parole Board’s view is that the usual principles of fairness that apply to Parole Board decisions about release or transfer do not apply to termination cases, although it is unclear whether or not this is a lawful position.

If you think your case is not straightforward or if there are factual issues or disputes that may result in a negative decision, you should argue strongly for an oral hearing.

The test for termination

The Victims and Prisoners Act changed the test for termination so that the default position, or presumption, is that the licence will be terminated – unless the Parole Board considers that licence conditions remain necessary to protect the public.

This means that when the Parole Board looks at termination referrals, the starting point will be termination, but if the Parole Board thinks the licence is required for public protection, it must direct that the licence should remain.

The Parole Board will consider:

- Your progress on licence, summarising key events since release and any areas of concern or progress, including work in the community to address risk factors and meeting sentence planning objectives.
- Your current circumstances, including stability of lifestyle, accommodation, employment, and relationships.
- Details of any recalls.
- Applications to vary licence conditions.
- The frequency and nature of your contact with probation and how this has changed over the course of your licence and how well you have engaged with supervision.
- What agencies and support networks you have in the community.
- Current or last known risk of serious harm category.
- Current or last known MAPPA level.
- Any bespoke licence conditions still in place.
- The view from the IPP Progression Panel.
- Recommendations from probation and other information to support their view.

7. The Parole Board decision

The Parole Board will usually make a decision on the papers, but can direct that the review should be decided by a panel at an oral hearing. The panel can also adjourn for additional information.

The Parole Board can make one of the following decisions:

1. Terminate your licence – all of your licence conditions will be cancelled and cannot be brought back. You cannot be recalled on that sentence. You are no longer serving an IPP sentence.
2. Amend your licence – your licence remains in place but some of the conditions on your licence could be changed or suspended.
3. Dismiss the referral – there is no change to your licence and it will remain in place until further notice. In this case your licence will not be reviewed again by the Parole Board, but it will be automatically cancelled if you later meet the conditions for the sunset clause described above.

The Parole Board must give written reasons for whatever decision it reaches. Any decision will be provisional for 21 days and will only become final if no application is made for it to be “reconsidered” – see further detail below on the reconsideration mechanism.

A victim can request a summary of the Parole Board’s decision.



Case study: Parole Board review

John has a review by the Parole Board following completion of his qualifying period of two years. The Parole Board does not terminate his licence because there has been some intelligence received by the police, but this has not resulted in any further arrest or charge. There will be no further reviews by the Parole Board. After another two years complying with supervision, his licence will be automatically terminated four years after his initial release.



Case study: Eligibility for further referral

Peter was released on 30 September 2025. He will be eligible for a review from 30 September 2027 and should look to instruct a solicitor in March 2027. If his first review is dismissed by the Parole Board, and provided Peter remains on licence in the community for a continuous period of one year from 30 September 2026, he will be eligible to request that the Secretary of State refer his case to the Parole Board from 30 September 2027 onwards.



Case study: Termination after Secretary of State Referral

Frankie has a review by the Parole Board following completion of his qualifying period of two years. The Parole Board does not terminate his licence. After one year, Frankie, who has now found a permanent address and employment, requests that the Secretary of State refer his case to the Parole Board. At this review, the Parole Board decides to terminate Frankie's licence, a total of three years after his initial release.

8. Reconsideration mechanism

The Parole Board's decision to terminate your licence, or to refuse the termination, is provisional for 21 days before becoming final.

During this time, you or the Secretary of State can apply to have the decision of the Parole Board reconsidered under Rule 28 of the Parole Board Rules 2019, if the decision was irrational and/or procedurally unfair.

For example, you may have been refused but think that relevant information was not considered by the Parole Board. Or, you have had a positive decision to terminate your licence, but the Secretary of State thinks it was not the right decision.

Your lawyer can continue to represent you with this and there is a guide with further information on reconsideration on the [Parole Board website](#). A different member of the Parole Board will consider the request and either direct that the decision is taken again, or that the original decision remains. It is unusual for a decision to change.

If neither you nor the Secretary of State apply for the decision to be reconsidered within 21 days, the decision of the Parole Board becomes final. You will receive a letter from the Secretary of State with the outcome.

A termination decision cannot be "set aside" once it is final.

9. Request for a further termination review

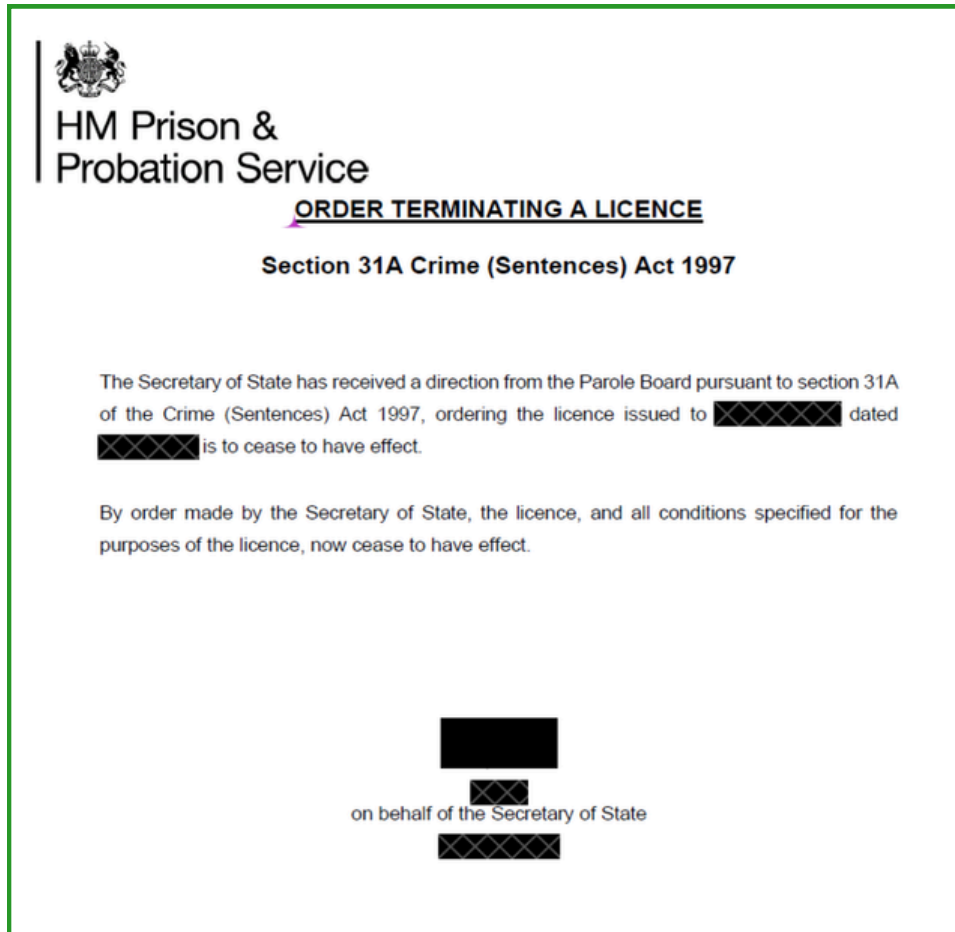
If your licence has remained in force for a continuous period of one year following the end of your qualifying period, you may request that the Secretary of State refer your case to the Parole Board for consideration of licence termination. The Secretary of State must refer the prisoner's case to the Parole Board.

Start thinking about the review six months in advance so you can instruct a solicitor and get your supporting evidence in order. Please refer to Steps 2 to 8 in this section for how to prepare for the review by the Parole Board.

This review is not automatic; it will not happen unless requested.

10. After termination

A licence termination letter looks like the example below.



Once your licence has been terminated, Probation should inform all other agencies that were involved in your management in the community that you are no longer on licence. The VLO may also be informed that your licence has been terminated so that they can advise any victims.

You can speak to probation about any further contact or support you may wish to continue with after your licence has been terminated, to see whether it is possible.

Notification requirements for the sex offenders' register remain unchanged by licence termination. Similarly, your duty to disclose previous convictions is unchanged even after your licence is terminated.

Automatic termination, or 'the sunset clause' – the practicalities

As explained above, if the Parole Board does not terminate your licence on review, **once** you have spent two years continuously in the community on licence after your qualifying period has passed, your licence will be automatically terminated.

No dossier will be prepared for automatic termination of your licence, and you do not need to instruct a lawyer to put together representations, or evidence your progress. Once the eligible period has passed – see section called 'auto termination or sunset clause' to work out when this will be for you – the licence will simply end on that date.

You should continue to follow all your conditions until probation has confirmed with you that your licence has been cancelled.

You will get a letter from the PPCS to confirm your licence is terminated. Your licence terminates on the qualifying date, not on the day you receive the termination order, so you cannot be recalled once the qualifying date has been passed, even if the notification order has not yet arrived in the post.

FAQs

I have reached my eligibility date for review but have not heard anything.

If you are within two months of your eligibility date, or your eligibility date has already passed and you have not heard from the PPCS or your probation officer, you should contact probation to raise a query.

You could also try contacting the Parole Board at info@paroleboard.gov.uk to ask them to check your records and make sure a referral is made.

A lawyer can help to escalate any delays with the PPCS / Parole Board.

What are the chances of my licence being terminated?

Since 1 February 2025 until 21 April 2026, the Parole Board held 759 termination reviews and terminated 367 licences, and varied the terms of a further 127.

The grant rate had reduced, from just under 60% in September 2022 to about 35% in early 2024. This is probably because until June 2022, a person had to apply for a termination review which meant that people with better chances of success and support from probation tended to apply, and some people were not aware they were eligible. After that date, everyone who was eligible was automatically referred for a review, even if their probation officer did not support the termination.

The rate of termination has increased somewhat since the new rules in the Victims and Prisoners Act came into force, which created a presumption that your licence will be terminated. Since February 2025, the rate has averaged just under 50%.

What does termination mean for my criminal record?

There are no changes to when your conviction will be spent. All offences that resulted in an IPP or DPP sentence will remain unspent forever, unless the law is changed. This means that you will still always have to disclose your conviction even on a basic DBS check.

For more information on criminal records look at the [Unlock website](#).

What happens if I have been recalled and I am in custody when my licence termination is due for review?

The changes in the Victims and Prisoners Act mean your licence termination will not be referred to the Parole Board if you are in custody at the time your qualifying period is up.

If the Parole Board direct your re-release at your recall review, it will consider whether that is unconditional (without licence) or conditional (with licence).

If the Parole Board directs your release, but not unconditionally (so you are released on licence), your licence will be automatically terminated after two years continuously on licence (see section above on the sunset clause).

Prior to this, if you are on licence continuously for one year following your release, you are entitled to request that the Secretary of State makes a referral to the Parole Board for a termination review before automatic termination. It is unclear whether the Secretary of State should make this referral even without you requesting it, so if you are in this position, you should seek legal advice.

What happens if my licence termination case had been referred to the Parole Board but I was recalled before the review was concluded?

If your licence termination review had been referred to the Parole Board before you were recalled, then it will no longer proceed, and instead, the Parole Board will simply consider at your recall review whether or not to release you conditionally or unconditionally. It is unclear whether the Secretary of State will be required to re-refer your termination review following your re-release. If you are in this position, you should seek legal advice.

However, in any event, if you are released conditionally and are on licence continuously for one year following your release, you are entitled to request that the Secretary of State makes a referral to the Parole Board for a termination review before automatic termination.

What if I have more than one licence?

A successful licence termination will only apply to your IPP sentence. If you are serving a licence on another sentence you will still need to follow the conditions of the other licence. You could be recalled on the other sentence. If this other licence is attached to a determinate sentence, then you will be re-released by the Parole Board, or on your sentence end date once the other licence period is complete. At that point you would be off both sentences including both licences.

Other changes for IPPs

The Victims and Prisoners Act also brought in:

- a new power of **executive release** by the Secretary of State for Justice for IPP sentences

This means if you are recalled, the Secretary of State for Justice can consider your re-release without you having to go through the Parole Board process, the same as determinate sentence prisoners have on recall already. The process is also called RARR, which stands for Risk Assessed Recall Review. There will be more detail on how the process will operate in the [Recall Policy Framework](#).

- a new **codified “public protection test”** for the Parole Board when considering release

This applies to all parole-eligible prisoners and recalled prisoners, not just IPPs. The test says the decision-maker must be satisfied that *“it is no longer necessary for the protection of the public that the prisoner should be confined”*. To be satisfied of this, the Parole Board must consider *“that there is no more than a minimal risk that, were you no longer confined, you would commit a further offence, the commission of which would cause serious harm”*.

It is very similar to the old test and won't make it harder to be released – it is meant to make sure the Parole Board is consistent with its decisions and to make clear to panels what conditions must be met before a prisoner can be released.

Where can I go for further information?

If you have more questions that are not answered by this guide, or if you think your qualifying period is approaching, or has passed, you should contact a lawyer as soon as possible.

If you are 21 or under, you can call the [Howard League](#) legal advice line on 0808 801 0308. It is usually open Mondays and Tuesdays 11am to 1pm and Thursdays and Fridays 10am to 12pm.

If you are over 21, the [Prisoners' Advice Service](#) has a legal advice line on 020 7253 3323, which is usually open Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 10am to 12.30pm and 2pm to 4.30pm. You can also email advice@prisonersadvice.org.uk or write to them at Prisoners' Advice Service, PO Box 46199, London EC1M 4XA.

General information about the Victims and Prisoners Act and the Sentencing Act is available from the Prison Reform Trust on 0808 802 0060, usually open Mondays 3pm to 5pm, Wednesdays 10.30am to 12.30pm and Thursdays 10:30am to 12:30pm. Or you can email them at advice@prisonreformtrust.org.uk or write to: Prison Reform Trust, FREEPOST ND 6125, London EC1B 1PN.

You or your family can contact UNGRIPP for support by emailing ungripp@gmail.com or writing to UNGRIPP, Unit 76570, PO Box 6945, London W1A 6US.

Helpful links:

Victims and Prisoners Act – <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2024/21/contents>

Sentencing Act – <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2026/2/contents>

Parole Board guidance on IPP Licence Termination –

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6346cd0ed3bf7f618c35e4f0/IPP_Licence_Termination_Parole_Board_Member_Guidance_2022.pdf

Parole Board guidance on requesting reconsideration –

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/requesting-reconsideration-of-a-parole-board-decision-to-terminate-the-licence-of-an-indeterminate-sentence-for-public-protection-ipp-offender>

Legal Aid eligibility –

http://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64d36dac667f340014b143f6/Criminal_Keyword_47_-_August_2023.pdf

APL solicitor database – <https://www.associationofprisonlawyers.co.uk/unrepresented-prisoner-database/>

Directory of Legal Aid Providers – www.gov.uk/government/publications/directory-of-legal-aid-providers

Inside Time solicitors – <http://insidetime.org/directory/categories/solicitors>

Prison Reform Trust– <http://prisonreformtrust.org.uk>

Howard League for Penal Reform – <http://howardleague.org/blog/ipp-reform-in-the-victims-and-prisoners-act/>

Prisoner's Advice Service – www.prisonersadvice.org.uk

Unlock – <https://unlock.org.uk>

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About the Howard League

The Howard League for Penal Reform is the world's oldest penal reform charity – a membership organisation that combines litigation, campaigning and policy work. Our aim is to build a more humane and effective response to crime that provides justice to all and helps to reduce reoffending.

Howard League for Penal Reform

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